MOSTAGEDDA

BRITISH MUSEUM EXPEDITION
TO MIDDLE EGYPT

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS
1928, 1929

MOSTAGEDDA
AND THE TASIAN CULTURE

BY

GUY BRUNTON

WITH A CHAPTER BY

G. M. MORANT, D.Sc.

LONDON
BERNARD QUARITCH LTD.
11 GRAFTON STREET, W.1
1937

BRITISH MUSEUM EXPEDITION
TO MIDDLE EGYPT

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS

1928, 1929

MOSTAGEDDA
AND THE TASIAN CULTURE

BY

GUY BRUNTON, O.B.E.

WITH A CHAPTER BY DR. G. M. MORANT

LONDON
BERNARD QUARITCH LTD.
11 GRAFTON STREET, W.1
1937

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
BY HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY, LTD.
LONDON AND AYLESBURY

CONTENTS

CHAPTER VIII

NOTES ON THE BADARIAN CLOTH AND MATTING

CHAPTER IX

THE PREDYNASTIC EGYPTIAN SKULLS FROM BADARI

By G. M. Morant, D.Sc.

CHAPTER X

TREE ROOTS AND GRANARIES

CHAPTER XI

THE PREDYNASTIC GRAVES

CHAPTER XII

THE AMRATIAN VILLAGES

CHAPTER XIII

SUMMARY OF THE PREDYNASTIC PERIOD

CHAPTER XIIIA

NOTES ON THE PREDYNASTIC CLOTH AND MATTING

CHAPTER XIV

THE PROTODYNASTIC GRAVES

CHAPTER XV

THE FOURTH DYNASTY GRAVES

CHAPTER XVI

THE FIFTH DYNASTY GRAVES

CHAPTER XVII

THE SIXTH DYNASTY GRAVES

CHAPTER XVIII

THE GRAVES OF THE SEVENTH–EIGHTH DYNASTIES

CHAPTER XIX

THE GRAVES OF THE NINTH–TENTH DYNASTIES

CHAPTER XX

SUMMARY OF THE FOURTH TO TENTH DYNASTIES

CHAPTER XXI

NOTES ON THE TEXTILES OF THE FOURTH TO TENTH DYNASTIES

CHAPTER XXII

THE GRAVES OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM

CHAPTER XXIII

THE PAN GRAVES AND SETTLEMENT

CHAPTER XXIV

SUMMARY OF THE PAN-GRAVE CULTURE

CHAPTER XXV

THE PAN-GRAVE TEXTILES

CHAPTER XXVI

THE GRAVES OF THE SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD

CHAPTER XXVII

THE GRAVES OF THE NEW KINGDOM

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE GRAVES OF THE LATE AND PTOLEMAIC PERIODS

CHAPTER XXIX

NOTES ON THE PTOLEMAIC OR EARLY ROMAN TEXTILES

CHAPTER XXX

THE ROMAN AND COPTIC GRAVES

CHAPTER XXXI

NOTES ON THE TEXTILES OF THE ROMAN AND COPTIC PERIODS

CHAPTER XXXII

THE WADY CAVES

LIST OF PLATES

MOSTAGEDDA

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. THREE seasons' work of excavation in Middle Egypt undertaken by the British School of Archæology in Egypt had lasted from the autumn of 1922 to the spring of 1925. The edge of the eastern desert had been examined from Nauwara on the south to Naga Wissa on the north in the Badari District of the Asyut Province. The activities of the School were then transferred to Palestine. A superficial inspection of the ground bordering the cultivation running north from Naga Wissa had shown that there were more Badarian remains to be found there. Accordingly, after spending the best part of two years in the preparation of *Badarian Civilisation* (with Miss Caton Thompson), and *Qau and Badari I, II,* and *III,* wintering in 1926 at Abydos, and in 1927 at El Kab, my wife and I decided to carry on some further excavations in this promising area. The expense was borne by ourselves; but the Trustees of the British Museum, owing to the interest shown by the late Dr. Hall, Keeper of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities, agreed to sponsor the expedition and to provide facilities for unpacking and exhibition. In return for this, the Museum had first choice of the antiquities brought to England.

The first season lasted from 11th November, 1927, to 8th April, 1928; the actual digging, however, did not occupy more than sixteen weeks. We lived in tents until the end of November while our house was being built on ground which had first to be completely excavated. From the middle of March to the time of our leaving, the packing and photographing kept us fully occupied. As assistant we had Mr. Oliver H. Myers, a new student on his first expedition, who is now Director of the excavations of the Egyptian Exploration Society at Armant. Also, our old friend Mr. C. H. Bach volunteered to spend the winter with us, his experience and skill being of the greatest value. Ali es Suefi acted as foreman; and much of the success of the expedition was due to his knowledge and supervision. Our workmen numbered about thirty, partly old hands, partly local recruits, with the usual complement of basket boys and girls. For the first part of January I was away in the Fayum examining two supposed prehistoric sites on behalf of the Oriental Institute of Chicago, at the request of the late Professor Breasted. During this time Mr. Bach was left in charge. Owing to the long and exasperating delay at the Ministry of Education, before the necessary permission to export could be obtained, the cases of antiquities remaining after the Department of Antiquities had made its selection could not be shipped in time for a summer exhibition. This was therefore held in the following year, and was open at the British Museum from 9th to 27th July, 1929.

2. The second season's work began on 22nd December, 1928, and lasted until 10th April, 1929. We had one assistant, Mr. L. P. Kirwan, again a new student on his first expedition, who has since directed excavations in the Sudan. The labour force was the same as the previous year, both in numbers and composition; and the actual digging lasted for approximately the same period. The exhibition was held in the following year, at the British Museum, from 1st to 31st July, 1930.

Probably the hardest-working member of the party was my wife, who spent most of her days drawing every new object, pot, bead, or whatever it might be, that had come in the evening before. In this way all records were kept well up to date; and without her skill and untiring energy this volume would have had only a very small proportion of its value as a record.

We pitched our camp in a delightful situation on the edge of a desert spur near the village of Mostagedda; but it was far enough away for the barking of the dogs there not to disturb us at night. Below lay a palm garden; not far behind was the cliff-wall with the opening of a steep-sided gorge which runs up

east into the desert for well over a mile, barred at intervals by shelves which had to be climbed on either side. On the rare occasions when rain-storms fill the *wadys*, these rocky bars are the scene of magnificent waterfalls; but we were never lucky enough actually to witness this. Just to the south of the camp the cliffs meet the fields and form a mighty headland half a mile wide around which, at a height of some 120 feet or so, runs a wide rock shelf. This has been used from the earliest times as a road at the season of the inundation, when the Nile flood laps the base of the cliff below.

The position of the camp had only one drawback, and that was that it was not quite far enough south to enable us to work the ground between Deir Tasa and Naga Wissa. As it was, it was a matter of three-quarters of an hour to reach Deir Tasa; without a car that was as far as we could go, and a subsidiary camp was not desirable for a variety of reasons.

The delay in bringing out this report has been entirely due to my appointment as Assistant Keeper of the Cairo Museum, in November 1931, following close on two seasons' excavations at Matmar, in 1929 and 1930, with exhibitions in London. Duties at the Museum have taken up the greater part of the days, and often there has been "homework" to be done in the evenings. The preparation of this book has had, therefore, to be done for the most part, literally, at odd moments. A further resulting disadvantage is that there has been no opportunity for collaboration or discussion with authorities in England, whose advice would have been of so much value.

3. The details of the graves are very fully set out in the various Tomb Registers. Dimensions are all given in centimetres. The measurements given for the graves are N (north side, or east-west axis in the case of oval graves), E (east side, or north-south axis), and D (depth). The letters and figures in the column headed "Attitude" refer to the *Corpus* of attitudes in *Qau and Badari I*, pl. xxv. When the body unusually lies on its right side, the *Corpus* number is underlined. Two dashes following the number mean "head to south"; three dashes "head to east"; and four dashes "head to west." The azimuth or orientation of the graves was measured roughly by prismatic compass. As the sex of immature bodies is very difficult to determine even for specialists, it is indicated in these cases by the letter C (child). Where the *Corpus* number of a pot or an amulet is underlined, it means that a drawing will be found in the plates; types not underlined have been published in previous volumes. The small circles placed over the type numbers of amulets contain the number of each found; where there are more than two or three, the letters F (few) and S (string) are used. A × indicates the presence of scraps or objects not drawn, or, in the case of beads, refers to a special Bead Register. In the column headed "Disturbed," the letter N means "Not," P "Partly," and Q "Quite." Objects not found in graves or in definite groups are given the number of the area in which they were found, always a round hundred; and no registered graves are so numbered.

CHAPTER II

THE SITE

4. The ground explored, like that which was worked over from Nauwara to Naga Wissa in the three seasons 1922–3 to 1924–5, consists of low-lying desert between the cultivation and the high eastern cliffs. These recede here and there, forming wide bays between headlands, such as occur at Qau (Etmania), Naga Wissa, and Mostagedda (in full Nazlet el Mostagedda). At Khawaled the cliffs bend a little towards the fields, but do not form a headland. The limestone is of good quality and has been quarried in various spots from Roman times (and perhaps earlier) to the present day, leaving scarred faces which will require long ages to heal. The tombs described by Lepsius, *Denkmäler* (*Text*) *II*, p. 159, were not found, and have probably been quarried away. South of Khawaled are extensive Roman stone workings which have been used in Coptic times, to judge from the inscriptions and Christian crosses painted on the walls of the excavations. South of Mostagedda the cliffs run along the edge of the cultivation for a distance of some 1,250 metres; when the Nile is in flood, the only way of passing round is by means of a track high up on the cliff face. This is approached on the north by a steep climb up the rocks, just possible for donkeys. The road is wide and smooth along the ledge, and descends easily to the low desert on the south.

Close to the beginning of this southern descent is a small rock-cut tomb with one chamber and a pit in front of it, of Old Kingdom date. On each side of the doorway is a sculpture of the deceased standing, with his names and titles; but this is so badly weathered that it is almost completely illegible.

The name seems to be Mera. Below the cliff road is a series of "anchorites'" dwellings; they were much too high up in the cliff face for us to climb to them without tackle; and the natives do not seem to have entered them, in modern times at least.

A small number of rock-cut tombs can be seen near the top of the cliff south of the Khawaled *wady*; they are now almost inaccessible. At the base of the cliff behind Mostagedda are a few Old Kingdom rock tombs, which will be referred to later.

Here and there the line of cliffs is broken by the mouths of *wadys*, some of them fine gorges with perpendicular sides, wandering and branching far back into the high desert. These occur at Khawaled; close to Mostagedda, where there are two, one particularly fine; south of the cliff road; and in the centre of the big bay behind Deir Tasa.

The low desert slopes gently from the foot of the cliffs towards the cultivation, on reaching which it falls abruptly to the level of the fields, forming a scarp or very steep slope sometimes as much as 8 metres high. The whole area is seamed by *wadys*, varying in depth and width, which cut it up into a succession of spurs as shown on the maps, pls. i and ii. South of Mostagedda a soft, marly rock outcrops in one or two places; but the ground in which the graves are dug is always the almost universal gravel or compact sand.

It was obviously impossible to turn over every square metre of ground; but all likely spots, and many unlikely ones, were examined. The various sites which we excavated, running from south to north, are as follows. Those where discoveries were made are shown by their numbers on the maps.

4000 (1928). Not marked on map. South of Deir Tasa, up against a Mohammedan cemetery. Predynastic graves. These had been thoroughly worked over by the natives, and one day's work showed that there was nothing to be gained from them.

4100 (1929). Not shown on map. Immediately north of Deir Tasa. Predynastic village. This was only sampled; there was no depth of deposit, but further work might possibly yield some results of interest.

5. The following will be found indicated on pl. ii.

2900 (1928), 3000 (1929). Tasian and Badarian village. Tasian, Old Kingdom, and Late graves. These were thoroughly worked over.

3100, 3200 (1929). Tasian, Badarian, and Predynastic villages. Badarian graves, and Pan cemetery. We excavated this completely. It was not known to the modern natives, but the ancient robbers had left very little untouched.

2800 (1928). Mid spurs. Tasian and Badarian villages. Our examination found traces only.

2800 (1928). Spur tip. Tasian and Badarian villages. Tasian, Badarian, Predynastic, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate, Middle Kingdom, and Ptolemaic graves. This was dug over completely.

2700 (1928). Tasian and Badarian villages. Badarian and Predynastic graves. Though the modern native had not worked here, little had been left by the ancients.

3300 (1929). Various spurs. Badarian villages. Isolated Badarian, Old Kingdom, and Pan graves. We tried all the likely spots, but found patches only of settlement-sites, and very few graves.

2600 (1928). Spur tips. Tasian and Badarian villages. Badarian, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate, Middle Kingdom, Second Intermediate, Pan, and XVIIIth Dynasty graves. This was cleared completely as far up the spur as remains seemed to exist.

3400 (1929). Tasian and Badarian villages. Tasian, Old Kingdom, and Ptolemaic graves. Only traces of the settlements and one or two graves were found.

2000 (1928), 3500 (1929). Spur tip. Tasian and Badarian villages. Badarian graves. Here again the graves were few and isolated.

2200 (1928), 3500 (1929). Top of spur. Tasian and Badarian villages. Tasian, Badarian, Predynastic, and Old Kingdom graves. This was a Badarian cemetery of considerable size which we partly worked in 1928 and completed the following year. It had not been touched in modern times.

3600 (1929). Badarian and Predynastic villages. Badarian and Old Kingdom graves. Traces of settlements only, and a few scattered burials.

2100 (1928). Tasian and Badarian villages. Old Kingdom graves. Few remains of any kind.

3700 (1929). Badarian villages and graves. We found very little village stuff, and a burial or two only.

3800 (1929). Traces of Badarian village.

3900 (1929). Badarian and Predynastic villages. First Intermediate and Ptolemaic graves. A wide area of shallow settlement deposits disturbed by one IXth Dynasty tomb and a small Ptolemaic cemetery which we did not work out owing to its poverty.

6. 10,000 (1929). Spurs 1, 2, 3, 4. Badarian and Predynastic villages. Badarian, Predynastic, Old

Kingdom, First Intermediate, and XVIIIth Dynasty graves. These were completely cleared, as they had not been disturbed in modern times.

100, 200, 1600, 1700 (1928), 1800, 11,700, 11,800 (1929). Tasian, Badarian, and Predynastic villages. Badarian, Predynastic, Protodynastic, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate, Second Intermediate, XVIIIth Dynasty, Late, Roman, and Coptic graves. This large area had been used as a cemetery in almost all ages, and has been a happy hunting-ground for the modern villagers. We worked over the greater part of it, and only left a patch here and there where results did not justify further work.

1900 (1929). Badarian and Predynastic villages. Badarian, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate, Middle Kingdom, Second Intermediate, Late, and Roman graves. The settlement ground had been so disturbed by later burials, and these were so unproductive that it was not thought desirable to spend much time and money on this area.

10,100, 10,200 (1929). Badarian and Predynastic villages. Predynastic, First and Second Intermediate, XIXth Dynasty, Late, Roman, and Coptic graves. This region was of the same class as 1900.

1500 (1928). With part on pl. i. Predynastic village. Badarian, Second Intermediate, XIXth Dynasty, Late, and Coptic graves. The modern Coptic cemetery occupies most of this ground. Our finds came from the small fringe on the north-west (New Kingdom graves), and from the eastern boundary.

The following will be found indicated on pl. i.

1400 (1928). Badarian village. Badarian, Old Kingdom, XIXth Dynasty, Late, Roman, and Coptic graves. A very patchy area which I think is now exhausted.

1300 (1928). Old Kingdom rock tombs reused in XVIIIth Dynasty and Late Period. These were practically barren.

1200 (1928). Badarian and Predynastic villages. Tasian, Badarian, Old Kingdom, and First Intermediate graves. This spur was mainly occupied by the Badarian cemetery; but the ancient plundering and later intrusive burials had worked havoc with it. We examined it thoroughly.

5200 (1929). Badarian and Predynastic villages. Badarian, Predynastic, Second Intermediate, and Late graves. Traces of settlements with a few later burials.

300 (1928). Various spurs. Tasian, Badarian, and Predynastic villages. Tasian, Badarian, and Predynastic graves. Thin village debris here and there at the head of the spurs, with a few burials of the same periods.

400 (1928). Various spurs. Tasian, Badarian, and Predynastic villages. Tasian, Badarian, Predynastic, Second Intermediate, XIXth Dynasty, Late, Ptolemaic, and Roman graves. The narrow southernmost spur contained a closely packed Badarian (and Tasian?) cemetery. The village sites are numbered 400(1), Badarian; 400(2), Predynastic; and 400 (on northern spur-tip), Badarian.

5000 (1929). Badarian and Predynastic villages. First Intermediate graves. A wide area containing a poor First Intermediate cemetery which was not worked out.

592, 1100 (1928). Tasian and Badarian villages. Badarian, Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, Late, and Roman graves. A small patch of very mixed remains, including one good Badarian grave (592).

500, 600, 700 (1928), 5100 (1929). Tasian, Badarian, and Predynastic villages. Badarian, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate, Middle Kingdom, XVIIIth Dynasty, Late, Roman, and Coptic graves. The traces of settlements and the Roman graves were near the cultivation. The main cemetery was farther east; Middle Kingdom graves to the west, and a large number of First Intermediate graves to the east. The earlier burials were at the western end.

800 (1928). Badarian villages. Tasian, Badarian, Late, and Roman graves. Very scattered patches of village debris south of the modern Mohammedan cemetery. Much hunting around on this area revealed next to nothing of interest.

5300 (1929). Not marked on the map. In the "Muslim Cemetery." XIXth Dynasty tombs. This had been an important New Kingdom cemetery, but only small parts are now available for examination. The natives have done much plundering, and authorised excavations have been made in recent years. In 1899 Mohammed Eff. Shaban excavated the tomb of Suti (*Annales du Service II*, p. 137), and in 1908 more work was done by Lefebvre (*loc. cit. IX*, p. 158).

900 (1928). Various spurs. Badarian village. Tasian, First Intermediate, Late, and Roman graves. Small scattered habitation sites to the north of the Mohammedan cemetery with a few graves near the fields.

1000 (1928). Tasian and Badarian villages. Badarian, Middle Kingdom, and Late graves. A small area with very mixed remains.

CHAPTER III

THE TASIAN GRAVES

7. The following graves are selected for special description, as they are either of particular interest or not sufficiently recorded in the bald details of the Tomb Registers (pls. vii–x). These must be consulted for points which are not given in the following notes, such as dimensions of graves, types of pots, and so forth. The T on the right of the Registers indicates groups of objects from town-sites and not from burials.

The very difficult question of the distinction between the two classes of burial, Tasian and Badarian, will be discussed later. It is quite possible that in many cases the description as Tasian is not warranted; but it was thought desirable to keep separate any graves which showed an affinity, however slight, with the definitely Tasian.

The bodies are all in a loosely contracted attitude, like the Badarian and Predynastic, with the hands generally before the face.

408. Child about three years old, lying loosely contracted in a rectangular hamper of sticks and twigs measuring 40 × 70 × 20 cms. (pl. vi, 5). The sticks above were covered with matting. The body was wrapped in skins, and there were traces of cloth. A little behind the pelvis lay a plait of grass or straw, and behind and in front of the skull were two leather knots. The skull had been crushed by the weight above when the hamper collapsed (pl. vi, 7). The head lay on a heap of chaff forming a pillow. On the left wrist was an ivory bracelet, and between the knees and elbows had been laid a string of shells with one bead made from a section of bone-shaft (bird's). In front of the face, outside the hamper, were two pots, the smaller inverted over the edge of the larger. Undisturbed.

410. Child of about eight, also undisturbed, lying on matting, with hands at knees. Covering the body was a skin with the short hair, buff and black, on the inside. Many folds lay over the head and pelvis. The small bowl was at the ankles.

419. Child of some twelve years, thoroughly plundered. Some sticks in the filling may have come from a hamper. The small cup stood near the side of the grave on the south-west (in front of the face?), and in the filling was the flat base of a BB14p, certainly Badarian.

426. Half-grown child lying undisturbed in a hamper of sticks measuring 75 × 95 cms.; this is well shown in pl. vi, 8, photographed after the body had been removed. The whole had crushed over to the left. Part of the lid remained in position; it had been covered with matting. Under the head was a pillow (?) of bran or chaff, and at the hands lay a string of shells (*Berlin Cat.*, 809b, pl. 30). At the feet inside the hamper was the little rough bowl (pl. xi, 9, *Berlin Cat.*, 797, pl. 31), while outside to the west, in front of the face, stood two pots, pl. xii, 37, 45. On top of the latter were two calf (?) ribs, which are faintly visible in the photograph, pl. vi, 5.

427. Another child, untouched, with traces of matting. At the neck, or wrists, were eight *Ancillaria* shells filed at both ends. In front of the face was a rough bowl (*Berlin Cat.*, 763, pl. 29), containing organic matter. A small flint flake was also found in the grave (pl. xxviii, 38, *Berlin Cat*, 757, pl. 29).

429. Child of some fourteen years, with matting. The hair was short, black, and inclined to curl. At the feet lay a flint knife (pl. xxviii, 36), and close to it stood the pot, pl. xi, 30. Some *Nerita* and filed *Ancillaria* shells came from the grave, which had been disturbed. The head was detached and turned round, and the left humerus was missing.

8. *437*. Very small child lying on matting and covered by a skin (folded with the hair inside), and matting over that. One arm was straight down and the other bent at right angles. In front of the face stood a rough pot with a sherd (lid ?); and also in the grave were a fragment of *Spatha* shell and a piece of turtle plate.

438. Child of seven, perhaps lying on matting, covered with many folds of tanned leather, and of skin with brown hair. Matting over all. The pot stood near the head.

439. Adult male, covered with skins (short brown hair, folded inside), and leather. Many folds of cloth over the pelvis. Matting laid over the whole, and extending 50 cms. up the sides of the grave. A rough bowl stood on its edge in front of the hands.

448. Two bodies of infants in graves running into each other. The head of A was to the north-west, that of B to the south. A had matting in the grave, and a feather lay on the face. B had matting and leather, and had four shells strung at wide intervals round the waist. In front of the face was a small vase with a sherd for lid.

451. A female, probably, with matting, and a rough pot before the face in a recess at the side of the

grave. In the pot were some bones of a young animal, with organic matter.

452. Child of five years, with matting and fine skins. On the side of the grave, before the face, was a small cup of blackish clay, like pl. xii, 37.

460. Female with short black hair up to 4 cms. in length. The whole body was covered with skins, the short brown and buff hair being folded inside. There were traces of cloth. Before the face was a rough brown pot.

464. An aged female. Under the body was a mat running some 50 cms. up the side of the grave, and two (?) layers of skins. Over the body were seven or eight thicknesses of skins with short brown hair, but no matting. The head rested on many folds of leather, showing sewn seams. There was a necklace of shells. The left forearm had been fractured. The thick black pot, pl. xi, 13, stood at the feet under the skins; the rough brown vase, pl. xi, 24, which contained organic matter, had been placed outside the coverings near the face. See Identifications, sect. 43.

466. Adult male. Traces of sticks at the side of the grave suggested a hamper coffin (78 × 110 × 25 cms.). Over the body were skins, the short, dark brown hair folded inside. Close to the pot in front of the head were traces of matting, possibly used as a lid. The pot contained organic matter.

474A. A male, showing signs of a head injury. Matting and black skins with a sewn edge. At the right hand were two *Nerita* shells, and by the left arm were four large bone hooks with a rough flint flake. In a recess at the side of the grave stood a pot with organic contents (see Identifications, sect. 43), covered by a platter of basketry. Half-way down the filling of the grave, 60 cms. from the surface, was the robbed body of a child with matting (474B).

487A. An infant with matting and black skins.

487B. Another child, 20 cms. below 487A. Matting and skin with yellow hair. In front of the face a rough bowl with sherd for lid and with mending holes.

496B. 15 cms. below the Badarian grave 496A. Female (?) with black hair, covered with skins, but plundered. Bowl like pl. xi, 7, and sherds of two BB pots. Beak of a spoon-bill, one pierced *Ancillaria* shell, and a *Mutela* shell for malachite paste.

497. Old man with dark brown wavy hair. Fine reed matting. On the body was a quantity of leather with nicked edges, many folds at feet, some at back, and all over head and hands. Skins with light brown hair on the underside had been laid over the leather, and also over the bowl which was at the knees.

9. *1210*. Plundered female with reed matting, one pot, and a few spherical beads of bone.

2206. Untouched grave of an immature person, with a much-battered, partly ground, celtoid implement of hard white limestone. This has been registered as part of the Badarian cemetery, but may belong to the original Tasian village.

2817. Adult male with a black-haired skin in front of the body and the bones of the hands lying with it some way in front of the forearms. This burial has been included in the Badarian register, but is probably Tasian.

2818. This is also on the Badarian register. It is in Cemetery 2900, and was inadvertently given a wrong number.

2829. Child of five years under many folds of leather with reed matting on top. Very faint traces of cloth at feet. Right hand at knees. One ivory bangle, and a single bead cut from a bone-shaft (bird's). In front of face pot, pl. xii, 49, inside bowl, pl. xi, 26. This burial was directly over 2853.

2838. Adult male (?) with matting mostly decayed to grey powder. The pot (*Berlin Cat.*, 761, pl. 29) was at the knees, covered with a sherd, and beside it lay the leg and blade bones of a calf (?).

2840. An interesting burial of a woman with a very small child between her arms and knees. The matting had quite decayed, and there was much powdery bran or chaff under the head. Close to the skull were an alabaster palette stained green on one side and red on the other with its brown jasper pebble; a tiny ivory spoon; and the curious triangular mace-head or bead (pl. xiii, 17–19). With the child was a knobbed ivory bangle (pl. xiii, 16), and a string of eighteen *Nerita* shells, all shown in the photograph, pl. xxii, 25–30. Close to the woman's knees stood the pot, pl. xii, 46. From high in the filling came a small pointed rod of ivory.

South of 2840 was the grave of a female, 2800, not registered; it measured 100 × 75 × 75 cms. and contained no objects.

2841. This lay under a pot burial and a contracted burial of the IIIrd or IVth Dynasty. The body was that of a male, and the upper right part of the face was stained greenish, probably due to the presence of malachite close by. The matting under and over the body was quite decayed. Near the knees was a small slab of limestone serving as a palette. The pot stood at the side of the grave some distance from the hands.

2842. Two bodies facing one another, one that of a small child. The matting was extremely decayed and the bones in a state of powder. One pot, pl. xi, 21, lay in pieces close to the feet of the adult, while the other, pl. xii, 42, which had had a new bottom fastened on, stood in a small recess on the west side of the grave, behind the child. This burial may have been robbed; the bones were in far too mushy a state to decide the point.

2843. Adult with pot close to the knees and covered by a sherd (*Berlin Cat.*, 762, pl. 29). Matting could just be distinguished.

2851. Male with a faint trace of cloth and a pot close to the arms, as shown in the photograph, pl. vi, 1.

2852. Child of about twelve years with cloth and reed matting over the whole body. The pot stood before the arms.

2853. This lay 50 cms. below burial 2829. A female, apparently, with reed matting, possible traces of cloth, and many folds of leather at the feet and between the elbows and knees. In front of the forearms was an alabaster palette and nearby lay a small piece of ostrich egg-shell.

2854. Child of twelve years with reed matting over the whole body. One pot at the knees.

10. *2913*. Child of twelve to fourteen years. The matting was 30 cms. above the floor of the grave. The body was covered first with fine-haired skins (cats' ?), and over that with skins of an antelope (?). At the back of the head were some feathers. Right hand at face, left at right elbow. Round the left wrist and hanging from it was a string of *Nerita* and *Ancillaria* shells, together with two ivory cylinders having criss-cross lines incised on them. Near the left hand was the very surprising rectangular pot of polished red pottery.

3002. Possibly a male, left hand at face, right at left elbow, right knee at left elbow, left knee at right foot. The grave was so damp that the presence of matting was indicated only by the staining of the sand. Pot at centre of west side of grave with a fragment of a large cooking-pot. On the sherd were the ribs of an animal.

3003. Plundered body of a male, to judge from the skull only (pl. lxxxv, 2). A few shells were found in the grave, and the slate palette, pl. xiii, 25. To the south-west was the pot, pl. xi, 23.

3004. The bones were too rotted by damp to allow of sexing. The head had been disturbed. A faint discoloration of the sand indicated the presence of matting. Before the arms were an alabaster palette and two brown jasper pebbles.

3006. The feet had been disturbed by an intrusive Ptolemaic burial. Stained sand indicated matting, especially definite under the body. The pot was recessed in the west side of the grave in front of the face.

3011. The skull from this grave is drawn on pl. lxxxv, 3. Pot before face.

3015. Child of eight years and pot, both covered by matting. A string of shells lay over the right wrist; some of the *Columbella* and both the *Trochus* had been filed at the ends.

3400. For three unregistered graves see sect. 18.

3401. An adult with feet close to pelvis covered with skins and matting. Near the knees were a large grey and a small green pebble, together with a bone awl.

3533. This burial was directly beneath the Badarian grave 3509. A female lay on her left side, head north, facing east, covered with skins and matting. The pot, pl. xi, 28, was placed to the west, and therefore behind the head in this instance.

3551. A shallow, isolated grave at the tip of the spur. An adult male lay covered with matting, but the right arm and head had been disturbed. The skull is drawn on pl. lxxxv, 1. In the grave was a sherd of smooth brown pottery.

CHAPTER IV

THE TASIAN AND BADARIAN VILLAGES

11. It seems best to describe the remains of the early settlements in geographical order (from south to north), rather than in numerical order. The latter may be easier for reference, but two different numbers may apply to parts of the same settlement which were worked during different seasons. The following list of areas (with section or paragraph numbers), will facilitate reference.

Area	Sect.	Area	Sect.
100 . . .	24	700	30
200 . . .	25	800	31
400 B, E, G .	29	900	31
500 . . .	30	1000	32
500 Island . .	30	1100	30
600 . . .	30	1400	28

Area	Sect.	Area	Sect.
1600 . . .	26	3100	13
1700 . . .	26	3200	13
1800 . . .	27	3300	16
1900 . . .	28	3400	18
2000 . . .	19	3500	19, 20, 21, 22
2100 . . .	23	3700	23
2200 . . .	21, 22	3800	23
2600 . . .	17	5100	30
2700 . . .	15	10,000	24
2800 . . .	14	10,100	28
2900 . . .	12	11,700	26
3000 . . .	12	11,800	26

Owing to our very elementary knowledge of the Tasian culture it is rarely possible to decide the exact period to which these small and scattered settlements belong. In any case the general absence of pots and flint implements of the better class makes the distinction between the two a matter of difficulty. The following notes, therefore, refer to all village sites which may be earlier than the Amratian. Some of them lasted on into that age and will be further described in Chapter XII.

AREA 2900, 3000

12. The lowest part of this spur had been occupied as a settlement as well as used for a small burial-ground in Tasian times. Old Kingdom and Ptolemaic graves had disturbed most of the ground.

Group 2909. At one spot, 90 cms. below the surface, stood three pots stacked upright, pl. xii, 42, at the top, pl. xi, 20, smoke-blackened at the bottom, and a much-broken bowl in between. With them were four small grain-grinders of stone and a couple of very rough flints.

Group 2911. At another spot, a metre to the east of 2909, and at the same depth, stood the pot, pl. xi, 33, with a few flint flakes (one shown, pl. xxviii, 34), and three grain-grinders, 15, 13·5, and 9·5 cms. long. Round them extended a thin layer containing twigs, sherds, animal excreta, and scraps of animal bone.

In a hole lay a small deposit of grain.

Mostly from the fillings of graves came the following objects:

(i) Pot, pl. xi, 11, which may be Tasian.

(ii) Some black rippled sherds, one with a nicked rim.

(iii) Three flint flakes, one of them retouched (pl. xxvii, 40, *Berlin Cat.*, 776, pl. 30).

(iv) A rough flint.

(v) Another grain-grinder.

Farther up the spur were a few domestic pots standing upright, three stacked together in one instance, and in another two, together with grain-grinders, chaff, and charcoal. One leaf-shaped flint ·5 cm. long (pl. xxvii, 107), and a saw-edged flake (pl. xli, 25), are probably Badarian.

AREA 3100, 3200

13. This lay close to the cliffs with a *wady* immediately to the east of it and cut through by a shallow water-course, which may have been eroded between the age of the early settlements and the period of the large Pan-grave cemetery.

The plan on pl. lxixA shows the position of the Badarian graves, which are marked "Bad.," all close to Point O′ with one away farther west, south of Point Q′. These are all east of the shallow water-course. The settlement areas are north and south of Point N′, and also stretch from O′ to Q′. One large cooking-pot 52 cms. high standing 90 cms. below the surface containing chaff with a few scraps of charcoal was found (with two nested *Spatha* shells), away east of the *wady*, showing that the site extended as far as that. The graves are, therefore, close to the long scattered line of village pots and to the south of it.

The objects found were as follows:

POTTERY: SECTION 3100

Group 3140. See Register.

Group 3157. A round hole 50 cms. deep, containing two pots of the Pan-grave period, and the two unique little black incised pots, pl. xviii, AB 20, 21. The ware is like that of the Tasian "beakers"; their condition was extremely powdery; one, 20, contained charcoal. As no Pan-grave pots were in anything like this condition, and as there was much prehistoric charcoal on the site, it must be concluded that they are of the early date, and that the two Pan-grave pots are intrusive.

(i) Three nested RB bowls inverted at 35 cms. down. Not smoke-blackened.

(ii) Close to Point N′ at a depth of 26 cms. two large bowls 50 cms. in diameter upright side by side, bases fire-blackened, with a small amount of charcoal inside and out.

(iii) Two nested saucers, 10 cms. below the surface, types RB5b in 9n. Not smoke-blackened.

(iv) Near Point N′ a pot like RB26h, 38 cms. high, upright, containing chaff; not smoke-blackened. A small saucer lay near it.

(v) Two pots RB26m (*Berlin Cat.*, 794, pl. 31), and SB5e (*Berlin Cat.*, 798, pl. 31), on the edge of a round pit, 80 cms. in diameter and 130 cms. deep. Not smoke-blackened.

(vi) Two pots together upright, RB36p (*Berlin Cat.*, 793, pl. 31), and the large flare-mouthed RB27b.

(vii) A large pot (*Bad. Civ.*, RB31h), inverted, but full of sand, close to the floor of a circular pit, 150 cms. in diameter and 60 cms. deep. Not smoke-blackened.

(viii) A large mended bowl, BB44g (pl. xiv, 6), in a hole, 50 cms. deep. Not smoke-blackened.

(ix) Another large RB31h (*Bad. Civ.*), well made and not fire-blackened.

(x) A large bowl with somewhat pointed base.

(xi) A number of Badarian sherds were scattered over the site, including parts of a pot like BR10d.

SECTION 3200

Group 3219. A circular pit (see Register). Standing upright in the centre was a round-bottomed blackish pot, 43 cms. high and 47 cms. in diameter, containing a few scraps of charcoal. From the filling came the little rectangular clay box, pl. xxiv, 24, with holes near the rim for fastening a lid. This may or may not be Badarian.

Group 3244. The three dummy vases (pl. lxxiB, 6–8) were found together in a hole 30 cms. deep.

Group 3259. The red polished vase, pl. xviii, 29d, pl. xiv, 6, was found 100 cms. down, near Point Q′ without any context.

Group 3272. From a hole 65 cms. deep came the large mended pot, pl. xv, BB77h, pl. xiv, 6.

(i) North-west of Point O′, 77 cms. down, stood a large cooking-pot, 37 cms. high and 39 cms. in diameter, slightly blackened, and holding a very little charcoal.

(ii) Near Point P′ stood a small cooking-pot, inverted and badly decayed.

(iii) A cooking-pot with charcoal, 25 cms. high and 25 cms. in diameter.

(iv) Another, 30 cms. high and 30 cms. in diameter, smoke-blackened, containing a *Spatha* shell.

(v) South of Point O′ was a circular pit 200 cms. deep and 170 cms. in diameter. From half-way down the filling came the rough bowl, pl. xxxvi, 9. This is possibly Badarian, but is more akin to the Predynastic forms; in any case it was not in position.

2

(vi) The fine mended rippled bowl, pl. xv, 40e, pl. xiv, 3, lay just under the surface.

(vii) Flare-mouthed pot, 33 cms. across, containing animal bones, charcoal, and part of a *Spatha* shell.

(viii) Another isolated pot was a flat-bottomed grey bowl, pl. xix, 4n, smoke-stained.

(ix) The sherds found included both BR and PR varieties, mostly PR.

FLINTS: SECTION 3100

Group 3147. A little heap of five rough flints, 20 cms. under the surface, near Point N′. They are shown in the photograph, pl. xxvi, 41–45. Two are tabular with cortex and three are cores.

Group 3162. Two others, pl. xxvii, 59, 60, one tabular, the other a chunk, were found with a fire-blackened pot 26 cms. high and 33 cms. in diameter, at a depth of 30 cms. With them were one *Mutela* and four *Spatha* shells.

(i) Oval scraper, pl. xxviii, 175.

(ii) Oval scraper, pl. xxviii, 178.

(iii) An awl, 7 cms. long.

(iv) A celt of hard fossiliferous limestone, pl. xiii, 9, and pl. xxvi, 36.

(v) Lying on the surface were many small chipped nodules of flint, push planes, and cores, about 3·7 cms. across, and ovoid scrapers, 5 cms. long. These were on apparently undisturbed ground, near the Badarian site, but there was nothing by which to date them.

SECTION 3200

Group 3250. The two flints, pl. xxvii, 139, 142, were found in a round hole, 20 cms. deep, with three *Spatha* shells stacked on top of them near Point O′.

(i) Celt of hard limestone, pl. xxvi, 39.

(ii) Broken celt of grey igneous rock, pl. xxvi, 37.

(iii) Rough, double-pointed flint tool, 19 cms. long, pl. xxvii, 78 (*Berlin Cat.*, 754, pl. 29).

(iv) Flat scraper, pl. xxvii, 50.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Grinder of gritstone, 6 × 3·5 cms.

(ii) Grinder of gritstone, 6·5 × 4 × 2·5 cms.

(iii) Grinder of hard limestone (?), 11 × 8·5 cms. with domed back and flat base stained red (from grinding red ochre), but possibly of Pan-grave origin.

(iv) A quern.

(v) A sphero-cubical pounder of grey igneous rock, 4·5 cms. square.

(vi) A small piece of fossil bone like those from the pits at Qau.

The large round pit referred to under Pottery 3200 (v) may have been a granary. Two others like it lay 200 cms. to the west and 400 cms. to the north. Similar pits occur in many places in the desert. They are often wider at the bottom than at the mouth. The natives recognise them as granaries (*matamir*), but it was never possible to determine the age at which they were made. None contained any objects in position, such scraps as were found in them having no doubt fallen in accidentally. Possibly they are comparatively recent. In 3100 a deposit of grain was found in a round hole, 30 cms. deep. This may have been contemporary with the village.

AREA 2800

14. Four spots on the map, pl. ii, are marked "2800." Only the most southerly was exhaustively worked. The other three were examined during the course of a day and a half and gave very scanty results. To the north, west of the *wady*, we found an upright cooking-pot, 30 cms. high, a second at a depth of 60 cms., three rough flints, and one completely plundered grave (105 × 75 × 85), with the flint arrow-head (?), pl. xxviii, 26, in the filling. East of the *wady* were traces of village rubbish at two spots, 27 and 40 metres from the bank, at a depth of 40 to 55 cms. The spur tip, however, was more fruitful, containing graves of many periods dug in early village deposits. A study of the plan, pl. iv, will show that the Tasian graves are all to the S.W. of Point O′ (with one exception, 2817 to the N.E.), while the village remains all lie away to the north and east (with one pot only S.W. near 2842).

Pottery

Group 2810. This lay N.E. of Point O′ (see plan, pl. iv) and consisted of four pots, which stood some distance apart. Pot *a* contained traces of grain; its top had been denuded at the surface. Pot *b*, pl. xi, 29, contained four layers: village debris, clean sand, village debris, and skins. Pot *c*, base only, 23 cms. high and 30 cms. in diam., held a layer of debris with clean sand underneath. Pot *d*, denuded at the surface, was a large SB oval bowl, 50 × 40 cms. at the top, containing sand and stones above, debris below.

Group 2814. Pot standing at a depth of 55 cms. and containing scraps of a pottery boat (?). This is registered as Badarian, but may equally well be Tasian.

Group 2850. Two pots, pl. xi, 4, 27, of rough brown ware, one with a smooth coating of clay, stood 30 cms. down and 30 cms. apart. Close to 27 but 15 cms. higher were fifteen *Spatha* shells. Close to 4 was the large flint knife, pl. xxviii, 40, and some fragments of reed matting. This matting was practically at the edge of an empty grave and may have come from it.

(i) Just under the surface was a pot, 30 cms. high and 30 cms. wide upright, and full of grain with part of a quern leaning up against it. (See Identifications.)

(ii) Pot, pl. xix, 4m, which should have been plated with the Tasian pots.

(iii) Pot, pl. xxi, 54h, which should also have been plated as Tasian.

(iv) Pot, pl. xii, 41.

(v) Pot, pl. xii, 39.

(vi) A cooking-pot, 22 cms. high and 28 cms. in diameter, just under the surface near 2844.

(vii) The base of another near 2835.

(viii). A tiny mud potlet, 2·5 cms. in diameter, of doubtful date.

(ix) Three scraps of black incised "beakers," pl. xii, 62, 63, 64, pl. xxvi, 12, 17, 20.

(x) Various other sherds which were all black or grey and generally rippled. One was a black rim with nicking.

Flints

Group 2803. This was found 10 cms. down. It consisted of four rough flint chunks in a heap with two pointed implements, pl. xxviii, 39, 42. Close by were three hard stone grinders, about 13 cms. long, a pounder of grey igneous rock, and the remains of a wooden post. This is registered as Badarian, but may equally well be Tasian.

Group 2837. Ten rough chunks of flint, barely chipped, 20 cms. below the surface. Two are photographed, pl. xxviii, 97, 106.

(i) Collection of four flint nodules, 15 cms. down, one only being roughly chipped on one side.

(ii) Flint knife, 25 cms. long, pl. xxvii, 2, found near 2801.

(iii) Scraper, pl. xxvii, 25.

(iv) Scraper, pl. xxviii, 151.

(v) Scraper, 9 cms. long.

(vi) Pointed tool, pl. xxvii, 19.

(vii) Pointed tool, pl. xxviii, 146.

(viii) Triangular point, 8 cms. long.

(ix) Four very rough implements.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Small awl made from bird's bone, pl. xxxii, 50.

(ii) Small awl made from bird's bone, pl. xxxii, 5q.

(iii) Two oval grinders of grey igneous rock, 14 cms. long.

(iv) Grinder with a very flat rubbing surface, 8 cms. long.

(v) A large oval pounder.

(vi). Five querns.

AREA 2700

15. On pl. ii will be seen a small triangular patch marked 2700, lying between two sources of a *wady* close under the cliffs. It contained village remains about 50 cms. below the surface to the south of the area, and traces also across the *wady* to the south-east. A group of Badarian graves lay up against this to the south. The whole was completely excavated.

Pottery

Group 2712. Decayed cooking-pot with a bone needle, the eye unfinished, pl. xxv, 18, xxiii, 6c, and a fish-bone (?)

Group 2713. A cooking-pot, 55 cms. high, 43 cms. in diameter, upright, just below the surface.

Group 2714. Another cooking-pot (27 × 35), just at the surface.

Group 2715. Four pots at the surface, two (*a*, *b*) close together, two (*c*, *d*) 2 metres to the north, and a fifth (*e*) at a depth of 67 cms. 2 metres to the north of *c*, *d*.

(*a*) Rough brown, pointed base, 37 cms. high, 45 cms. in diameter, containing a hippopotamus tooth and scraps of bone.

(*b*) Polished red rippled bowl (25 × 30), containing a flint chip.

(*c*) Rough brown bowl, about 35 × 40, with a black top and finger-rippled. It contained an animal's blade-bone and stood inside *d*.

(*d*) Rough brown bowl like *c*.

(*e*) Deep straight-sided bowl, smooth brown, 45 × 42. Between *a* and *b* were two flint implements, one well finished and the other rough, pl. xxviii, 113, 114; and close to *c*, *d*, lay a grain grinder.

(i) Cooking-pot, 36 cms. high, 40 cms. in diameter, at 50 cms. down.

(ii) Cooking-pot, east of *wady*.

(iii) Cooking-pot, standing in a deposit of charcoal with the upper jaw of an ox and three fish-bones all close together.

(iv) Pot, pl. xxi, 43m, at a depth of 65 cms., full of chaff. This should have been plated as Tasian.

(v) A small BB bowl, pl. xv, 71d.

(vi) Part of a small AB bowl.

(vii) A number of Badarian sherds, many with mending holes.

Flints

Group 2705. This was close to the graves and lay 10 cms. down in a little pocket of ash. It consisted of a large hard limestone celt, pl. xiii, 8, pl. xxvi, 30, three rough flints, pl. xxviii, 101, 104, 105, with scraps of animal bones.

(i) Rough flint, pl. xxviii, 59.

(ii) Rough flint, pl. xxviii, 142.

(iii) Rough flint, pl. xxviii, 155.

(iv) Flint flake, pl. xxviii, 120.

(v) Flint flake, pl. xxviii, 121 (*Berlin Cat.*, 780d, pl. 30).

(vi) Reworked point, pl. xxviii, 52.

(vii) Reworked point, pl. xxviii, 132.

(viii) Reworked point, pl. xxviii, 144 (*Berlin Cat.*, 780e, pl. 30).

(ix) Arrow-head, fine, pl. xxviii, 18.

(x) Arrow-head, rough, pl. xxviii, 24.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) A mud cuplet, pl. xx, 27t, probably a toy.

(ii) Two wooden points in a sheath of wood.

(iii) A grain grinder.

(iv) Remains of what appeared to be a cooking-plate of coarse pottery (mixed with *tibn*), fire-reddened, with a central hole for ventilation of the fire underneath. The cakes or other food to be cooked would have been placed on the top. This may or may not be ancient, and the explanation of it was suggested by the workmen.

AREA 3300

16. The map on pl. ii shows four localities marked 3300. When the ground was again gone over in 1929 four days were spent in searching, working from the top of the spur down to the centre and then across to the north-west. Various very small patches of village rubbish were found, also a few isolated graves, two of which may be Badarian. One of these which was near the cliffs west of 2700 contained an adult male in the usual attitude without

any objects. The other, probably also of a male, lay on the spur farthest west. There was matting in the grave and the head had been disturbed. It had been dug in ground full of charcoal and flint waste with a sherd or two, one of them being incised with parallel lines. On the same farthest west spur, in a hole 20 cms. deep, was a small dome-shaped oven, 40 cms. across, built of rough lumps of mud. The underside of the lumps, and the sand inside the oven, was reddened by fire. With it were a few rough sherds and chips of animal bones, and to the west lay ash and charcoal.

Pottery

(i) Cooking-pot, 33 cms. high, 43 cms. in diameter, upright just under the surface. It contained a mixture of sand, charcoal, chaff, and flint chips, with a little charcoal outside.

(ii) Another (30 × 30), containing chaff and charcoal.

(iii) Another, pl. xxxvi, 25, which might equally well be Predynastic.

(iv) Another, about 90 cms. down, containing at the bottom chaff, much charcoal, a burnt stone, and a sherd of a large straight-sided BR vessel. Beside it was charcoal with two fish-bones, while close by was a faint layer of ashy charcoal 8 cms. below the surface.

(v) Another, almost globular, much decayed, containing ash, charcoal, chaff, and burnt stones.

(vi) Another, 25 cms. high and 30 cms. in diameter.

(vii) Three others quite decayed, all as usual upright.

(viii) Cooking(?)-pot (33 × 15) upright, blackened at the top.

(ix) The spouted pot, like a crucible, fire-blackened, pl. xviii, 34, pl. xxxii, 2.

(x) The cylindrical unpolished pot, pl. xviii, 32.

(xi) A similar pot with flaring rim just under the surface, pl. xviii, 27 ; pl. xiv, 6.

(xii) A rough bowl, 30 × 40, with three crude flints close by.

(xiii) Another, 35 × 35, containing chaff.

(xiv) Tall BR pot, pl. xvi, 10d, found quite isolated and in many scattered sherds.

(xv) Good rippled bowl, pl. xv, BB64r.

(xvi) Two RB bowls, one inside the other, pl. xix, 9t, pl. xx, 17f, with chaff.

(xvii) Badarian sherds of BB, BR, and RB wares.

(xviii) High on the spur just below the surface was a pot of the form P85m (*Pre. Corpus*), which may be Predynastic, but is of an unusual type.

Flints

(i) Pointed tool, pl. xxvii, 79 (*Berlin Cat.*, 750, pl. 29).

(ii) Pointed tool, pl. xxviii, 88.

(iii) Scraper, pl. xxviii, 173.

(iv) Flake, pl. xxvii, 92.

(v) Saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 118.

(vi) Saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 119 (*Berlin Cat.*, 775b, pl. 30). This was found with v.

(vii) Saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 120 (*Berlin Cat.*, 775a, pl. 30).

(viii) Small scraper, pl. xxviii, 160.

(ix) Pointed flake, pl. xxvii, 93.

(x) Pointed flake, pl. xxvii, 94.

(xi) Pointed flake, pl. xxvii, 98.

(xii) Spherical nodule, 10·5 cms. in diameter, much polished.

(xiii) Three tabular flints found close together, pl. xxvii, 48, 54, 55.

(xiv) Hard limestone celt, rechipped, 13·5 cms. long, pl. xxvi, 38 ; pl. xiii, 12.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) " Ear stud " of grey clay, pl. xxiv, 26 ; pl. xli, 37.

(ii) Pebble pounder, oval, 10·5 × 9·5 cms.

(iii) Sandstone pounder.

(iv) Grain-grinder of igneous stone.

(v) A deposit of grain in a shallow hole in a layer of ash 12 cms. below the surface on the eastern edge of the second spur.

AREA 2600. THE SOUTHERN PORTION

17. This number was given to two distinct localities, as shown on pl. ii. The southern is at the tip of a spur ; the northern on a wide flat expanse of desert across the *wady*.

The use of the southern part for a cemetery of the IVth Dynasty had thoroughly churned up the remains of the early village which had previously occupied the site. One Badarian grave (2627) remained untouched on the northern edge. Though the whole area was completely cleared we found no trace of others, with the exception of a large grave-like hole at the spur tip in which a small pot-burial of a IVth Dynasty infant had been placed.

Pottery

Group 2664. Many rough cooking-pot sherds with one piece of black incised " beaker," pl. xii, 61 (marked 2600), pl. xxvi, 21, some rough flint chips, many fish-bones, and a small piece of organic matter, all at a depth of 35 cms. (See Identifications.)

(i) A BB bowl with vertical ripple, pl. xv, 57g.

(ii) A rough brown black-topped straight-sided pottery bin, 40 cms. high and 30 cms. in diameter.

(iii) A brownish piece of " beaker," pl. xii, 60 ; pl. xxvi, 14.

(iv) A black " beaker " sherd, pl. xii, 59 ; pl. xxvi 6.

(v) The round handle of a pottery scoop like pl. xviii, 37.

Flints

(i) A pointed implement, pl. xxvii, 13.

(ii) A rough ovate, 11 cms. long.

(iii) An arrow-head, pl. xxviii, 21.

(iv) A hard limestone celt, pl. xiii, 11 ; pl. xxvi, 31.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Bone point, pl. xxxii, 5e.

(ii) Bone point, pl. xxxii, 5l.

(iii) Quern of grey igneous rock.

AREA 2600. THE NORTHERN PORTION

The tip of this northern spur showed traces of settlements and yielded a few Badarian sherds of BR and AB wares, with two pieces of grain grinders. The main village site farther up the spur had been completely disturbed by a number of First Intermediate graves with a few of the New Kingdom. There were some shallow oval holes with Badarian sherds, which may have been graves, but, if so, the bones had all disappeared.

Pottery

(i) Cooking-pot, upright, 30 cms. high, no special contents.

(ii) Cooking-pot with broken rim flush with the surface, 50 cms. high, 42 cms. in diameter, base broken away, with one animal bone inside.

(ii) A store jar (31 × 34), 51 cms. deep, containing rough brown and black sherds, flint flakes, twigs, and traces of grain.

(iv) An inverted pot, pl. xi, 14.

(v) Large part of the rim of a black incised " beaker," pl. xii, 58 ; pl. xxvi, 15.

(vi) Scrap of another, pl. xxvi, 10.

(vii) Badarian sherd, with mending holes.

Flints

(i) A roughly saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 32, found in a small heap of village rubbish, 15 cms. thick at 20 cms. depth.

(ii) A small point, pl. xxviii, 134.

(iii) Two rough flakes, pl. xxviii, 57.

(iv) Three flakes.

(v) Rough flint, pl. xxvii, 6.

(vi) Rough flint, pl. xxviii, 65.

(vii) Hard limestone celt, pl. xiii, 10 ; p. xxvi, 35.

(viii) " Local " celt, pl. xxvii, 22.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Hard limestone quern.

(ii) Grinder of grey igneous rock.

(iii) Four *Spatha* shells together in clean sand, 23 cms. down.

(iv) Three more about 3 metres away from iii.

AREA 3400

18. This spur had a few Ptolemaic graves near the tip. In addition to the registered Tasian grave 3401 there were three other burials of probably Tasian date at the end of the spur. One was of an adult female (?) with matting and skins ; she lay on her right side, head north, and a deep RB bowl stood near her knees. Another was of an immature individual ; the pot, pl. xii, 50, probably belonged to this grave. The third was of an adult female on her right side, head south. The bones of all three were extremely decayed ; this was accounted for by the fact that the graves were in low-lying ground near the cultivation.

The primitive village debris was found mainly near the spur-tip, with a little at mid-spur, and more at the top near the cliffs.

Pottery

At the spur-tip :

(i) Cooking or store pot.

(ii) Another containing chaff.

(iii) The Tasian pot, pl. xii, 47.

At mid-spur :

(iv) Half of a Tasian bowl, pl. xi, 10.

(v) The Badarian BB70m (pl. xv), containing few scraps of charcoal.

Near the cliffs:

(vi) Cooking-pot, upright, 35 cms. high and 25 cms. in diameter.

(vii) Another, similar, with an ox-rib inside.

(viii) The large store-vase, pl. xxi, RB31l, inverted.

(ix) Sherds of BB, BR, and RB wares.

Flints

At the spur-tip:

(i) A saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 122.

(ii) A small axe, pl. xxviii, 80.

(iii) A rough pointed tool, pl. xxvii, 77.

(iv) A group of four large flints with cortex, pl. xxvii, 44, 45, 47, 53; 45 is of the "tabular" variety.

(v) Point with triangular section, pl. xxvii, 74.

(vi) Flake with vaguely serrated edge, pl. xxvii, 123.

(vii) Scraper slightly retouched, pl. xxvii, 111.

(viii) Microlithic implement, pl. xxvii, 99.

Near the cliffs:

(ix) Rough point, pl. xxvii, 101.

(x) Scraper, pl. xxvii, 109.

(xi) Scraper of grey flint, pl. xxvii, 116.

(xii) Rough arrow-head, pl. xxvii, 127.

(xiii) Number of flakes.

Miscellaneous Objects

At the spur-tip, and at mid-spur:

Broken querns.

Near the cliffs:

Grey sandstone grinder and charcoal scattered in the sand.

AREA 2000/3500. TIP OF SPUR

19. A settlement had also existed on the end of this spur; the ground had not been reused in dynastic times, and was therefore comparatively undisturbed. There was, however, no stratification. Thin layers of ash and charcoal were met with here and there at various depths down to 72 cms., suggesting a series of short occupations. These occurred mostly in the centre, while round the extreme edges of the spur, beyond the ash layers to the south, east, or north-west, were some twenty Badarian graves, two-thirds being of children. We worked here during both seasons, but the central part was not completely cleared.

What appeared to be the remains of some kind of hut or shelter was found here. At a depth of 72 cms. a vertical scarp of compact sandy *gebel* was met with, running east and west, facing north, about 60 cms. high. Against this were standing upright three stumps of wooden posts or sticks, 40–50 cms. tall, and 50 cms. apart (see sect. 75). A fourth stood south-east of the end of the line where the scarp could not be distinguished. To the north was loose, sandy *radim*. Perhaps this was part of a sunk hut-base, with an entrance on the south (where the scarp faded away); but the remainder of it could not be found, and nothing else like it was observed.

Pottery

Group 2010. Large store-pot, upright, about 70 cms. down, set in a hole 30 cms. deep from the old surface. It had been mended with lashings (see sect. 77), and contained ashes and reeds. Round it were bits of decayed wood, part of a grinder 5 cms. long of rotten igneous rock, and a flint scraper, pl. xxviii, 43.

(i) Cooking-pot upright, 120 cms. from grave 2001 at a depth of 50 cms., surrounded by ash, and containing ash; very decayed, and the rim all gone.

(ii) Another, 60 cms. down, with charcoal all round it.

(iii) Another upright, 38 cms. high and 36 cms. in diameter; under it were pieces of rough wood, and round it lay four flint flakes, charcoal, sand, *tibn*, and large stones near the top. Above was an inch-deep layer of ash.

(iv) Another stood close to iii, rather larger, smoke-blackened, and containing organic matter.

(v) A flat-bottomed vessel with vertical sides standing over a quantity of charcoal.

(vi) A pot like BR34b (pl. xvii), 30 cms. high and 30 cms. in diameter, with mending holes, and containing chaff and charcoal.

(vii) A small BB bowl, pl. xv, 69t (*Berlin Cat.*, 792, pl. 31), broken at the rim.

(viii) A flat bowl of coarse RB ware.

(ix) Part of a BB flat-based jar.

(x) A coarse brown vase of an unusual type, pl. xxi, 55h, pl. xxxii, 4.

(xi) A PR vase of a form known in Amratian times, both plain and with white decoration, pl. xviii, 51m.

(xii) A pot, B62d$_2$ (*Bad. Civ.*), upright, containing sand, twigs, and a little other organic matter. This type of pot is found in Amratian villages; but alongside of this one was half a BB bowl, pale brown, like pl. xvi, 3f.

(xiii) Various sherds of BB, BR, SB, and RB wares.

(xiv) One scrap of the rim of a black incised "beaker."

Flints

(i) A knife, pl. xxviii, 125.

(ii) A "push-plane," pl. xxvii, 71.

(iii) Small tool with triangular section, pl. xxvii, 84.

(iv) Another, pl. xxvii, 85.

(v) Another, pl. xxvii, 87.

(vi) Flint point, pl. xxvii, 11.

(vii) Another, pl. xxvii, 97.

(viii) Half a pale green translucent point, pl. xxvii, 103.

(ix) A scraper, pl. xxvii, 113.

(x) A scraper, pl. xxviii, 78.

(xi) A scraper, pl. xxviii, 177.

(xii) A core, pl. xxvii, 5.

(xiii) A rough tanged arrow-head (?), pl. xxviii, 61.

(xiv) A broken arrow-head, pl. xxvii, 129.

(xv) Another, pl. xxvii, 132.

(xvi) Another, pl. xxvii, 133.

(xvii) Six flakes, pl. xxvi, 90; pl. xxvii, 88–90, 104; pl. xxviii, 159.

(xviii) Many other flakes, a sickle flint, a core, a scraper, and several rough implements not photographed.

(xix) A celt of grey igneous rock, pl. xxvi, 25; pl. xiii, 6.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Three sandstone grinders and a piece of another.

(ii) Part of a dark stone grinder, trimmed to make a rough implement.

(iii) Two small grinders of grey stone.

(iv) Flat piece of sandstone (rubber ?).

(v) A bone awl, pl. xli, 41.

(vi) Another, pl. xli, 42.

(vii) Part of a model boat in pottery, pl. xli, 71.

(viii) A large shell.

(ix) Two pairs of horns (ox ?) at 40 cms. down.

(x) A sheep's (?) head and part of the body.

(xi) A pit, 70 cms. deep (with possible traces of matting), containing grain (see sect. 75).

(xii) Grain in some quantity in a circular hole, 90 cms. deep, with BB, BR, and SB sherds.

(xiii) A deposit of grain 85 cms. down.

(xiv) Grain at a depth of 70 cms. (see sect. 75).

AREA 3500. MID-SPUR

20. This deposit contained remains of various dates down to Amratian, but there was no sign of stratification nor was there any depth of rubbish. One grave, 3552, probably Badarian, was found in this area; and another, of the Old Kingdom, was intruded in a grain pit.

Pottery

(i) A cooking-pot, 32 cms. high and 30 cms. in diameter, upright, just under the surface. It contained two scraps of charcoal, and the outside was fire-blackened but there was no ash around it.

(ii) Pot BR10b, standing upright; the base had been broken off.

(iii) Pot AB18, the surface much worn.

(iv) A typical Amratian pot B64c (*Pre. Corpus*), with plant potmark (pl. xxxviii, 11); it stood inverted in the usual Predynastic way, just under the surface with a basket leaning against it.

(v) Several fragments of a black incised "beaker," pl. xii, 65, which when fitted together gave the characteristic form.

Flints

(i) A rough knife 16·5 cms. long, pl. xxvii, 64.

(ii) A triangular scraper, pl. xxviii, 72.

(iii) An oval scraper, pl. xxviii, 166.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Half a quern, and a grinder of grey igneous rock, found together.

(ii) A clay ear(?)-stud, pl. xxiv, 25; pl. xli, 38.

(iii) A breccia bead, pl. xxxix, 89z$_3$.

AREA 2200/3500. NEAR THE CLIFFS

21. A plan showing the graves, some of the village groups, and the granaries (marked "G"), is given in pl. iv. The history of the site seems to have been as follows. The nucleus of the original settlement lay in the area between the survey points G, H, R′, where the deposits of ash were most noticeable. Round this, in an irregular circle, were the grain-pits. Inside this ring were most of the groups of pots, etc., which were planned. Burials were made in the ground to the north and north-west, up to the foot of the cliffs. Other interments lay near the granaries, especially to the south-west, with a few on the east. These may date from a time when the settlement was shrinking, but many of them are of children. Three isolated burials in the

centre (near Point G) and five (near Point H) may have been made when the site was abandoned, and the settlement had moved half-way down the spur. The rectangular graves of the Vth Dynasty will be noticed scattered over the site, but mostly near the grain-pits, one of which was reused for a burial of this age (2213 to the south-east). The deposits varied much in thickness, sometimes being as much as 36 cms. deep, but generally much less. A small section showing layers of organic matter, ash, and grain, is shown on pl. lxxiB, 5. West of Point G was a deposit of ash, 35 cms. deep and beginning at 5 cms. below the surface, which contained Badarian sherds. We spent a week here in 1928 and another in 1929 clearing the whole site from the cliffs on the north to its southern extremity.

Pottery

Group 2214. Two cooking-pots, 42 cms. apart, both upright. One, type RB27d, pl. xx, contained charcoal, ash, twigs and seeds, scrap of animal bone, excreta, grain, BB and RB sherds, and six flint flakes. The other had been broken and only the lower half remained; the clay was very poorly baked.

Group 2218. The rim only of a large pot, 35 cms. in diameter, inverted at a depth of 55 cms. It rested on a thin layer of grain and organic matter, evenly spread (see sect. 75).

Group 2219. One bowl, mended, SB4h, stood inside another, SB2h, pl. xix, which was broken; depth below surface, 40 cms. Two metres away stood the remains of a coarse cooking-pot, 55 cms. down, with chaff and charcoal in the bottom of it.

Group 2230. Lower part of a similar pot standing on *gebel*, 45 cms. under the surface, containing ash and charcoal. With it was a small grain-grinder of grey igneous rock.

Group 3516. At a depth of 30 cms. stood a globular pot with unusual rim RB51h, inverted. Under it was a pebble, and resting on the base was a *Spatha* shell.

Group 3523. At 50 cms. below the surface was a bowl, pl. xix, SB4m, with a basket in which were a flint flake, pl. xxvii, 138, two bone awls, pl. xxv, 14, 15, a bone needle, pl. xxv, 20 (pl. xxii, 3–5), and some malachite. The pot might have been plated as Tasian.

(i) Large mended pot, pl. xxi, 43q, which might have been plated as Tasian. This stood inverted, unusually.

(ii) Another cooking-pot upright.

(iii) Cooking-pot, fire-blackened, upright just under surface, with an ash layer 5 cms. thick running over it. It contained sand and a little straw (?).

(iv) Another, 40 cms. high and 25 cms. wide at the mouth, containing chaff and charcoal.

(v) Another, 30 × 30, smoke-blackened.

(vi) Another, 30 × 30, containing nothing but sand; no ash near.

(vii) Another, top gone, 40 cms. high, containing charcoal and ash.

(viii) A cooking-pot, unlike the usual Badarian type, standing empty and inverted alongside the grave of a Badarian female who had the usual skins and matting, but no objects.

(ix) Half-way down a small circular pit stood a cooking-pot (28 × 39), but not blackened, and with no ash in the vicinity. Beside it lay four rough flint chunks with red cortex.

(x) Another cooking-pot, pl. xxi, 36m., probably Tasian.

(xi) Bowl, pl. xix, RB3h. (*Berlin Cat.*, 805, pl. 31.) Possibly Tasian.

(xii) Bowl, pl. xix, RB7e. Probably Tasian.

(xiii) Bowl, pl. xix, RB14p. Probably Tasian.

(xiv) Bowl, pl. xix, RB7p. Possibly Tasian.

(xv) A very large store jar, pl. xxi, RB31s, close to Group 2214, and in between two grain-pits.

(xvi) Large bowl, rim gone, 60 cms. deep and 70 cms. across, containing ash.

(xvii) Another large bowl, 40 cms. deep and 37 cms. across.

(xviii) Scrap from a bowl, the black inside surface decorated with incised lines (not "point-burnished"), pl. xvi, BR15f, pl. xiv, 8b.

(xix) Parts of two bowls, one rough and one smooth, pl. xi, 6.

(xx) The curious pot, pl. xix, SB45m, pl. xiv, 3, apparently made by superimposing rings of clay.

(xxi) Pottery scoop or dipper, pl. xviii, MS36, pl. xiv, 6.

(xxii) A deep vessel containing chaff, pl. xx, RB20p (*Berlin Cat.*, 800, pl. 31).

(xxiii) Scrap of "beaker" of black ware with incised designs filled in with white, pl. xii, 55; pl. xxvi, 7.

(xxiv). Another, pl. xii, 56; pl. xxvi, 11.

(xxv). Another, pl. xii, 57; pl. xxvi, 19.

(xxvi). Another, pl. xii, 66 (*Berlin Cat.*, 277A, pl. 29).

(xxvii). Another, pl. xxvi, 16.

(xxviii). A scrap, red incised outside, black inside, probably part of a beaker-like vessel, pl. xvi, BR15g.

(xxix). Over grave 3503 was a thin layer of village ash and sand burnt red. In this lay pieces of a clay lid with raised central ridge and nicked edge, pl. xviii, 42. This may either belong to a much later occupation, or may possiby be Predynastic, to judge from part of a pot (R30b ?) which was found close by.

Flints

22. (i) Three large tabular implements with orange cortex found together, 22·5, 17·5, and 16 cms. long. The best are shown, pl. xxvii, 3, 4 (marked 2800 in error).

(ii) Group of three implements, oval tabular, triangular, and a hard limestone celtoid axe, pl. xxvii, 61, 63, 62.

(iii) Group of four rough flint chunks with the knife, pl. xxvii, 69.

(iv) Large oval tabular flint 23 × 15 cms., pl. xxvii, 46.

(v) An implement in two halves, one burnt, pl. xxvi, 70.

(vi) A small well-chipped tool, pl. xxvi, 68 (*Berlin Cat.*, 778, pl. 29).

(vii) Nine flakes, pl. xxvi, 71, 73; pl. xxvii, 12, 18, 83.

(viii) Small triangular flake, pl. xxviii, 74.

(ix) Flake of brown quartz, pl. xxvii, 95.

(x) Pointed flake, pl. xxvii, 96.

(xi) Two well-chipped borers, pl. xxviii, 133, 139.

(xii) Two others, pl. xxviii, 143.

(xiii) Tiny point, pl. xxvii, 105.

(xiv) A scraper, pl. xxviii, 75.

(xv) Rough scraper, pl. xxvii, 114.

(xvi) A small scraper, pl. xxviii, 162.

(xvii) A circular scraper, pl. xxvii, 117.

(xviii) An oval scraper, pl. xxvii, 51.

(xix) Saw-edged nodular tool, pl. xxvii, 126.

(xx) Rough nodular tool, pl. xxvii, 49.

(xxi) Celt of black stone lying 7 cms. below the surface, pl. xiii, 2; pl. xxvi, 27.

(xxii) Another of hard white limestone 15 cms. down, pl. xiii, 3; pl. xxvi, 28.

(xxiii) Another of hard grey stone, pl. xiii, 5; pl. xxvi, 24.

(xxiv) Another, broken, of hard white limestone, pl. xiii, 4; pl. xxvi, 32.

(xxv) Another of hard limestone, pl. xxvi, 40 (*Berlin Cat.*, 748, pl. 29).

(xxvi) Other stone implements which were not photographed are:

A scraper 6 cms. long in pale translucent flint.
Fifteen small very rough tools.
Four cores (*Berlin Cat.*, 756, pl. 29, three).
A chipped nodule.
Four flakes.
Pointed tool in hard limestone 10 cms. long.
Another pointed tool in hard limestone.
A small flint point.
A palæolith (?) of green and yellow-banded flint.
A rough knife 11·5 cms. long.
Four nodules slightly trimmed found together in clean wash 30 cms. down.
Rough circular scraper.
Group of twelve flint chunks just below the surface.
Group of three flint chunks.
Triangular scraper of black flint 5 × 4 cms.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Grain-grinder of grey igneous rock 15 cms. long, 2 cms. thick.

(ii) Two other grain-grinders of the same.

(iii) Quern of hard limestone 40 × 30 cms. but broken, worn down to 12 cms. thick.

(iv) Parts of two others in pebbly conglomerate and gritty white sandstone.

(v) An alabaster slab roughly 5·4 cms. square and ·8 cm. thick, probably a Tasian palette.

(vi) A bead of malachite (?) (see sect. 77).

(vii) Two pierced shells (*Polinices* (?) and *Natica*), perhaps from graves.

(viii) Rough piece of *Spatha* shell, pierced, pl. xxxii, 5s.

(ix) Three nested *Spatha* shells 10 cms. below surface.

(x) A bird-bone awl, pl. xxxii, 5m. (*Berlin Cat.*, 786c, pl. 30).

(xi) Another, pl. xli, 40.

(xii) A clay female figurine, 9 cms. high, pl. xxvi, 1; pl. xxiv, 32.

(xiii) A slug-like object of clay, pl. xxiv, 30. (Compare with this pl. lxii, 10.)

(xiv) A pierced clay disk 9·5 cms. in diameter, a spindle-whorl or model mace-head.

(xv) A layer of grain 7–14 cms. thick at a depth of 49 cms. much decayed (see sect. 75).

(xvi) A deposit of grain 7 cms. deep (see sect. 75) on the floor of a small oval pit marked 2234 on the plan. See Register. There were two other similar pits 150 cms. apart.

(xvii) A pocket of grain in fair condition 50 cms. down.
(xviii) Another similar deposit.
(xix) Layers of grain shown in the section, pl. lxxiB (see sect. 75).

AREA 2100

23. At the tip of this small intermediate spur were very thin village deposits, with a few grain-pits at the edges. One or two burials of the VIth Dynasty had also been laid here.

POTTERY

(i) A large bowl, pl. xviii, PR4m, was found inverted on the old ground-level at the west edge of a small round hole 50 cms. in diameter and 50 cms. deep. There were traces of chaff lying round the edges of this.
(ii) Part of a small bowl or base of a " beaker " with incised designs filled in with white, pl. xxvi, 18; pl. xii, 67.

FLINTS

(i) Pointed scraper, pl. xxvi, 84.
(ii) A broken winged arrow-head, pl. xxviii, 23.
(iii) Two small rough implements.
(ix) A reworked (?) palæolithic tool.

AREA 3700

Here again was a small thin patch which contained little of interest. At the tip of the spur was one female burial of Badarian character, but without objects (3710).

FLINTS

Group 3701. This was at the tip of the spur 20 cms. below the surface and consisted of three chunks of flint and a few flakes which may have been struck from them.
(i) Seven scrapers found separately, pl. xxviii, 83, 86, 89 (*Berlin Cat.*, 768, pl. 30), 90, 170, 172 (*Berlin Cat.*, 769, pl. 29), 176.
(ii) A borer, pl. xxvii, 81 (*Berlin Cat.*, 772, pl. 29).
(iii) A circular core, pl. xxvii, 70.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) A bone awl, pl. xli, 45.
(ii) Another, pl. xli, 46.

AREA 3800

Here we found a little charcoal just below the surface at the spur-tip.

FLINTS

Group 3801. A collection of three implements with cortex, a borer, an axe, and a scraper, pl. xxvii, 56, 57, 58.

AREA 10,000

24. We come now to the ground between the headland and the village of Khawaled far to the north. The first site consists of four very small high spurs marked 1 to 4 on the map pl. ii, all grouped under one area number. These had been used for a considerable number of burials in the Vth and VIth Dynasties. In addition, on Spur 4 were three Amratian graves. High on Spur 3 were six Badarian burials, nos. 10,013, 10,016, and 10,017, with an infant, a female, and another. At the tip was burial 10,031 and a child's grave, without objects; a male also was buried below the spur.

High on Spur 1 was a Badarian cooking-pot, upright and empty. This and the flint scraper, pl. xli, 27, indicate the presence of a dwelling. The saw-edged flint, pl. xxvii, 124, came from Spur 3, as well as a BB rippled sherd; these, however, might have been thrown out from graves. Part of a large RB pot stood beside the infant's grave above mentioned.

High on Spur 4 on the slope was an upright cooking-pot, 22 cms. high and 31 cms. in diameter. This was empty (except for sand); there was charcoal lying round about.

AREA 100

The regions marked 100, 200, 1600, 1700, 1800, 11,700, and 11,800 on pl. ii are merely different parts of one large level area, without any particular boundaries. A great number of graves of almost all periods from Badarian to Roman (but no Middle Kingdom) had been dug on the site, and modern plundering had churned up everything as well. Parts of the site had been occupied by settlements in the earliest times; these seemed to have, perhaps, been in two stretches: (i) the spur-tip (100) with the ground adjoining (200); (ii) a very vague region farther north (1600/1800 and 11,700).

When we started work at the end of 1927 the spur-tip 100 was the first ground to be cleared, as we had chosen it for the site of the camp house. Burials of the First Intermediate age covered most of the ground, but objects found scattered showed that an early village had previously existed here. There were also four Badarian graves, no. 123 of a child, two others of small children, and one of a man (of rather uncertain date). On the east edge, where the village debris had been tipped over from the top, some nine square metres were cleared by Mr. Myers and the material carefully sifted. The top of the deposit was about 40 cms. from the surface, and 40 cms. deep. At the west, and highest part, was a 12-cm. stratum of powdery brown organic matter. The sifting of the main deposit produced a number of flint flakes, including some very minute ones, possibly from microliths, of which one or two were found. The stems and corollas of a plant, and scraps of bone of large and small mammals, including probably mice and shrew-mice, were also found. A variety of sherds included one showing a fine cross-hatched pattern on the black inner surface, and another with the same decoration on a much larger scale. The bones and other material are now at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, awaiting study.

The objects found scattered over this spur-end were of varied character and of some interest.

POTTERY

(i) Small cooking-pot, repaired, standing on the old *gebel* surface.
(ii) Mouth of a vase with projecting rim, pl. xviii, MS26.
(iii) Small pot, pl. xxi, RB40f.
(iv) BR sherd with criss-cross pattern on the black interior surface, pl. xiv, 8c, found by Mr. Myers.
(v) Base of a thick cylindrical (?) vase, pl. xix, SB49z.
(vi) Part of a BB pot like pl. xv, 19.
(vii) Parts of large RB household pots.
(viii) Part of a small RB cup.
(ix) Rim of a large RB pot with an inside ledge.
(x) Scrap of a very thin BB rim.
(xi) Various sherds of PR and RB wares, including part of a keeled PR vessel.
(xii) Scrap of rim of a black incised " beaker," pl. xii, 52; pl. xxvi, 8.

FLINTS

(i) Saw-edged knife of fine quality, pl. xxvii, 29.
(ii) Saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 30.
(iii) " Twisted " knife with socketed tang, pl. xxvii, 36.
(iv) Knife of translucent greenish flint, pl. xxvi, 66.
(v) Rough knife with cortex on both sides 12·3 cms. long.
(vi) Two rough knives 9 and 10 cms. long.
(vii) Oval scraper or axe, pl. xxvii, 21.
(viii) Three thick oval scrapers, pl. xxvi, 89.
(ix) Part of a rough hoe (?) with much cortex, 9 × 11 cms.
(x) Two points or gravers, pl. xxviii, 147, 148.
(xi) Thick point 4·9 cms. long.
(xii) A small borer or point.
(xiii) Six flakes, pl. xxviii, 131.
(xiv) Three pointed flakes, pl. xxvi, 63, 65, and parts of three others.
(xv) A triangular implement, pl. xxvi, 80.
(xvi) A core.
(xvii) A biconical core.
(xviii) Four rough tools, pl. xxviii, 54, 60.
(xix) A microlith found by Mr. Myers, pl. xxviii, 136.
(xx) A small celt of syenite (?), pl. xiii, 1; pl. xxvi, 23.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) The end of a slate palette, pl. xxiv, 13.
(ii) One point 3·9 cms. long from the end of another palette with a very deep notch at the end.
(iii) A pierced bone object, pl. xxv, 28; pl. xxxii, 5t.
(iv) Bird-bone awl.
(v) Bone needle, pl. xxv, 23; pl. xxiii, 6e.
(vi) Bone-shaft used as a handle (?), pl. xxxii, 5a.
(vii) Pointed piece of bone, pl. xxxii, 5f.

The parts of palettes may have come from graves, and the needle from that of the man mentioned above.

AREA 200

25. The graves in this region were mostly of Predynastic date with a few of the VIth Dynasty and one or two later. There were seventeen Badarian burials, of which seven were of children, six male, one apparently female, and three not sexable. The scattered objects, however, clearly indicate that the village rubbish found in Area 100 extended in this direction.

POTTERY

(i) Cooking- or store-pot standing in position with chaff lying round it (see sect. 75).

(ii) Bowl, pl. xix, RB9k. Possibly Tasian.
(iii) BB sherd perhaps of type 19, pl. xv.
(iv) BB sherd with nicked rim.
(v) RB sherd with ledge inside rim.
(vi) Sherds with criss-cross lines on the inner black surface.

Flints

(i) Points of two good knives, pl. xxviii, 138.
(ii) Butt of a knife, pl. xxvi, 83.
(iii) Rough knife with skew tang, pl. xxviii, 53.
(iv) Saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 27.
(v) Scrap of hard limestone with saw edge, pl. xxvii, 38.
(vi) Axe, pl. xxvi, 46.
(vii) Another, 11·5 × 5·4 cms.
(viii) Microlithic point, pl. xxviii, 128.
(ix) Scraper, pl. xxviii, 66.
(x) Four rough implements, pl. xxvi, 85, 86, 87; pl. xxvii, 24.
(xi) Two rough implements, pl. xxviii, 49, 55. The former may be another example of the skew-handled knives (pl. xxvii, 36; pl. xxviii, 53), broken at each end (shown upside down).
(xii) Three rough flints, pl. xxvi, 88; pl. xxviii, 124, 129.
(xiii) Three other rough flints.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Piece of burnt quartzite.
(ii) Two grain-grinders of igneous rock 13·4 × 9·6 and 7 × 5·2 cms.; and parts of others.
(iii) A *Terebra* (?) shell.
(iv) Scraps of wood (poles or stakes) (see sect. 75).
(v) Small piece of a basalt jar. This was found in the filling of the Late Predynastic grave 219.

AREA 1600, 1700, 11700, 11800

26. This region was probably occupied by an extension of the village found in areas 100 and 200, but the whole ground had been reused. Area 1600 was covered with graves mainly Predynastic with a few Dynastic and six Badarian (one male, one female, one child, and three indeterminate). Area 1700 contained First Intermediate graves mainly, with some Predynastic. Area 11700/11800 was mostly occupied by Predynastic graves with a few of later date. A section through the village deposits in 11700 is shown on pl. lxxiB.

Pottery

(i) Cooking-pot upright, bottom gone, just under the surface, containing one rough flint chunk.
(ii) Another similarly placed 30 cms. high, 34 cms. in diameter, containing a piece of wood and a flint flake.
(iii) Another 36 cms. high, standing 40 cms. down with a hole in the base stopped up with mud. It contained BR sherds, a flint flake, pl. xxviii, 141, animal and fish-bones, charcoal, straw, and a feather (see sect. 75).
(iv) Cooking-pot 30 × 30 cms. just under the surface.
(v) Pot, pl. xvi, BR10z, from the filling of a IXth Dynasty grave.
(vi) Sherd with a row of knobs, pl. xviii, MS39.
(vii) A number of both BB and BR sherds.

Flints

Group 1665. Collection of rough flints found at a depth of 31 cms.
Group 1713. Fourteen chunks of flint, more or less worked, in a hole 40 cms. deep.
(i) Pointed knife, pl. xxvi, 64.
(ii) A knife 12 cms. long (1600).
(iii) Rough scraper, pl. xxvi, 53.
(iv) Rough circular scraper with red cortex 10 cms. in diameter (1700).
(v) Three oval scrapers, pl. xxviii, 164, 165, 169.
(vi) Pointed scraper, pl. xxviii, 76.
(vii) Scraper, pl. xxviii, 79.
(viii) Three scrapers 5 cms., 6 × 4 cms., and 6 × 5 cms. (11700).
(ix) Rough steep-sided scraper 9·7 cms. (11700).
(x) Two oval scrapers, pl. xxvi, 58; pl. xxviii, 153.
(xi) Two worked flakes, pl. xxviii, 116.
(xii) Flake, pl. xxvi, 67.
(xiii) Notched flake, pl. xxvii, 31.
(xiv) Saw-edged flake (1700).
(xv) Small hand-axe, pl. xxvi, 48.
(xvi) Hard limestone hand-axe rechipped (1600).
(xvii) Two hand-axes 6·5 × 3·5 and 5 × 4·5 cms. broken.
(xviii) Three arrow-heads, pl. xxviii, 15 (*Berlin Cat.*, 784b, pl. 30) and pl. xxviii, 22, two of which came from the filling of Predynastic graves.
(xix) Roughly chipped arrow, pl. xxvii, 134.
(xx) Two rough arrow-heads and one 6 cms. long (11700).
(xxi) Oval sand-polished tool (1700).
(xxii) Core 8 cms. long, pl. xxvii, 72.

(xxiii) A rough crescentic implement, pl. xxviii, 68 (*Berlin Cat.*, 817, pl. 32).
(xxiv) Pointed tool, pl. xxvii, 73.
(xxv) Pointed tool 6 cms. long (11700).
(xxvi) Microlith, pl. xxvii, 100 (marked 3700 on plate in error for 11700).

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) A large thick ring bead of hard green stone, pl. xxxix, 86R5.
(ii) Parts of two ivory bracelets with knobs, pl. xxv, 13; pl. xliii, 16.
(iii) Bone needle, pl. xxv, 24.
All the above may possibly have come from graves.
(iv) Hard stone grinder 12 × 10 × 4 cms. (1600).
(v) Scraps of ostrich shell with BR sherds at a depth of 36 cms.
(vi) Upper part of a small clay figurine, pl. xxvi, 2.
(vii) Bone awl made from a large blade-bone (11700).
(viii) Pierced pottery disk, pl. xxxii, 5b, which may equally well be Predynastic.

AREA 1800

27. Though forming part of the region 1600/11800 it has been thought desirable to describe this area separately, as much of it had been reused for a cemetery in Amratian times; the presence of many untouched graves dug in the village debris and filled with it is further and irrefutable proof (if such were wanted) that the Badarians preceded the Amratians; see section, pl. lxxiB, 4. The deposits were unusually deep, as much as 65 cms. in places; the section from 11700 (pl. lxxiB, 2) was taken from a continuation of the same strata, and shows that a long occupation (represented by 30 cms. of organic matter, mainly goat-dung, apparently with a layer of ash on the top) was followed by a time when detritus from the cliffs 5 cms. deep was deposited on the site. A subsequent thin layer of ash shows a further temporary occupation. From then to the present day 30 cms. of pebbles and cliff-wash have been spread over the whole. Graves of the First Intermediate Period and of later times were also found in this area; they lay mostly in the north-east portion of it.

Pottery

(i) Base of a cooking-pot nearly a metre under the surface.
(ii) Cooking-pot standing 90 cms. below the surface with charcoal in it.
(iii) The large vessel, pl. xx, RB26e was found inverted in a small round hole.
(iv) A coarse sherd with the stumps of two small peg feet apparently.
(v) Rim of a bowl of RB ware nicked all round and with incised lines on the outside, pl. xviii, MS33.
(vi) Scrap of PR bowl with scratched decoration inside.
(vii) Scrap of PR bowl with projection for handle like pl. xviii, 37, but unpierced, or the Pan-grave, pl. lxxii, 54.
(viii) Sherds of a black basin, pl. xviii, AB14. Possibly Tasian.
(ix) Upper part of a large vessel, pl. xvii, BR59z.

Flints

(i) Saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 121.
(ii) Leaf-shaped knife, pl. xxvii, 66.
(iii) Point of a knife, pl. xxvii, 68.
(iv) Part of a saw-edged knife, pl. xli, 13.
(v) Fragment of knife, pl. xxvii, 65.
(vi) Broken arrow-head, pl. xxvii, 128.
(vii) Arrow-head with long wings, pl. xxvii, 131 (*Berlin Cat.*, 784, pl. 30).
(viii) Two rough pointed flakes, pl. xxvii, 67, 106.
(ix) Two flakes, pl. xli, 11, 14.
(x) Three rough pointed tools, pl. xxvii, 75, 76; pl. xxviii, 158.
(xi) Very rough pointed tool 70 × 25 cms.
(xii) End of a borer, pl. xli, 12.
(xiii) Axe, pl. xxviii, 87.
(xiv) Hand-axe, pl. xxviii, 174.
(xv) Another, pl. xxviii, 85.
(xvi) Rough axe, pl. xxviii, 171.
(xvii) Small well-worked adze from the filling of a Predynastic grave (1890), pl. xxviii, 82.
(xviii) Scraper, pl. xxviii, 163.
(xix) Two scrapers, pl. xli, 9, 10
(xx) A core.
(xxi) Thin "celtoid" implement found in the filling of an Amratian grave, pl. xxviii, 81 (*Berlin Cat.*, 771, pl. 29).

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Scraps of querns and grinders of grey igneous rock.
(ii) Pierced pottery disk possibly Predynastic, pl. xli, 48.
(iii) Pointed piece of bone, pl. xli, 36.

(iv) End of a bone needle, pl. xxv, 27; pl. xli, 47.
(v) Piece of a *Spatha* shell with nicked edge, pl. xl, 47.
(vi) Stake wound round and round with fine cord, upright in the ground, about 35 cms. high, running up to the surface. There were traces of rope network apparently joined on to it; it may have been part of the framework of a bed.
(vii) Shell (see sect. 75) ground down to form a saucer or scoop, pl. xli, 35.
(viii) A rod of hard limestone 6·5 cms. long, pl. xl, 22.

AREA 1900, 10100

28. The edges of the wide spur north-west of the camp (100) had been occupied by a Predynastic settlement, and the ground used later for First Intermediate and Late graves. A few objects, however, indicate a previous Badarian village. One grave of an old male (1931) may be Badarian, but it was unusual in character.

Pottery

(i) Two large cooking- or store-pots, 52 cms. high and 48 cms. in diameter, sunk in clean *gebel*, with their tops just above the old surface, and covered by 120 cms. depth of village *sebakh* (10100).
(ii) Cooking-pot, standing upright, over 200 cms. below present surface, under early Predynastic village deposits. It contained charcoal and sand (10100).

Flints

(i) Three pieces of saw-edged knives, pl. xxvii, 125.
(ii) Scrap of coarse saw-edged tool, pl. xli, 16.
(iii) Two hand-axes 6 × 4, and 6 × 5 cms. (1900).
(iv) A small axe, pl. xli, 32.
(v) Three scrapers, pl. xxvii, 112; pl. xxviii, 161, 167.
(vi) A scraper, pl. xli, 31.
(vii) Two pointed tools, pl. xxvii, 80; pl. xxviii, 64.

AREA 1400

The high, rather sloping ground behind the village of Mostagedda (pl. i) showed no early village deposits, but a few flint implements were found here and there. It is not impossible that periods of denudation may have accounted for the disappearance of organic matter at the surface not long after its deposition. This ground was afterwards used for graves of the Old Kingdom, Ptolemaic, and Coptic times.

Pottery

(i) Sherd marked all over with finger-tip impressions.

Flints

(i) Saw-edged point, pl. xxvii, 34.
(ii) Two saw-edged flakes or sickle-flints, pl. xxvii, 41 (*Berlin Cat.*, 819b, pl. 32), pl. xxvii, 42.
(iii) Sickle-flint, pl. xxvii, 39.
(iv) Arrow-head, pl. xxviii, 20.
(v) Scraper, pl. xxvi, 54.
(vi) A scraper, a rough point, and a flake.

AREA 400

29. This number was used for many scattered localities, not all of which are indicated on the map.

B. The village remains in the cemetery area on the narrow spur, pl. iii.

Pottery

Group 436. Vase, pl. xii, 40, standing upright, rim 5 cms. below surface, inside three *Spatha* shells, one of them containing a little grey matter.
(i) Cooking-pot RB31h (*Bad. Civ.*), standing just under the surface. Planned near 452.
(ii) Another cooking-pot to the east. Planned near 451.
(iii) Cooking-pot at surface, very decayed.
(iv) Another about 60 cms. down.
(v) Another like RB31h (*Bad. Civ.*), 15 cms. below surface.
(vi) Another similar. Planned near 444.
(vii) Another at surface. Planned near 444.
(viii) Large vase like pl. xii, 46, dark grey-brown, faintly rippled, mended, 36 cms. high, rim 5 cms. under surface, containing a brown jasper pebble. Planned near 443.
(ix) Large vase, pl. xii, 43, in small round hole 200 cms. deep in clean wash. Planned near pot 436.
(x) Part of a pot, pl. xvii, BR57b, perhaps from a grave.
(xi) Rim of a black incised "beaker," pl. xxvi, 9.

Flints

(i) Part of a knife 6 cms. long (marked P_3).
(ii) Hard limestone point 14·5 cms. long.
(iii) Point.
(iv) Rough oval scraper of limestone, 10 cms. long.
(v) Flake.
(vi) Part of a hard grey limestone celt, very broken, probably 14 cms. long originally.
(vii) Part of a celt of black igneous rock, pl. xxvi, 26 (marked P_3).

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Part of a large shell hook, pl. xxiii, 6m (marked P_3).
(ii) A stone grinder 25 × 11·5 × 7·5 cms.

E. "Badarian Village" just north of Mostagedda, pl. i. Depth of organic refuse about 25 cms.

Pottery

(i) Cooking-pot.
(ii) Smooth brown cup, pl. xi, 8, containing organic matter in the form of a paste (see Identifications).

Flints

(i) Small saw-edged knife, pl. xxvii, 33.
(ii) Limestone point, pl. xxvii, 7.
(iii) Fragment of an arrow-head, pl. xxviii, 17.
(iv) Rough point, pl. xxvii, 8.
(v) Circular scraper, pl. xxvi, 59.
(vi) Circular scraper of limestone, pl. xxvi, 57.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Grey stone grinder.

G. This area (marked 400 (i) on pl. i) was close under the cliffs and showed no layer of ash or organic matter, but a few objects were found in digging it over.

Pottery

Group 412. Two black pottery "beakers," one with no rim left, the other complete, but in very bad condition, pl. xii, 53, 54; pl. xiv, 1. These lay together in clean sand 30 cms. below the surface.
(i) Upright cooking-pot.
(ii) Another close to the preceding RB31p (*Bad. Civ.*).
(iii) Rim of a bowl with projection, pl. xviii, MS38.

Flints

(i) Two long rough-pointed implements, 19·5 and 18·5 cms. long, found lying together about 20 cms. east of the two "beakers" (412 above).
(ii) Five flakes found together.
(iii) Group of twenty-one rough chunks just under the surface. All were covered with reddish cortex, and were of very irregular shape. A flake or two had been struck from each.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) The lower part of a basket, 49 cms. in diameter, 18 cms. in height, in a round hole 60 cms. deep.

AREA 500, 1100

30. This small "island" of rising ground was almost entirely occupied by Badarian graves. In the mouth of one grave was the Tasian pot, pl. xii, 48. Two small rough flints, pl. xxvi, 74, 75, may have come from a plundered burial or from a previous occupation.

AREA 500, 600, 700, 5100

A. The centre of this large expanse was covered by an extensive cemetery dating from the VIth to the XIIth Dynasty, which had in part occupied the site of a Badarian settlement. This was of no great importance, to judge from the objects found. One Badarian grave lay isolated nearly 100 metres away to the north, that of a female (547). Two others, an old man and a child, were among the Old Kingdom graves.

Pottery

(i) Cooking-pot 30 × 30 cms., 40 cms. below the surface.
(ii) Another 23 cms. high and 22 cms. in diameter, just below the surface.
(iii) Part of a bowl, pl. xviii, PR4z.
(iv) Bowl, pl. xx, RB17h, 45 cms. below the surface.
(v) Many BB and BR sherds and fragments of small RB cups.

Flints

(i) Rough tool, pl. xxviii, 47.
(ii) Tabular scraper (?) 14·7 × 8·2 cms.
(iii) Triangular scraper 7·7 × 6·8 cms.
(iv) A rough knife or scraper (*Berlin Cat.*, 753, pl. 29).
(v) A few very roughly worked implements.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Rough sandstone rubber with flat face.
(ii) Clay ear-stud (?), pl. xli, 39.
(iii) Pottery disk, pl. xxxii, 5i.

B. Under the cliffs to the east were a few small grain-pits (?), 100 to 150 cms. deep, widening from 100 cms. at the mouth to 140 cms. or more at the bottom. The south side of the spur had been somewhat denuded. On the higher parts an ash layer at 35 cms. from the surface showed that deposition had also taken place. Fine grass roots were observed stretching from 2 cms. below the surface to a depth of 60 cms.; they grew into a cooking-pot in one instance, and probably indicate a wet period subsequent to the Badarian age.

Pottery

Group 580. This was at a depth of 35 cms. and consisted of sherds, flints, charcoal, and straw. The pots were like RB27k, 27p, with at least three other cooking-pots, like RB19f, BB71h (but base gone), and BB69h (but no slip), all in *Bad. Civ.* The flints consisted of three chunks and three flakes.

Group 581. Sherds of a large cooking-pot with one sherd of PR ware, two rough flints, and brown organic matter (see sect. 75).

(i) Cooking-pot just under the surface, rim denuded away, outside smoke-blackened. There was charcoal inside and outside of it.

(ii) Base of a cooking-pot (RB31h ?) by the side of which lay a rough adze of hard limestone 6 cms. long.

(iii) The large store-pot with nicked edge, pl. xi, 25, stood upright at 80 cms. down in the centre of a circular depression 300 cms. in diameter and 120 cms. deep. Right across this, 33 cms. down, and therefore above the pot, was a layer of ashes.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Turtle plates.

C. Triangular spur to the south (pl. i).

Pottery

(i) Two cooking-pots, 4 metres apart, pl. xi, 31, and sherds of another (RB31h ?) with half a stone grain-grinder lying close to it.

Flints

(i) Rough hand-axe, pl. xxvi, 79.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Ivory hook, pl. xiii, 13; pl. xxiii, 6g.
(ii) Shell hook, pl. xiii, 14; pl. xxiii, 6h.
(iii) Half of a quern of pebbly gritstone 27 cms. wide; original length probably 50 cms.

AREA 800

31. Scattered on this spur were traces of a village, mostly confused by burials of the XXIInd–XXVth Dynasties. Two circular grain-pits were cleared. One, 180 cms. deep and 126 cms. in diameter, contained a layer of seeds half-way down (see sect. 75). A dozen Badarian graves had all been completely rifled except two, those of a child and of an old male.

Pottery

Group 803. This consisted of two cooking-pots, 35 cms. down, with two flint knives, pl. xxvii, 26, immediately over one of them.

(i) Cooking-pot 41 cms. high, 42 cms. in diameter, 60 cms. down.

(ii) Four others, one containing ashes and sand with grain and other vegetable matter at the bottom.

(iii) Large BR store-vase, like pl. xvi, 10z, but 56 cms. in diameter; 30 cms. only of its height remained up to ground-level.

(iv) Store-vase with ledge on the inside of the rim like those from areas 100 and 200, 40 cms. high and 45 cms. in diameter.

(v) Part of an oblong PR bowl.

(vi) Part of a bowl of the BB12 type.

(vii) The very curious sherd with a design in relief on the inside, pl. xviii, 41; pl. xiv, 4, came from the filling of an oval grave (?) 110 cms. deep (802), which had been cut across by a burial of the XXVIth Dynasty.

(viii) Sherds of PR and RB wares.

Flints

(i) Rough knife, pl. xxvii, 1 (*Berlin Cat.*, 755, pl. 29).

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Two *Spatha* shells.
(ii) Stone grain-grinder 15 × 7 cms.

AREA 900

There was very little ground suitable for excavation round the great modern cemetery of Khawaled (pl. i), and prospecting led to very small results. Near the cultivation there were a few First Intermediate and Late graves, and we found some signs of a settlement. Near the cliffs on the south bank of the *wady* (pl. i) was a layer of brown organic matter about 15 cms. below the surface over a considerable area.

Pottery

(i) Cooking-pot over 35 cms. in diameter, 40 cms. below the surface, containing a few pieces of charcoal.

(ii) Group of three cooking-pots close together, standing on *gebel* 70 cms. down. One was 40 cms. in diameter, the second 26 cms., and the base only of the third remained.

(iii) A few metres away from (ii) were ashes and organic matter and part of a bowl BR28e, pl. xvii.

Flints

(i) Three scrapers, pl. xxvi, 78; pl. xxviii, 154, 157.

(ii) Rough saw-edged knife of hard limestone, pl. xxvii, 28 (*Berlin Cat.*, 758, pl. 29).

AREA 1000

32. On the little "island" site north of the garden in the main *wady* at Khawaled (pl. i) was one Badarian grave (1005) and a number of much later ones. Village remains were also found here and on the main spur to the east.

Pottery

Group 1016. Cooking-pot 70 cms. in diameter, its rim 10 cms. below the surface. It contained ashes; and with it were pieces of burnt limestone and a pierced flint flake.

(i) Two cooking-pots together at the surface on the edge of grave 1005.

(ii) Cooking-pot containing two flint flakes.

(iii) Very decayed and blackened cooking-pot with traces of grain.

(iv) Rough black pot at surface too decayed for measurement. Burnt limestone close by.

(v) Store-pot of rough red ware 44 × 42 cms.

(vi) Part of a red polished cylinder vase, pl. xviii, MS29.

Flints

(i) Hand-axe, pl. xxvii, 23.
(ii) Scraper, pl. xxvi, 77.

(iii) Borer, pl. xxviii, 149.
(iv) Hard limestone celt, pl. xxvi, 33.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Shoulder-blade of an animal (with cooking-pot sherds) in a round pit 235 cms. in diameter and 115 cms. deep (grave ?).

(ii) Pierced *Strombus* shell.

Mr. Myers spent a day with a couple of workmen prospecting the spurs still farther north. A settlement site was located, but it was beyond the limits of the concession and gave no hopes of good results. He found a large rough store-jar of red pottery, at surface, with the rim denuded away (height 55 cms., diameter 76 cms.), containing burnt flint flakes and animal manure; also the flints, pls. xxvi, 72; xxviii, 140, and four rough implements.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF THE TASIAN CULTURE

33. In December 1927 our work to the south of Mostagedda had led us as far as what we called Cemetery 2800 at the tip of the last spur but one before reaching the village of Deir Tasa. Here there were a considerable number of pot-burials of the Old Kingdom, mostly very poor and without objects; there were also a few Ptolemaic graves, and one of the XIIth Dynasty. The earliest burials, however, some of which underlay the Old Kingdom interments, were of a class which we had not met with before, and which, though resembling the Badarian in general respects, were yet distinct from them in some particulars.

(i) The pots, of which nearly every grave contained one, were deep bowls narrowing to the mouth, generally with a small flat foot, and often with a distinctly marked angle at the bulge. (ii) These were sometimes found in a niche scooped out of the west side of the grave. (iii) Three graves contained palettes, not of slate like all other Predynastic palettes, but of alabaster or limestone. (iv) When we came to examine the next spur-tip (Cemetery 2900/3000), where a group of graves evidently belonged to this same class, we found that some of the skulls (which were in better preservation than those of 2800) showed a square-faced wide-jawed type which was clearly very different from the Badarian (pl. lxxxiv). It seemed that a

new Predynastic Middle Egyptian culture had been discovered.

The Register on pl. vii gives particulars of other graves which I have classed as Tasian. Four of these are isolated; 1210 contained a pot which is probably Tasian though not distinctly so; 3401 was with two or three other graves, to one of which probably belonged a definitely Tasian pot; 3533 underlay a Badarian grave and contained a pot which is more Tasian than Badarian; and 3551 had a skull of pronounced Tasian type. The various graves numbered 400 + *n* are classed as Tasian with considerable reserve. They are closely intermingled with true Badarian graves, and have been selected for the sake of the pottery found in them, the forms of which are either true Tasian or more Tasian in feeling than Badarian. The average depth of the Badarian graves (adults only) in this cemetery is 85 cms., whereas the "Tasian" adults are buried 104 cms. deep. This is more in keeping with the depth of the graves of adults in Cemeteries 2800 and 2900/3000, where the average works out at 125 cms. In graves 487 and 496, where there were superimposed burials, the upper one may be Badarian, though there was no archæological proof of this. In the same way the lower burials in 471, 472, 473 may be Tasian. Superimposed burials were not found in other Badarian cemeteries (either in 1924/25, or 1928/29), with three exceptions (1206, 1212, and 3533); in the first two of these the lower burial is certainly Badarian, and this fact leaves the dating of the "400" graves in doubt.

34. *The Graves.* The soil in which the graves were dug is always a soft sandy gravel, as might have been expected. It follows from this that the exact shape is difficult to make out, as there is very little difference in character between the natural, undisturbed deposits and the filling of the graves. Where a definite shape could be seen it was always a rough oval, like the Badarian. Four burials, however, lay in graves which had more or less straight sides and rounded corners (437, 438, 439, 3004). The average length of grave for adults is 130 cms., with extremes of 82 and 175. The original depth is difficult to judge; in some cases denudation has taken place so that the bodies are near the present surface. Two burials were found at 155/160 cms. deep; probably the usual depth was a little over a metre. There was nothing to show whether there had been any roofing; but it is to be expected that the better burials were protected in some way before the graves were filled in. In 2842 a niche was cut in the vertical side on the west just large enough to take the pot. If my memory is not at fault there was also one of these niches in grave 46 of Tasian date found by Gabra at Deir Tasa (*Annales du Service XXX*, p. 150, where fig. 2, depicting the grave, does not show it). The same feature was seen in 474A; and it may have existed in other graves, though now crumbled away.

The Bodies. The Tasian attitude is essentially the same as that of the Badarians and other Predynastics, that is to say, loosely contracted. Both hands are usually close to the face. The exceptions to this rule are: bodies 2913, 3002 (left hand before face, other at left elbow): body 2829 (left hand at face, right at knees): body 437 (right hand at left elbow, left arm straight down to legs); and body 410 (both arms straight down to legs). The legs vary in position, and make an angle of from 60° to 90° with the general direction of the spine; the two legs are never exactly together. In graves 410, 429, 439, 2854, and 3004 the angle was as much as 120°. In 3002 one leg made an angle of 60°, the other one of 30° only; but this position of the legs was unique. The attitudes were all most natural, as if the bodies were comfortably asleep.

The direction of the head varied but slightly. All lay to the south, or thereabouts, except in three instances, 448, 3401, 3533, where the opposite was the case. The average direction was 153°, that is to say, 27° east of south, with extremes of 120° and 190°. Almost all the bodies lay on their left sides, facing west. Only three faced east, 448, 2842, and 3533. The first (an infant) and the last were also abnormal in lying head to north; 2842, an infant, was probably laid thus to face the mother, who was buried in the same grave. Thus 3533 was the only adult not facing west. Two typical Tasian burials from Cemetery 2800 are shown in the photographs, pl. vi, 1, 2; other graves, pl. vi, 5, 7, 8 (from Cemetery 400), may be of that date. North is to the bottom of the photographs.

There were no multiple burials in the usual sense of the term. In 2840 an infant was interred with the mother. In 2842, again, an infant was found with an adult (sex not determinable).

The state of preservation of the bodies in the definitely Tasian cemeteries 2800 and 2900/3000 was extremely poor; the graves were close to the cultivation and had been affected by damp. Only two skulls could be preserved, 3003 and 3011; these are drawn on pl. lxxxiv, 2, 3. They show a strongly marked type with wider heads and much squarer jaws than the Badarians (4, 5, 6) and Amratians (7, 8, 9). Another skull (pl. lxxxiv, 1), of this type, came from an isolated grave; had it not been for the skull-type, this grave would have been classed as Badarian, though the SB sherd found in it was in no way distinctive. Two skulls were preserved from the graves in Cemetery 400, which may be classed as Tasian, viz. 460 and 466; but they are of the usual Badarian type. This Cemetery 400, where some of the bodies may be Tasian, was close to the cliffs; the condition of the bones was therefore considerably better, and was, to all intents, as good as that of the Badarian burials.

The hair was observed in three graves, all however in Cemetery 400. In 429 an immature body (age about fourteen years) had short, black, rather curly hair remaining on the head. In 496B, the hair was also black; this was probably a female. In 497, an old male had dark brown wavy hair.

Injuries were noted in three cases. In 464 a very old female had broken her left forearm, but it had joined up again. In 474 a male had suffered a blow on the head. In 3533 a female had a damaged shoulder-joint. There was no indication of dismemberment; all disturbances could be explained in the usual way as probably due to the activities of plunderers.

35. *The Coffins.* As might be expected, no sign of woodwork in the form of boards was ever found. The nearest approach to a coffin is the "hamper" composed of sticks which occurred three or four times, all in Cemetery 400. In 408 the sides only of the hamper were of twigs, while the covering was of skins on a stick frame. The measurements of this were 40 × 70 × 20 cms. exterior, and 30 × 60 cms. interior. (See photo., pl. vi, 5.) In 426 there had been a similar hamper measuring 75 × 95 cms., but the body had been removed, and the sides had crushed down. (See photo., pl. vi, 8.) There had been matting all over. In 466 there were the decayed remains of a possible hamper on the sides of the grave measuring perhaps 78 × 110 × 25 cms. And in 419 the sticks which were found in the filling, left from the plundering, suggest that there had been a similar construction.

The Wrappings. The bodies were wrapped and covered in skins and matting in the same way as the Badarians. In spite of the extreme decay found in the graves of Cemeteries 2800 and 2900/3000, matting was observable in most instances, though often merely as a powder or stain in the sand. In 2829, 2852, 2854, and 2913 it could be traced above the bones, and in 3015 over the pot also. No doubt the majority of the burials were laid on mats and also covered with them. In 2829 there were many folds of leather or skins; in 2853 several layers at the feet and in front of the body between the knees and the elbows. In 2913 the skins were of two kinds, that with the finer hair on the inside being nearer the body. In Cemetery 400 matting was discernible in all but two graves, generally under as well as over the bodies. In 464 it was definitely laid under the corpse only; while in 466 it could be traced only near the pot. Skins were equally common, but were never seen under the bodies except in 408. The hair varied in colour: brown and black (in 410, 460, 464), brown only (in 437, 438, 439, 466, 497), black (in 474), and yellow (in 487). The hairy side was always next to the corpse, which was completely covered. In 410 there were many folds over the head and pelvis. In 464 there were seven or eight layers. In 497 there were many folds at the feet, back, and over the head. In 464 the skins had been sewn together in places; in 474 there was a sewn edge; and in 497 one border had been carefully finished off with nicks. Obviously we have here not so much skin garments as regular karosses used as a covering either by day or night, as in South Africa. Two leather knots seen in 408, before and behind the head, might just possibly have served to keep the kaross up to the shoulders.

Woven cloth was faintly discerned in 2829 (at the feet), and in 2851, 2852, and possibly 2853. It lay over and under the body in 408, and there was a trace of it in 460.

Pillows filled with some kind of chaff or bran were found under the heads of 408, 426, and 2840; while in 464 many folds of sewn leather under the head may have served the same purpose.

36. *The Pottery.* Drawings of the pottery will be found on pls. xi, xii. Fifteen pots which are probably Tasian have been included in the Badarian corpus, as their date was realised only after the remains from the village sites had been closely studied. They are: BR15g, AB20, 21, MS33, SB4m, RB3h, 4m, 4n, 7e, 7p, 14p, 36m, 43m, 43q, and 54h. There are photographs of a few examples on pl. xiv, 1, 2, 4, 5.

The pottery, all of which is of course hand-made,

varies in colour, but it can be divided into two main classes, brown and grey-black. Owing to the scarcity of the material, however, it was not thought desirable to separate the two in the plates; they have been arranged according to form only. The brown ware varies from a reddish-brown (like the Badarian) to a more greyish tint. It generally has a rough surface, but the pots have sometimes been carefully smoothed. One pot (SB4m), of rather doubtful date, shows straw mixed with the clay. Sometimes there are grey patches on the surface, due to irregular baking. As a rule it shows no rippling or combing of the surface. In 31 the pot has been worked over diagonally, as with fingers. SB4m is vertically rippled, and so are 28, 35, 37, and 51, which are all of a grey-brown colour and perhaps should be included in the grey-black class. A noticeable feature of some pots is a distinct slip or coating of grey clay. This is applied to the surface of 14, 19, 26, 27, and 33, and to the inside of the grey-brown 10. See also SB7e, 14p, and RB43m.

The grey-black pottery varies in colour from grey-brown to black. One bowl, 5, is rough-surfaced and its black colour may be due to a domestic use. Three others, 21, 26, 48, are rough and patchy in colour, partly brown, partly black. Generally this class has a smooth surface, rippled vertically. No. 40, however, is, exceptionally, rippled diagonally. Sometimes burnishing is clearly seen, as on 22 and RB4n. Nos. 12 and 13 are well polished.

Red pottery is almost absent. One pot, 44, is distinctly reddish, the upper part vertically rippled, and the lower burnished round and round. The rectangular bowl, 1, is a most surprising exception; it is of regular red polished ware, but rippled vertically. That this has not been wrongly classed as Tasian is now shown by the red polished bowl of typically Tasian shape and vertically rippled which has been acquired by the Cairo Museum (Brunton, *Annales du Service XXXIV*, p. 94, pl. i). A similar rectangular form but in smooth black ware was found in an area (5400) near Sheikh 'Esa, where a beaker fragment also occurred (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xvi, 11, 25).

Black tops are very rarely found; the three examples are 16, 44, and 45.

The forms of the Tasian pottery are a monotonous succession of bowls, sometimes rather shallow, but more often deep. On pl. xi are arranged those which have rounded sides, the shallowest being placed first. On pl. xii the sides show a more or less distinct angle at the bulge; the last three, 49–51, would have better been placed on pl. xi had there been space for them. It will be noticed that there is never the slightest sign of a turned-out rim. On the other hand, a small flattish base occurs more often than not. It is this flat base, combined with the angled sides, which constitutes the characteristic Tasian type of pot; it cannot be found among the pottery of any other period. Even the bowls RB14p, 4m, 4n, and the cooking-pots RB43m, 43q, have flat bases.

Forms which stand apart from the others are the arge straight-sided bowls RB4m, 4n; the tall cup RB54h; and the rectangular bowl 1. The nicked rims of 25, 30, MS33, and RB36m, together with the sherds from villages 200, 2800, and 2900/3000 are to be noted. Two sherds with nicked or milled edges were found in the Hemamieh village deposit in the lowest layer above the breccia (*Bad. Civ.*, pp. 102, 108). The reference to "a pot in a Badarian grave," on p. 102, is a misapprehension.

Pottery was repaired by drilling a series of holes on each side of a crack and lashing the edges tightly together, as in 31, 33, 40, in the usual Badarian and Predynastic manner. One pot, 44, had a new base made with a lump of clay which was lashed on in the same way. Pot 43 had developed a horizontal crack in the side, and this had been made water-tight by the application of fine clay plaster. See also RB43q, pl. xxi, and RB7e, pl. xix.

There are no potmarks of any kind.

37. The beakers form a very special class of Tasian pottery (pls. xii, xxvi, 6–21). The ware is black or brownish black, more or less polished. There is decoration all over outside, and inside the flaring rim, the patterns being formed by incised lines filled in with white paste. The designs consist almost exclusively of horizontal bands (in 65 they are vertical) in which is a succession of triangles or vandykes. There is a row of triangles inside the rim. All these triangles are cross-hatched, and sometimes the white paste completely covers them. Evidently the cross-hatching is only to give a grip for the paste, and the pattern was meant to show as solid white (as in some well-preserved specimens of C-Group pottery from the recent excavations of the Nubian Survey). A curious feature of the beakers is the presence of two small holes near the mouth. Of fragments here published only two show these, 60 (on the right) and 65 (hardly visible, on the left).

The complete vase, 53, has only one. Other beakers of this type which are known to me are:

(1) A fine example at University College. (Bought. Petrie, *Preh. Corpus*, pl. xxvii, 58.)

(2) The lower part of another at University College. (Bought. Unpublished.)

(3) A degraded specimen from a grave at Qau, now in the British Museum; one hole in rim. (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xvi, 24; pl. xxvi.)

(4) A perfect specimen in the Cairo Museum with one hole in rim. (Bought. *Annales du Service XXXIV*, p. 94, pl. i, 2.)

For beaker-shaped vessels which seem to be of the same period but of quite different manufacture, see the article just quoted. These are of thicker pottery, reddish-brown in colour; the mouth is not so flaring, and the decorations are very different in character. The holes on one side of the neck are, however, present. Since pl. xvi was made up it has been recognised that the fragment 15g in all probability comes from a similar vase.

The reasons for classing the black and white beakers as Tasian are as follows:

(1) The fragments of beakers are found in six village areas where celts are also found (100, 400, 2000, 2200, 2600, 3500).

(2) Celtoid implements occur with a Tasian burial at Deir Tasa (Sami Gabra, *Annales du Service XXX*, p. 150).

(3) No polished celt is found associated with definitely Badarian objects, nor is any beaker, with the exception of that from the grave 569 at Qau (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 3). Here the beaker was of a most degraded type and was associated with a finely rippled Badarian bowl of the BB ware, which appears to be early. An overlap of the two cultures seems therefore to be indicated.

The purpose of these vessels is difficult to guess. The wide flare mouth implies that they were never intended to be closed with a lid. The holes in the rim suggest that they were suspended. Charcoal was found in the Qau example, but there is never any sign of burning on the inside.

The remains of two little vessels of black ware with scored patterns inside and out (pl. xviii, 20, 21) stand apart from all other prehistoric pottery both in form and in decoration. As there were Tasian remains in the area 3100/3200 where these were found, it may be that they should be classed with the beakers. The deeper of the two, 20, had some charcoal in it like the beaker in grave 569 at Qau.

As a rule there was only one pot in each grave. Three burials had two (408, 464, 2842), and two had three (426, 496). They were almost always placed near the head, or before the hands or knees. In 410, 426, 429, 464, and 2842, a pot was at the feet, but not of any particular form. With the "hamper" burials both pots were outside the basketry in 408; in 426, two were outside and one inside at the feet (pl. xi, 9).

38. *Amulets and beads.* These consist almost entirely of pierced shells, *Ancillaria* (seven graves), *Nerita* (seven graves), *Columbella* (four graves), and *Cypræa*, *Conus*, and *Trochus* (one grave each). See Register, pl. vii. The *Ancillaria* shells were often filed flat at both ends (as in 427, 429). In 3015 the two *Trochus* and some of the *Columbella* were also filed down. Beads were found in four graves only, and were made from tiny pieces of bone-shaft (408 one, 2829 one), of ivory (2913, two), or of bone (1210, five spheroids and a few rings). The two ivory beads from 2913 were in the form of cylinders with a criss-cross pattern scratched on them (pl. xxxix, $76b_3$, b_6). The complete absence of any stone beads or pebble pendants is striking. Possibly the discovery of richer graves in the future will show that these were occasionally used. A very curious three-sided object from 2840, made of alabaster (pl. xxii, 27; pl. xiii, 18), may be classed as a large bead, or else as a model mace-head.

Of the fourteen burials with shells or beads, nine are of children, three of females (one doubtful), and two of males. The children wore them at the neck or wrists (427), or at wide intervals round the waist (448B); and in four graves they seem to have been put in separately near the hands, elbows, or knees (408, 426, 2913, 3015). They were at the neck of one female (464), and at the right wrist of one male (474A). In 408 it was observed that they were strung on a fine leather thong.

39. *Bracelets.* Three children had ivory bangles (pl. xiii, 16, 21, 22). One, with the knob, reminds us of the Badarian type (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiii, 18). In 408 the bangle was on the left wrist.

Feathers. Two children wore feathers; in 448A one lay across the infant's mouth, having probably been originally placed in the hair; in 2913 an adolescent had several at the back of the head.

Palettes. Five of these were found, in graves of both males and females, but not of children (pl. xiii, 19, 20, 23–25). There was a small grinding pebble with the palette in 2840 (pl. xxii, 29), and two

with that in 3004 (pl. xxii, 18, 19). In 3401 were two pebbles, a large and a small, but no palette. The materials used were alabaster (three), limestone (one), and slate (one). The form is rectangular, with more or less rounded sides; this calls to mind the shape of those Badarian palettes which seem to be the earliest (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxi, 1–6, and p. 31). But none of these latter is of any other material than slate. There is no reason to doubt that the Tasian palettes were used for grinding malachite; 2840 was stained green on one side, and red (for rouge?) on the other. Malachite was found in the village group 3523. An alabaster slab roughly 5·4 cms. square and ·8 cm. thick, found in village area 2200, is probably a Tasian palette.

Toilet Spoons. A tiny ivory spoon with circular bowl and a ribbed end to the handle was found in 2840 (pl. xiii, 17). This ribbed handle is like that from Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiv, 5), which may have come from a similar spoon of rather later date. The beak of a spoon-bill in 496B (pl. xxiii, 2e) may have been used as a spoon or spatula. Both objects come from women's graves.

Ostrich Shell. A small piece came from an untouched female burial 2853.

Spatha Shells. These were of common occurrence. A piece of one came from a child's grave, 437. Three were inside a pot in a village deposit (436), and one of these contained some greyish paste. Fifteen were found in another Tasian village with pots (2850). Four more were in group 3162, and others from 3100/3200 may also be Tasian. Seven from 2600 (north), and three stacked together over two flints (3250), are of the same period. A rough piece of *Spatha* shell (pl. xxxii, 5s) had been pierced, and so perhaps served as an ornament.

Mutela Shells. These were used for mixing malachite paste, and possibly for other purposes. One was found in grave 496B, probably a woman's. Another was in the village group 3162.

Turtle Plates. A fragment was buried with an infant in grave 437.

40. *Hooks of Bone or Shell.* Four large bone hooks (pl. xiii, 15; pl. xxiii, 6n–q) were found with the man in grave 474A. Part of a large one (in shell), pl. xxiii, 6m, was turned up in the village 400B. Two, one of ivory and one of shell (pl. xiii, 13, 14; pl. xxiii, 6g, h), came from the village 500C. Another was found by Dr. Samy Gabra in the village site near Deir Tasa (*Annales du Service XXX*, pl. iii). These were no doubt used for catching fish.

Bone Awls. These are frequently found in the settlements of all early periods. Two come from the Tasian village 2800 (pl. xxxii, 50, q) and two more from 3700 (pl. xli, 45, 46). A couple (pl. xxv, 14, 15) were found in a basket with a needle and other objects (3523, probably Tasian). A rather different type of awl was placed with a female (?) in grave 3401.

Bone Needles. One example (pl. xxv, 20; pl. xxii, 5), found with other things in a basket (from a village deposit 3523), may be of this period, as the bowl found with them is apparently Tasian.

Pillows. There is definite evidence that these were placed under the heads in some of the burials. In 408 the child's head lay on a mass of chaff of some kind. In 426 the child's head was supported in the same way. The woman in 464 had what may have been a folded garment under the head, as there were several layers of leather showing seams. In 2840, again, the woman's head rested on a pile of bran or chaff. It is not impossible that these accumulations had been placed in some sort of bag (leather or linen) which had disappeared or was not noticed owing to a state of extreme decay.

Basketry. The only traces of basketry were a circular (?) platter placed over the mouth of the pot in 474A and the basket from the village (3523), containing odds and ends.

Cloth. There can be no question that the Tasians practised weaving (or acquired cloth by trade). Four of the most characteristically Tasian graves showed traces of it, but it was only faintly discernible and quite impossible to move or preserve. In 2829 there were very faint traces at the feet; in 2851 there were traces; in 2852 they extended over the whole body; and in 2853 there were also traces, but doubtful ones. In 408 there was cloth over and under the body. In 439 were several folds in the region of the pelvis. In 460 there were traces. In four of these graves the body was covered with skins either in whole or in part; but in 2851 there was no sign of them, while in 2853 they were laid at the feet and in front of the body only. Doubtless the cloth garment was worn next to the skin, under the leather one; apparently the corpse was sometimes clad in the cloth only and the skins were put separately in the grave. Cloth was not confined to any one sex or age.

Animal Bones. Bones of an immature animal, possibly of a very young calf, were found in four graves. In 451 one bone was in the pot; in 3002 and 426 ribs were laid on top of the pot (in 3002 on a sherd); in 2838 (a leg-bone and a blade-bone) and 2841 (five ribs and a blade-bone) were found lying beside the pot. These graves were mostly of males, apparently; 451 may have been a female. In historical times the provision of meat was almost confined to male graves (*Qau and Badari I*, p. 67).

Animal bones were found here and there in the village deposits, but only rarely. Scraps were found in group 2705 with a celt, in group 2911, and with a pot (3200 vii).

Fish-bones. These, as might be expected, were found in the rubbish of the villages. A number occurred in the group 2664.

41. *Grain-grinders and Querns.* These were found in some considerable number in all the village deposits, especially the grinders, of which eighteen come from sites which are apparently wholly Tasian. Four together formed part of group 2909, and three were in groups 2911 and 2803 respectively. A pair came from 2800; isolated specimens from 2900, 2800, 2010, 2230, 400B, and 500C. The material used was always some kind of grey igneous rock. There seemed to be larger and smaller varieties, the larger being from 15 to 13 cms. long, and the smaller from 9·5 to 8. One, exceptionally, measured 25 × 11·5 × 7·5 cms.

Five querns were found in 2800; another, of a pebbly conglomerate, from 500C, probably measured 50 × 27 cms. originally.

Grain. The finding of milling-stones in the Tasian villages is good evidence that grain was grown and ground for bread. All doubt, however, is banished by the finding of the grain itself. Various small stores of it occurred in several of the villages, and two of these are Tasian, to judge from the objects discovered in them. In 2900 a small store of grain lay in a hole, and in group 2810 one of the pots contained traces of it.

Pounders. A large oval stone implement from 2800, not worn by rubbing, seems to have been used as a pounder. A similar one was found in group 2803, of grey igneous rock.

Stone Implements. To decide definitely which of the implements should be classed as Tasian and which as Badarian is at present a matter of impossibility. The method adopted for dating the village sites has been to take into consideration first the well-defined and typical forms of pots and implements, and to see whether, according to those, the site could be said to belong entirely to one or the other culture. This seemed to be the case with some areas, but many others contained objects belonging to both periods. The next step was to mark the so far undated types from the presumably uniform sites as Tasian or Badarian as the case might be, and then to use these results to place the undated objects found in the settlements where there was a mixture of cultures. Obviously this is a purely mechanical method, and before we can say with any certainty in what respects the flint-work of the two cultures differs, the implements themselves must be worked over by experts; good drawings must also be published of characteristic specimens, so that all those interested can draw their own conclusions. The bulk of the village flints are now deposited in the British Museum.

The flints are shown in photograph on pls. xxvi–xxviii, which show the general outline, though not the details, of workmanship. The presumed date of each is given on the page facing, also the material, when of an unusual character.

The Tasian flint-work, as far as we can judge it at present, is mostly rough in style; there are many specimens where part of the cortex of the original nodule has been left. A special variety of flint with an orange-red cortex is typical, and occurs in many implements (pl. xxvi, 41, 44; pl. xxvii, 3, 4, 44, 45, 47, 50, 53, 55–58, for example); also on tools which are not illustrated (100 v and ix, 400G iii, 1600 iv, and 3500 Cliffs with pot ix). The large size of many of these tools, as well as their colour, serves to differentiate them clearly from the Badarian work. The half of a large knife (pl. xxvii, 44) shows greater skill in the chipping than most. A feature to be noted is the indentation at the side, perhaps for lashing to a handle (pl. xxvi, 44; pl. xxvii, 45, 48, 54, 55). Three roughly trimmed nodules are photographed (pl. xxvii, 49; pl. xxviii, 97, 106). Other nodules, trimmed and worked to a fairly sharp point at one end, are pl. xxvii, 7, 56, and probably 77 and 126 (with the points broken off). The last shows a serrated edge which is not otherwise found among the implements classed as Tasian, but which is so usual among the Badarian tools. Double-pointed borers or awls are pl. xxvii, 8 and 78. Two similar tools, very rough, about 19 cms. long, were found in 400G, close to the two beakers. Small reworked oval flakes with a pointed end make a fairly distinct class (pl. xxvi, 70–75, 77; pl. xxvii, 18, 19; pl. xxviii, 74, 75, 101). Another type, of which there are many examples, is the reworked celt (showing part of the ground surface), or imita-

tion celt entirely chipped (pl. xxvi, 79; pl. xxvii, 22, 23, 25, 57, 62; pl. xxviii, 57, 81, 82, 89, 170–176). The axes (of hard limestone) found by Dr. Samy Gabra in the Tasian grave are of this variety (*Annales du Service XXX*, pl. iii). This use of hard limestone for tool-making is noteworthy. Apart from the true celts (see below), the Tasians employed this material for other implements (e.g. pl. xxvii, 7, 62, and specimens not illustrated, 400B ii, 400G i, 1600 xvi, and 3500 Cliffs xxvi). It is occasionally found also among the Badarian tools (pl. xxvi, 57; pl. xxvii, 28, 38). The Tasian flint-work, though mainly large and coarse, seems to have included very small tools, such as the pointed and reworked flakes (pl. xxviii, 134, 142, 146) and what may be intended for an arrow-head (pl. xxviii, 126). One would expect the finest implements to be placed in the graves; but very few tools of any kind were thus found. The pointed knife (pl. xxviii, 36) is an example. Other knives of a similar type (pl. xxvii, 2, 142; pl. xxviii, 40, 52) are among the best of the Tasian artifacts. The remaining implements which have been photographed are mostly scrapers of a more or less rough character.

42. Eighteen celts or polished axes were found (and one bought). They come from the village sites 100 (one), 400B (two), 1000 (one), 2000 (one), 2200/3500 (five), 2600 North (one), 2600 South (one), 2700 (one), 3100 (one), 3200 (two), and 3300 (one). A battered and broken specimen in hard white limestone of what seems to have been a celt, chipped, ground, and rechipped, was found in a child's grave, 2206 (pl. xxvi, 34). The material is in thirteen instances hard limestone, generally white, sometimes grey or fossiliferous. Dr. Gabra's two are also of limestone. The remaining six are of dark grey or black fine-grained igneous rock. The limestone was probably of local origin and the celts of that material therefore home-made. The igneous implements, on the other hand, may well have been traded.

The forms of these celts can be judged from plate xxvi, where they are all shown in photograph (except one from 400B, which was only fragmentary). Those made of igneous rock (22, 23, 25–27, 37) are small in size, partly ground and partly hammer-dressed; the cutting edge makes a fairly well-marked angle with the side; the sides are usually straight or slightly concave. The celts of hard limestone, on the other hand, have convex sides, except 30, where the left side is a natural straight cleavage of the rock. Most of them are hammer-dressed; 33 and 34 have chipped butts; 38 has had the edge rechipped; 24 has chipping on the side, which is due to damage.

Tasian Objects from Qau. It is remarkable how few objects which can now be classed as Tasian were found in our previous work on the Badarian sites in the district. The site numbered 3200 produced one celt, but everything else was Predynastic (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 46). Area 5300/5400 contained village remains of Badarian date; but a scrap of beaker (p. 5) and a rectangular black polished bowl (like pl. xi, 1 here) were also found. Further, there was a group (5451) of rough flints with a rechipped celt. This group, however, also contained a saw-edged flint knife (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 13, pl. xxix, 2), perhaps suggesting an overlap of the two cultures. Area 5200 likewise contained Badarian village deposits; from here came another celt (p. 36), and two groups of rough flints, 5206 and 5213 (p. 9). The latter group (pl. xxiv, 16) is distinctly Tasian in character; with it were a shell fish-hook and some BB sherds, which, if they are really Badarian, again suggest an overlap.

Away to the south in area 1400 at the foot of the Qau cliffs, we found one scrap of a beaker (p. 3). A celt was turned up in area 1100 of the main Qau cemetery (p. 36). This was not far from the remarkable grave 569 with the poor specimen of incised beaker and a fine BB rippled bowl (p. 3). The plain rectangular slate palette found close by (pl. xxi, 3) is of Tasian or early Badarian form; again there seems to be a mingling of the two cultures.

Conclusions. In the Tasian culture we seem to have an earlier phase of the Badarian, which was distinguished by certain features, such as the use of celts, the incised beakers, limestone palettes, and certain forms of pottery. Some of these things have their parallels in the earliest culture of the Fayum (Caton-Thompson, *Desert Fayum*, pp. 32, 40), and also in Nubia, outlying districts which were not so easily affected by foreign intrusions as Middle Egypt and the Lower Nile Valley. At present it is not possible to draw any certain conclusions from the presence in Tasian graves of a few examples of an unusual type of skull. Certainly we cannot conclude that the characteristic features of the Tasian culture were due to an invading race. But it is obvious that there was, at the time, a mixture of very different peoples; and it may not be unfair to infer that the culture and the racial type, both of

which died out together in Middle Egypt, may have had some connection.

Identifications

43. *Botanical.* Wood from hamper coffin 426. "Tamarix species."—Kew.

Contents of pot 2800 (i). "Barley grains. *Hordeum vulgare* or *H. hexastichon*; the former, I think."—Dr. John Percival. "Barley: very similar to specimen 2000 (Badarian), but contains joints of the rachis and the remains of Emmer glumes."—Sir Rowland Biffen.

Contents of hole 2900. "Good spikelets of Emmer."—Dr. John Percival. "*Triticum* species, possibly *T. dicoccum*."—Kew. "Emmer wheat, well-preserved spikelets showing the first signs of disintegration."—Sir Rowland Biffen.

Textile. Matting from grave 408. "Very small fragments, rest broken to powder. Flattened reed stems laid in two layers, at right angles. No ties visible."—Thos. Midgley.

Various fragments from grave 408. "Fragment of reed mat. Two crossed layers of flattened stems apparently, but structure obliterated by decay. A bit of leather $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide adheres to the mat. Two loose strips of leather, one being the knotted ends of two strips $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Five fragments of plaited reed fibre."—Thos. Midgley.

Basket-work in grave 474A. "Flat platter-shaped, made by coiling very narrow strips of fibre round a bundle of reed fibre. Strips thicker and broader, of coarser material and inferior technique to the platter in the Badarian grave 1249. See Randall-MacIver, *El Amrah*, p. 42, pl. xi, 3."—Thos. Midgley.

General. Contents of cup 400E (ii). "Powder consisting of natron and sand and containing a trace of fatty matter."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

Contents of the outer pot in grave 464. "Natron with some fatty matter and vegetable tissue."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith. The vegetable tissue may come from the matting which was in the grave.

Contents of pot in grave 474A. "Fine light brown powder containing vegetable fibres and twigs mixed with natron."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith. The vegetable matter is no doubt derived from the basket-work platter which covered this pot.

Organic matter from Group 2664. "Gum or resin not identified."—Horticultural Section, Cairo.

CHAPTER VI

THE BADARIAN GRAVES

44. The following graves are selected for special reference, as they are not sufficiently recorded in the Register (pls. vii–x), where many details of interest cannot be included. The Register also does not contain the graves which yielded no objects and which were given round numbers (200, etc.); these are added here to make the record as complete as possible.

200. (i) Burial of a male with matting; goatskin with hair inwards. (ii) Two other bodies (parts only); skins in one of them with hair outwards. (iii) Baby with matting. (iv) Another child with matting, immediately under a Predynastic grave of S.D. 52–55.

202. Undisturbed child. Thick matting over body and pot (*Berlin Cat.*, 801, pl. 31). String of beads at neck, blue glazed steatite and soapstone, more or less alternating (*Berlin Cat.*, 808, pl. 30). The *Ancillaria* shells were at the ankles.

204. Adult male without objects. Covered with twigs and matting bound with string.

205. Adult male. Reed matting over the body. There was no head, but the rest of the body was not disturbed. The bowl SB5m was high above the place where the head should have been; the other bowl was by the legs.

207. Young male, very short dark brown hair, beard, but no third molar. Wrapped in gazelle(?)-skin with the hair inside, matting over all. The BR bowl was on the slope of the grave above the head, and the bone awl lay on the east side, behind the back.

209. Young male, with short, wavy brown hair (5 cms.). The pot BR34q was near the hands; it was covered with the rough bowl, pl. xi, 3, and in it was a flint flake. Body and pots covered with reed matting, which lay up the sides of the grave for 20 cms.

210. Child: only two bones remained. The wrappings were of tanned skins (no hair). The covering of matting over the grave seemed to be intact. The little throw-stick lay in the south-east corner.

217. Not registered. Female. Two layers of skins, both with hair inwards. Gazelle(?)-skin with pale rather coarse hair next to body, and kid (?) with dark fine hair over that.

300. (i) Adult male, head missing, otherwise

intact; matting under, and many layers over. (ii) Slightly disturbed female, head upright. Lying under the shoulder-blade were what have been identified as renal calculi. See sect. 75. (iii) Plundered body, perhaps female; the skull of a gazelle (?) lay in the grave. Skin with long black hair. (iv) Female with tanned skins round limbs; disturbed. (v) Plundered baby.

301. Infant covered with black-haired skins. The shells were on the chest or waist. In the grave lay a flint flake.

302. Adult male with black beard; the abdomen contained digested food. The body lay on matting, and was covered with yellow and black skin. One thigh showed a wrapping of cloth, apparently with a fringe. The head lay on a heap of chaff. Close to the legs was the body of a gazelle (?), and at the knees stood the pot AB15. In this were some seeds, but Mr. Myers, who recorded the grave, thinks that they may have been introduced by a jerboa which had slightly disturbed the burial.

303. Baby lying on matting. The three flint flakes were under the head (*Berlin Cat.*, 780b, pl. 30). String and leather anklets, and perhaps a leather wristlet.

304. Not registered. Young female, with brown hair. Disturbed as far as waist; lying on two layers of matting. Leather in folds over feet.

305. Legs only, of an adolescent. Shells at left ankle.

308. Infant's grave, but body gone. Four layers of coverings: skin with yellow hair, cloth, rope matting, and loosely made grass matting. A double string of beads remained almost intact; it was arranged in groups of green (average number six) and white (average number four), but in a very irregular way. The *Conus* shell was not on the necklace of beads.

309. Not registered. Infant, lying on matting, covered with skins; the base of an old blackish pot lay at the hands. The body was well preserved and had a gluey surface. The grave was only just below the ground.

314. Disturbed female; pregnant. Fine black and brown fur, hair inwards. Shells at ankles.

322. Not registered. Undisturbed child of fourteen or so, covered by folded skins, with long (3 cms.) black and buff hair.

330. Disturbed male. Legs and pelvis in position; only forearms remained of the rest of the skeleton. On the edge of the grave where the head had been was what had evidently been the beard. At the feet were the bones of a gazelle (?), and perhaps a cat. Some fine yellow fur may have come from one of the pets. Behind the back was the curious collection of oddments shown on pl. xxiii, 5. These consisted of a rough flint (bottom), five calcite crystals (row), a small alabaster cylinder bead with the piercing just started, two lumps of red ochre, one rubbed smooth (bottom), half a *Spatha* shell, a bone point, two pieces of heavy bone-shaft, one pierced (top), two pieces of horn, one pierced (top right). Apparently an artisan's odds and ends.

45. *400.* (i) Infant with matting. (ii) Infant. (iii) Infant with matting. (iv) Infant with matting. (v) Plundered male with matting, and sherds of a small BB bowl. (vi) Body covered with matting; a basket-work platter lay near the head, which had fallen over, having been resting on the sloping side of the grave. (vii–ix) Three graves without bodies, but each with remains of a pot BR3f, BB19g, and RB31k. (x) Only head and shoulders remaining.

428. Undisturbed grave of a female with short black hair. A layer of ash from the Predynastic village extended over the grave and beyond the south-east side, 30 cms. above the floor. Under the matting at the feet were the deep-bowled ivory spoon stained green with malachite paste, an ivory comb, a tusk containing malachite powder, an ivory vase with two rows of knobs (all shown in the photograph, pl. xxii, 21–24), some resin, and a small lump of grey material (see sect. 77).

431. Not registered. Plundered grave, with matting remaining up the sides to a height of 15 cms. Over it, in pieces, was the unusual pot BR38t, with the lower part coloured buff, making three bands of black, red, and buff. The grave number has been omitted from pl. xvii.

434. Probably female. Under the body the matting was fine; the covering layer was coarse. The pot lay over the knees.

441. The pot stood behind the head (*Berlin Cat.*, 791, pl. 31). The hard limestone grinder (14 × 9·5 cms., *Berlin Cat.*, 783, pl. 30) was in the filling of the grave, and probably belongs to the village rubbish, which later partially covered the cemetery.

442. Intact adolescent in a hamper of matting and twigs. The pot stood before the face. Over the head were traces of a basket-work platter. The top of the skull was stained green; this was

probably caused by powdered malachite buried in contact with it; but the mineral had otherwise disappeared. Round the neck was a string of *Ancillaria* shells, filed. High on the north-east side of the grave, above the feet, was the hard limestone grinder (17 × 10 cms.) with red stain. As in 441, this may be a village object which has penetrated later.

443. Possibly female. The skins (yellow and black hair) were wrapped all round the feet, and laid over the whole grave. The upper part of the body was also covered with cloth. Above the head were traces of a feather. The rough pot was close to the hands, and a flint flake also came from the grave. South of the grave, 40 cms. away and 10 cms. below the surface, were the remains of a cooking-pot, perhaps an offering, but much more probably belonging to the Predynastic village.

444. Young male, apparently undisturbed, but the skull was absent, and in its place lay what appeared to be a roll of leather (pillow ?). Skins with black and yellow hair and some cloth covered the body; and there was the usual matting in the grave as well. The recorder found coarse black hair against the three first cervical vertebræ. One rib was stained green; across the lower ribs lay a feather.

446. Not registered. Burial of an infant, undisturbed, with matting and skins, but no objects.

449. Male, disturbed, head and one humerus missing; there were remains of a chaff pillow, and from the filling came the flint core, and a small piece of slate palette. Both of these latter may belong to the village debris.

46. *453.* Not registered. Male. The skull had fallen over and lay upon the elbows. The atlas was in position on the spinal column.

455. Not registered. An adolescent, with short dark brown hair, lying on right side, facing east. There was a considerable space on the east side of the grave, and the body may have been turned over from the usual position.

457. Probably female. The spine was severed close to the head; the bowl was at the feet, and the flint flake was probably under the head.

458. Infant. Traces of cloth on the head, which was covered with a basket-work platter.

459. An untouched male, old, with beard. One tibia, and both ulnæ, fractured and reknit. Lying on matting. The black bowl AB17 stood in front of the hands: it contained grain (see sect. 75), and was covered with sherds. Skins had been spread over the body and the pot.

465. Untouched child of some twelve years, lying on matting, with a layer of skins over the body (hair outside), and traces of linen. The pot (type BR38t, but not tri-coloured) stood close to the hands. Round the neck was a string of very small *Ancillaria* shells, and the basket-work which was traced over the face may have come from a platter or other receptacle.

467. Elderly female entirely covered by skins with short brown hair (on the inside), but no sign of matting. Digested food remained in the pelvis, and was kept for examination (see sect. 75). At the hands was a BB bowl, terribly decayed. Under the head was a small *Spatha* shell, and near it a flake of hard limestone.

468. Immature (female ?), completely covered by skins with dark brown hair next to the body. No matting. The flint knife, with slightly serrated edge, lay alongside the legs.

469. Not registered. Very small child, lying on matting, and covered with skins (short brown hair next to the body). Matting over all.

470. Quite plundered. Two skulls. The scraps of ostrich egg-shell (*Berlin Cat.*, 814, pl. 30), and the slate and flint implements may be intrusive.

471. Two males; one, young, buried below the other. The upper one was disturbed, the skull not being in position. Both skulls were of rather negroid type, the lower markedly so.

472. Three burials, one over the other. The highest had been ransacked, and the flint implements were found in the filling. The body was apparently of an adult female. The middle body, B, was of negroid type, an adult male. The BR bowl was at the hands, and the beads and shells round the neck. The lowest burial, C, was of a child, with a string of shells laid at the hands; this might quite well be Tasian.

473. Two burials, both of males. The upper, A, had a black beard, and had been disturbed in the waist region. The pot (*Berlin Cat.*, 795, pl. 31) stood before the face. The lower, B, had traces of cloth on the body, and the lumbar vertebræ showed signs of disease or injury.

474B. Not registered. Plundered child, with matting at a depth of 60 cms., over 474A.

475. Not registered. Male, covered with black-haired skins. Not disturbed.

476. Not registered. Plundered male.

477. Not registered. Plundered male.

478. Not registered. Young female (?), head removed, otherwise intact. A pot, like a small-sized RB31l, at the feet. Lying on matting.

479. Not registered. New-born infant, with matting and skins.

481. Adult male, not disturbed except for the head, which was detached, and lay higher up the sloping side of the grave, above the level of the matting. Right forearm broken and healed. Pot before hands. The matting was of fine reeds, not the usual rushes.

483. Not registered. Adult male, right arm broken and mended. No matting. Goatskins, hair inside.

485. Skins and fine grass matting. The body was not disturbed, but the pot was at a rather higher level in the filling.

486. Not registered. Undisturbed male covered with very finely tanned skin. Before the hands was a crushed and decayed pot, covered with basket-work.

488. Not registered. Old female, with light red-brown hair and covered with skins (black and yellow), but no matting. The grave was cut rather too small, and the head was jammed down to get it in.

490. Not registered. Adult male with short sandy hair. Body wrapped in skins (brown hair inside). No matting.

491. Not registered. Very old female, covered with skins (brown hair inside). Traces of matting at the side of the grave.

492. The pot was near the knees, but 15 cms. higher than the body. Shells at neck.

493. The two burials were not superimposed, but had lain side by side, one (A) at a slightly higher level. Of the latter only the spine remained. Body B was untouched; a young female with her skin well preserved. On the edge of the grave, 5 cms. below the surface, was a scrap of a horizontal pole, 13 cms. thick, which may have been part of some roofing.

494. Undisturbed young female (?), with cloth on the body, and skins. No sign of matting. Round the neck was a string of blue glazed and white steatite beads with a bone cylinder; at the right wrist two bracelets, one of *Ancillaria* shells, the other of white shell beads; at the left wrist a string of *Ancillaria* shells, with one blue glazed steatite and a bone cylinder bead; these last two may have strayed from the neck. At each ankle were eight or nine *Nerita* shells. Close to the head was the pot SB44p, on the top of which lay a flint flake. A second flake came from the filling. Widely scattered round the head and hands were the four pieces of a pottery female figurine, evidently broken before, or at, the burial. Opposite the knees and hands was a pet gazelle (?), and there was also a leather bag (empty).

495. Child, legs and neck disturbed. Goatskins, but no trace of matting. The shells (*Berlin Cat.*, 764, pl. 30) were partly under the head.

496A. Male, with thick ginger hair; skin well preserved; excreta at pelvis. Covered with skins, hair black and brown. This grave has been registered in error as Tasian.

498. Male, with black-haired skins. The rough bowl was behind the head covered with sherds. Near the hands, but 20 cms. higher, were sherds of two rough bowls.

499. Undisturbed child of two years or so, wrapped in skins with brown hair, and covered by a fine grass mat. At the neck was a pierced pebble, and round the waist ran a string of *Nerita* shells.

47. *500.* (i) Infant. This was an isolated grave near the "garden" shown on pl. i. (ii) Plundered child. (iii) Pot RB28m from the north end of an empty grave. (iv, v) Two empty graves with traces of bran pillows. (vi) Green calcite bead $86f_6$ (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. i). (vii) Male (?) with matting and sticks (hamper ?). Resin, and sherds of a pot BR34m. (viii) Plundered female with matting. (ix) Sherds of a pot like RB27e, but mouth more contracted. (x) Robbed grave with a scrap of slate (palette). (xi) Above a robbed Badarian grave, just under the surface, was the rope matting on a frame of sticks, pl. vi, 6 (see sect. 75). This may possibly have been part of a Badarian bed, but there was no certainty as to its date or provenance. Other specimens of a similar nature from the same locality are numbered 1100 (*q.v.*). All these graves (ii–xi) were on the "island" marked 592/1100 on pl. i. (xii) Very old man, with matting, disturbed. (xiii) Disturbed child.

547. In the area of Cemetery 500/700 (pl. i). Female with curly black hair; matting and black-haired skins. Necklace of white shell beads. At right ankle two *Natica* shells. At left ankle a string of black stone ring beads and a *Conus* shell, filed at both ends, all strung on fibre.

549. This, and the remaining graves numbered 500 + *n*, were on the "island" marked 592/1100 (pl. i).

568. Grave floored with two or three thicknesses of matting which extended up the sides of the grave. Linen over pelvis. A Roman burial had cut away the south (head) end of the grave.

575. Hamper coffin, apparently, measuring 59 × 83 cms. (see sect. 75). The pot BB14g, covered by basket-work, was outside this; the sherds of the three other pots were in the filling.

578. Not registered. Plundered. Probably male.

579. Cut across by a Roman burial at the north end, but plundered previously, and only a few bones left. There had been a flooring of matting and branches with the bark left on (4·5 × 5·5 and 2 × ·5 in section, main and secondary). A roofing, 44 cms. above this, was composed of rope and beams (7·5 × 5·5 and 3·5 × 3 in section, main and secondary) with joints at the corners. Probably the whole construction formed a kind of hamper coffin. The pot was to the north of it.

582. Not registered. Small child, undisturbed.

592. Male, slightly bearded, lying on matting and sticks, and covered with matting. At the head, waist, and up the back was a goatskin with brown and black hair. Right hand before face, left hand under knees. The pot stood before the face, outside the matting. Over the knees were at least five thousand blue glazed steatite beads (see sect. 77), with eight spacers made of shell, the whole forming what had doubtless been a belt. Lying over these beads, so closely that some of them actually adhered to it, was the mummy of a small child of the Ptolemaic age with two blue and white glass eye beads at its neck.

593. Only legs left, with matting above and below. The pot BB71b stood in front of where the head had been, inside the matting; the other pot RB28h, was outside at the feet.

594. Grave unusually rectangular rather than oval, and quite plundered. The sherds came from the filling; one pot had probably been a RB9k, another was part of a large rough vessel with rows of knobs MS40 (pl. xiv, 5), and the third was of very thick rippled BR ware.

595. A much-plundered grave. The body had been placed on a bier made of sticks. Scattered about were a variety of small objects: two ivory tusks, a broken flint arrow-head, resin (?), a finger(?)-ring made from a natural limestone pebble from which a central fossil had dropped out, an ivory spoon (like *Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxii, 6), a tiny cylindrical ivory cup, six small pendants (white pebble, two, yellow and white pebble, diorite (?), black limestone (engraved), and red stone), three bone barrel beads, ten *Nerita* and four *Purpura* shells, the last very battered. All these are shown in the photograph, pl. xxiii, 1A, with the exception of the spoon and cup, which had flaked to pieces and could not be preserved.

596. Plundered female (?), with black hair in tresses 15 cms. long, lying on a bier made of sticks. Sherds of a BR25j, and a large SB pot; flint arrow-head, and four copper beads made from a rod with rectangular section bent round till the ends met.

600. Hole with a few sherds, probably a grave.

700. Circular grave, 95 cms. deep, empty.

48. *800.* Ten completely robbed oval graves, probably Badarian.

818. Elderly male wrapped in cats'(?)-skin, and lying on matting. Pot before face; the drawing has been lost: it was the same type as that in 1271.

819. Not registered. Untouched child with goat-skin, and perhaps matting. Under the body was a RB sherd.

1005. Male adult wrapped in skins, lying in a rectangular coffin (75 × 105 × 30 cms.) made of twigs lined with matting (see sect. 75). On the head was a feather, and in the hand was a lump of resin (see sect. 77). The two pots were outside the hamper at the head end. Two cooking-pots stood on the west edge of the grave just under the present surface.

1100. Two pieces of rope matting, presumably from a Badarian grave. Drawn, pl. xxv, 37, 40 (see sect. 75).

1200. (i) Adult female, with many layers of matting over and under the body; plundered. (ii) Plundered grave; sex uncertain. (iii) Plundered female, with sherds of a rough pot. (iv) Plundered child, with matting and BB sherds. (v) Plundered body of uncertain sex; skins and matting. (vi) Plundered; sex uncertain; unusually prominent nasal bones. (vii) Flint arrow-head (pl. xxviii, 14), probably from a grave. (viii) A roughly chipped fragment of a hard limestone celt (?), possibly from a grave. (ix) A clay ear(?)-stud, pl. xxiv, 27; xxxii, 5c, and (x) pot BR3p, both probably from graves.

1204. Plundered female, with much curly black hair; rush matting; *Mutela* shell containing malachite paste.

1206. Two bodies; a disturbed female 20 cms. higher than B undisturbed (?) male. Body A had

short wavy brown hair. The head of B was missing; in its place was the pot. The body was, unusually, lying on its back; there may have been some disturbance when the second burial was made.

1207. Not registered. Disturbed male, with beard; yellow and black-haired skins, and grass matting. One BB sherd.

1208. A large grave, thoroughly ransacked. The body was male, with light brown short wavy hair; there was also a second skull in the grave. Brown and yellow-haired skins and rush matting; sherds of a BB pot, and the interesting hippopotamus amulet of green jasper, pl. xxxix, $21A_2$, pl. xxii, 39.

1211. Disturbed male (?) lying on a bier made of sticks running transversely under the body; matting (see sect. 75) and cloth. Five blue glazed steatite beads; *Spatha* shell, pebble, flint point, and two hooks, one of shell and one of bone. Bowl of BB ware.

1212. Two bodies, A, a few bones, under B, an intact female with curly black hair. With A were the remains of a BR3d (*Bad. Civ.*) without decoration. With B was reed matting and yellow skins, and cloth (under the body only). Under the matting at the feet was a sherd of a deep BB bowl.

1214. The pot, bone spoon (with malachite ?), and remains of a basket were close together near the feet.

1215. Legs and pelvis only remaining. The pot and the long piece of flint were close to the knees. The grain, resin, and other objects were where the hands would have been (see sects. 75, 77).

1218. Remains of a bier of sticks laid east and west. Grass and rush matting, skin with black and yellow hair, and cloth. For the feather see sect. 75.

1219. Undisturbed female, with rush matting and a leather pillow. Round the neck or wrists was a string of *Ancillaria* shells, and two *Conus*; at the right ankle five *Natica* and two *Ancillaria*; at the left ankle six *Ancillaria* and three *Natica*. Under the matting was a much-worn sherd, perhaps used in digging the grave. High in the filling was part of an oblong grinder of hard stone.

49. *1221.* A plundered grave with a pot and a few beads in the filling (see sect. 77).

1222. Not registered. Untouched female (?) adult. Matting over and under the body. Traces of cloth at pelvis.

1224. Not registered. Untouched; sex indeterminate. Matting under body, which was covered with skins (dark brown and buff hair inside).

1226. Many sticks (1 to 4 cms. in diameter) from a bier or hamper coffin. Skin with brown and buff hair. Sherds of two big BR bowls. Large ivory bead on fibre string.

1227. The neck and waist had been plundered. The body lay on matting, and there was matting and the usual brown and buff skins over it. The fragments of the pot lay before the face.

1229. The bones were in position, but there was no skull. Sherds of deep round-bottomed BB bowl. The three beads, strung on fibre, came from the neck. Near the right foot were the five shells. Close to them were a pebble, a fossil looking like a tooth (?), a lump of red ochre, a piece of resin (?) (see sect. 77), and two flint flakes.

1231. Not registered. Plundered male, with grass matting (see sect. 75), skins with black hair, and cloth.

1234. A completely plundered grave, with BB, BR, AB, SB, and RB sherds, representing a dozen different vessels; two were drawn as being unusual, PR29z, and MS28. With them were a flint flake and an animal bone. This collection looks more like a deposit of odds and ends than a proper grave group.

1241. Legs only remaining; perhaps male. Grave lined with grass matting. Body covered with three thicknesses of cloth, then gazelle(?)-skin (hair inside), and matting over that. The cylindrical pot (MS31) was at the feet outside the matting. The bowl (BB30m) was near where the hands had been, and perhaps had basket-work over it. The slate palette was at the head end of the grave.

1242. Not registered. Adult female (?). Cervical vertebræ out of position; otherwise undisturbed.

1243. Bones in the filling only, apparently an adolescent female. There were also bones of an infant. At the west side of the grave was a recess (44 × 94 cms.), 20 cms. above the floor; in this was a pot RB27e with a hole in the base; the matting from the side of the grave had covered the pot. At the foot end of the grave was the bowl SB31h, and the BR bowl had been placed in the south-west corner, over the matting floor, and covered with matting; it contained organic matter. In the grave also were traces of cloth and a bone awl.

1246. Not registered. Male, head north, facing east, with pale brown beard. Body covered with cloth, then skins, then matting.

1247. Not disturbed. There were no objects with the body, but some wheat lay loose near it (see sect. 75). Right over the grave, and slightly dipping into it, 50 cms. below the present surface, was a layer of ash, 10 cms. thick, belonging to a later Predynastic settlement.

1249. The end of a stick at the side of the grave, 30 cms. above the floor, may have been part of some roofing. The pot, with organic contents, was at the north end of the grave, and covered with a basket-work lid.

1250. Female adult lying on grass matting, and covered with cloth, skins, and matting. At the head were many folds of leather. The skull was covered with curly dark brown hair, up to 8 cms. long, and seemed to be quite undisturbed. The shells, however, were in the filling.

1254. Rectangular grave with slightly rounded corners. Only the legs remained. The body had been apparently placed in a hamper, about 100 × 175 cms., the sticks of which varied from 1 to 3 cms. in diameter. There was cloth remaining at the feet. The shells, ivory armlets, and flint flake all came from the filling.

1255. The pot (*Berlin Cat.*, 788, pl. 31) stood on the floor of a rifled grave, with the fish-rib placed on the top of it.

1256. Possibly another hamper coffin.

1257. Not registered. Adolescent female lying on matting, and covered with skins only (dark brown and yellow hair).

1258. The pot was in the south-west corner of the grave; it contained organic matter (see sect. 77), had a basket-work lid, and matting had been placed over it.

1270. Adult female, covered with gazelle(?)-skins and matting. The body had been disturbed, the jaw and some of the leg-bones being missing. The upper part of the body had been pushed against the pot to the west, the left shoulder-blade remaining in position. There had been leather under the head. The pot contained organic matter.

1271. The pot, in the north-west corner of the grave, contained organic matter, and was covered with basket-work. The drawing of it has been lost: it was the same type as that in 818.

50. *1600.* Small child lying on matting, and covered with matting and skins with short black hair.

1656. Not disturbed. The flint implement (pl. xxviii, 91) lay over the feet; the five flakes (92–96) were near the face. Close to them was a decayed piece of wood, the purpose of which could not be determined.

1931. Old male, lying head north, wrapped in rush and also in rope matting. The pot was before the face. The rope matting is unusual; the position of the body is more like that of an early dynastic burial; the pot is rough and not distinctive; and there were no other Badarian graves in the area. The date is therefore very problematical.

2000. (i) Child covered with matting. (ii) Child, head gone. (iii) Child; remains of wood from roofing (?). (iv) Child with matting. All four had been disturbed.

2001. Sherd of RB ware under the head.

2002. Female, with seven layers of matting. The pot was close to the head, and the sherd at the feet. A leather bag (?) lay in front of the face.

2003. Child of twelve, light brown wavy hair 4 cms. long. Pot before face. Matting covering body and pot.

2004. This grave contained the only stone vase that we have found in a Badarian cemetery. Unfortunately the burial was completely disturbed. The bones were unusually large and strong. There were many layers of matting, and goatskins folded and seemingly stitched. There was apparently a necklace or girdle of leather rings and grass fibre (see sect. 75).

2005. Only part of arm and hand remaining. Over the hand was a shapeless fragment of slate palette, 18 cms. long (*Berlin Cat.*, 759, pl. 29). With the *Spatha* shell (*Berlin Cat.*, 767, pl. 29) and bone needle were traces of leather, possibly from a bag.

2006. Body of an adolescent. The feet were at a higher level than the head, and the leg-bones had decayed to powder. Over the feet was a sherd. Faint trace of skins at the neck only.

2007. Adolescent. Sherd at feet.

2008. Child of seven, short light brown hair. Four stone beads at neck. Matting and cloth over the body.

2011. Probably male; round the neck a kind of twig necklace.

2012. Matting, but no skins. Sherd at feet.

2014 Adult female, lying on matting and covered with cloth, thick matting, and twigs. On the skull was wavy black hair 10 cms. long. Many folds of leather at feet. Pot at elbows. Fibre bangle on left forearm.

2021. Adolescent, with cloth, goat-, and gazelle-skins. The matting lay up the sides of the grave for a distance of 25 cms. The pot was quite clearly broken before being put in the grave (before the face), or broken by being dropped in at the burial.

51. *2200.* (i) Robbed baby, with matting. (ii) Child covered with skins and matting; large mass of skins in front of head. (iii) Baby, with matting. (iv) Baby without a head, but the matting cover was intact. (v) Baby, with matting. (vi and vii) Babies. (viii) Robbed body, perhaps female. (ix) Adult male, with matting; cloth at waist. (x) Three other adults, but all plundered. (xi) Bangle of wood (?) from the filling of a robbed grave (pl. xxv, 31).

2201. Child of about eight years, completely covered with skins, lying head north. At the neck were strings of white shell and blue glazed steatite beads, with a few of black or grey limestone. Some of these, and the three shells, may have come from the wrists, as the hands were close to the face. The pot was in front of the head.

2202. Closely contracted female, possibly robbed at head and neck. The pot was inverted over the hands.

2203. Undisturbed infant. The BB and BR sherds may have come in with the filling.

2204. Not registered. Undisturbed adult, cloth at head. A BR sherd lay above the body-level.

2207. Pot close to head.

2208. Adult male, hair very short and greyish; covered with gazelle(?)-skin, hair inwards. No visible matting, but grey dust at sides of grave. Pot before face (*Berlin Cat.*, 802, pl. 31).

2209. Adult male, hands under head; spine dislocated between sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ. Teeth unusually good and complete. Matting (see sect. 75) above and below both the body and the pot, which stood close to the hands.

2211. Circular grave, with a slight shelf running right round, the whole thickly lined with matting. Child of about three years, with dark brown hair 1 to 3 cms. long. Four ivory bangles on right wrist, and one on left. A feather lay on right (upper) side of head (see sect. 75). A large lump of resin (see sect. 77) also lay on the forehead. The very decayed pot stood on the shelf.

2212. Thick matting running 20 cms. up the side of the grave. The skull lay at a somewhat higher level than the body. The pot, anciently broken, was at the feet.

2215. Oval grave, with a shelf like that of *2211*, 17 cms. wide, running round. In this case the pot was not on the shelf, but at the hands, and covered with a BR sherd.

2220. Adult female, with wavy black hair 8 cms. long. There was cloth over the head and chest; the body was entirely covered by fine gazelle- or cat(?)-skins, hair inside. The pot, which was at the hands, seemed to have been in a sling of grass fibre.

52. *2221.* Undisturbed child of about three years, with light brown hair 2 cms. long. Skins all over the body, and perhaps matting. Under the skins, in front of the arms, was a slate palette (pl. xxiv, 9); and partly over the palette was a mass of white shell, black limestone, and soapstone beads, and shells. There was none round the neck. Above the skins, and over the place of the beads, stood the vase SB45p (pl. xix).

2223. Untouched immature body of about fourteen years, with brown curly hair 6 cms. long. Across the floor of the grave were a number of sticks (see sect. 75) from 1 to 2 cms. thick, placed about 10 cms. apart; over these was a thin layer of matting, and then a skin doubled over with its short black hair inside. The body was covered with coarse cloth, and more matting laid over all. Pot BB64q (pl. xv) was in fragments over the body, and the rectangular slate palette lay between the heels and the pelvis, as shown in the photograph, pl. vi, 3.

2224. This multiple burial may have been really two separate graves close together; but no dividing wall was noticeable. To the west lay the male A, with short brown hair; the child C, apparently newly born, lay close to the pelvis of B, with its head between B's feet. The bones of B were badly displaced, probably when A was buried. Before the face of A was a leather bag containing grain.

2227. A completely plundered grave, the only bone remaining being the head of a very strong large femur. The pot MS30 (pl. xviii) was over the north-east corner in the filling, but probably belongs to the burial. Also in the filling were BB, RB, and SB sherds, one with "point-burnished" pattern on the black inside surface: a flint arrow-head (pl. xxviii, 19): and a piece of resin (see sect. 77) with the impression of basket-work on it.

2228. Only scattered bones, probably female. The flint flake was found against the east side, and the pot AB19 (pl. xviii), with the fine flint dagger, shell, and five pebbles (pl. xxii, 31, 35, 34), in a group on the west.

2229. Grave lined with matting, which ran 16 cms. up the side. The upper part of the body was in a confused state, and there was no head. Sex probably female. At the pelvis was a trace of cloth; and over the body was a skin with short yellow hair inside, and matting over that. In the region of the neck (or hands) were a number of beads, blue glazed steatite and shell (few), red clay six (see sect. 77), green jasper one, copper two, together with *Oliva*, *Natica*, *Conus*, and *Nerita* shells nine. The clay and jasper beads are photographed, pl. xxii, 37. These were all threaded on fibres, eight combined. Behind the pelvis there had been apparently a leather bag with a handle (?) composed of lengths of fibre covered with plaited thongs. It had contained a notched slate palette, galena, a very small red pebble, and six large *Oliva* shells. The flint point (pl. xxviii, 31) came from the filling, as also a piece of grey matter with the impression of basket-work.

2232. Male of very negroid type; one leg and half the pelvis missing, but otherwise intact. Behind the head were a rough bowl covered with a coarse sherd, a small pounder of grey igneous rock, 7 cms. high, and two flint cores.

2235. Male, ribs and spine disturbed. Traces of cloth at the hands. On the right wrist, under the head, was a horn bracelet, 1·7 cms. wide.

2236. Not registered. A plundered grave, with matting (see sect. 75). It contained a flint flake.

2253. Thoroughly plundered adolescent, with much decayed organic matter (wood or matting). Lying in the grave were part of a bone awl, a polished pebble, an ivory bracelet (pl. xxv, 7), and traces of copper (*not* malachite).

53. *2627.* Old female (?). The bowl RB9t (pl. xix, *Berlin Cat.*, 803, pl. 31) was above the matting, and covered by a sherd.

2700. One unregistered grave contained an infant. Another had, at one corner, remains of an elaborate hamper-coffin, or, more likely, a tray-bier. One end of a thick longitudinal pole was left, the tip burnt; and across it were the ends of much smaller sticks, perhaps tied to it or only to each other. Matting lay over them. In another grave was a piece of wood with the end sharpened to a point (see sect. 75).

2702. Reed matting, and vertical sticks which perhaps supported a roof. Only the head was left, and over it were the remains of basket-work (platter ?).

2704. Two bodies side by side, A to east, B to west, both probably old men. No sign of wrappings. The pot (*Berlin Cat.*, 789, pl. 31) was at the knees of B. Running from the hands of A to the underside of B's skull was a deposit of chaff (see sect. 75), apparently from a pillow; there was a trace of skin, possibly the covering of the pillow, under B's head. An upright stick remained at one side of the grave.

2706. Undisturbed infant in a basket-work coffin measuring 48 × 16 cms., and 8 cms. high, the whole grave at this level (53 cms. down) being covered with matting. Pot at knees. There was also the handle end of a small throw-stick, and four beads (sections of bird's leg-bone).

2708. Baby, head missing. The pot was encased in a basket. Trace of cloth.

2709. Another child, of about four years, with fine yellow hair, in a rectangular basket-work coffin. The pots were outside the hamper, the BR before the feet (*Berlin Cat.*, 790, pl. 31), and the bowl (pl. xi, 6; *Berlin Cat.*, 804, pl. 31) behind them.

2710. Reed matting and cloth. Old woman with basket in front of face.

3202. Female, upper part of body gone, with two pots at knees, and a couple of animal ribs.

3204. Male, upper part of body gone, covered with skins. Pot at knees (*Berlin Cat.*, 787, pl. 31). Behind the shoulders were a bone needle (pl. xxv, 19; *Berlin Cat.*, 785a, pl. 30), a flint knife, and a rough flint (pl. xxvii, 137, 141; *Berlin Cat.*, 777, p. 30).

3205. Pot at knees.

3206. Pot at feet.

3207. Pot at feet.

3213. One bird-bone bead 4·5 cms. long (*Berlin Cat.*, 806, pl. 30).

3216. Pot at feet.

3257. Aged male; the atlas was in a vertical position between the jaws as if the body had been forced into the grave, which was too small for it. Pot before face.

3310. One pot, RB17f, was inverted inside the other, RB28h.

54. *3500* (continuation of *2200*). Unregistered graves contained three males, one female, and four young children. One of these last had a very diseased femur (see sect. 75); another wore three pierced shells. In graves without bodies were a bowl, RB17m (pl. xx), and nine pierced shells. In another, with matting, was the skeleton of an animal, probably a dog, lying head south on its right side.

3501. Child of about two years, with matting.

From the waist to the knees were a quantity of blue glazed steatite beads, perhaps forming a girdle. The " staggered " threading is shown in the photograph, pl. xxii, 8. Close to the head was the bowl BB69u, a little ivory vase containing a grain or two of malachite, and a bone needle (pl. xxii, 9, 2).

3503. Child of about ten years; one layer of matting below the body, several above. The pot was at the hands, and over the arms was a platter of basket-work.

3504. Bier (?) of sticks with matting over. The vase, BR34r (pl. xvii), was covered with a BB sherd.

3506. Very old male (?). Only head, shoulders, and arms remained. At the hands was an RB bowl (pl. xi, 7) covered with a basketry platter, on which lay some organic matter, probably bread.

3507. This infant's body and the four pots were found in a group only 50 cms. below the surface, over a grave which was 90 cms. deep and quite empty. The pots are drawn together as a group, pl. xxiv, 4–7. It seems hard to believe that the occurrence of the pots with the body was not accidental. The deposit was in the filling of a grave; and most children were buried with one small pot only, if that. Further, the pottery is more the village than cemetery type, and the form, pl. xxiv, 5, is like $B21b_5$ (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxxv), which is of the Amratian period. Probably, then, the pottery, at least, is a subsequent deposit dating from the latest Badarian or earliest Amratian time. See also 3509.

3509. This grave was near 3507, high up on the spur under the cliffs. At the floor-level (160 cms.) was the burial 3533, which has been classed as Tasian. Immediately above this (depth 145 cms.) lay a female body with the arms removed, wrapped in matting, and without any pottery or objects remaining *in situ*. Above the body was an oval grinder of grey igneous rock, and a very rough celtoid implement of hard limestone. Still farther up in the filling, near the surface, were three pots in a group, pl. xxiv, 1–3. These, with the stone implements, are most probably a later " village " deposit, as in 3507 above. The forms are difficult to date; 1 has its nearest parallels in the Predynastic B83c (*Corpus*) and $B62d_4$ (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxxvi), while 2 is purely Badarian, like SB41k and PR27h (*Bad. Civ.*). Again we seem to have an overlap of Badarian and Amratian. See further sect. 62.

3510. Upper part of a male dwarf, covered with matting. The pelvis and legs had disappeared, and there was no pot with it.

55. *3511*. Child of about five years, lying on matting, wrapped in skins. At the neck were a few shell beads, and a *Conus* shell.

3512. Adult male, with dark curly hair low at the sides and nape of the neck, and brought to a point on the forehead; short beard. There was cloth next to the body, and skins covering it; matting lined the floor of the grave and covered the burial. All round the waist, outside the skins, were a large number of blue glazed steatite beads, most of which had lost their colour. At the feet was a bowl, RB36f (*Bad. Civ.*; *Berlin Cat.*, 799, pl. 31), and at the head the bag-shaped vase, BR38m, containing seeds (?).

3515. Adult male, head missing, with rough, smoke-blackened bowl in fragments near the hands. There was matting under the body, and also over it and the pot.

3521. The pot, SB3k, contained grain.

3522. A large oval grave, with remains of two males above and a female below. A large number of blue glazed steatite beads lay at the waist (of one of the males, no doubt; but the record is not clear on this point). In the sand were a number of ivory fragments, mostly obtained from the sifting; these, when fitted together, made up a vase in the shape of a hippopotamus with the opening in its back (pl. xxiii, 3; xxiv, 33).

3524. Unregistered grave of an adult female with diseased jaw (see sect. 75). Fragments of RB pottery at the head. Disturbed.

3527. Two bodies, the head of A close to the feet of B. The bowl SB3h (in fragments) was at the feet of A.

3531. Child of five years, wrapped in skins. At the knees was a deep, smoke-blackened bowl (RB31n) containing organic matter. Between the bowl and the hands were some ribs of a very young animal, no doubt a meat offering.

3534. Adult male with beard. At the knees was an oval bowl (BR3q) with point-burnished plant pattern on the inside, the only perfect example of a pot with this decoration that we have found.

3536. Adult male lying tightly contracted on his right side. Behind the back were a roughly pointed piece of bone-shaft and a pointed piece of bone with a large circular hole in it (pl. xxii, 1, 7).

3537. Adult male. On the right wrist was a large ivory bracelet inlaid with blue glazed steatite beads in a chevron pattern. On each wrist also there was a string of beads of the same kind, white shell, and black stone (limestone?; *Berlin Cat.*, 807a, pl. 30). The oval flint scraper lay at the feet (*Berlin Cat.*, 770, pl. 29).

3538. Adult female, with bowl between knees and hands, and matting over all. There was a trace of cloth near the knees, but none on the body. Close to the bowl was a *Mutela* shell and apparently a small skin bag. In the hair, running from back to front, was a single string of shell and blue glazed steatite beads with six *Conus* shells, all threaded on two strands of cow's (?) hair.

3539. Pot before face.

3550. Pot in front of forearms.

3552. This grave, half-way down the spur, was dug in village refuse, on the edge of a granary pit. The saw-edged flint and the almost cubical pounder of grey igneous rock were lying close to the knees, but may conceivably belong to the village deposit. The body was that of a very old man.

3553. This grave and the next two were at the tip of the spur. It contained a child of about twelve years, rough bowl close to the head (under the matting), and a necklace composed of serpentine and limestone beads, tubes of organ coral, one *Natica*, and one *Ancillaria* shell.

3554. There were slight traces of ash near the surface above this burial. The BR pot (57d, pl. xvii) was inverted over the head, and almost certainly belongs to the subsequent village. The other pot, a rough bowl, was close to the hands and under the matting which had been laid over the body.

3555. At the knees was a group of objects comprising a few pierced shells, a *Mutela* shell containing malachite paste, a yellow pebble, a little lump of resin (pl. xxii, 15, 14, 16), and a few feathers.

3602. Burial of a child with pot close to head.

5213. Child of about ten years; pot before face, and traces of a leather bag near the pelvis.

10,013. Adult female, with matting and skins (fur inside). Pot before face.

10,016. Pot at knees, but over the matting, and very broken.

10,017. The bowl SB7n was at the feet, inverted over some organic matter (bread ?). The BB and BR pots were together between the knees and hands.

10,031. Adult male, with skins (hair inside). The BR pot was close to the hands.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY OF THE BADARIAN PERIOD

56. In the following description of classified Badarian objects it is not intended to repeat what has already been written in *Badarian Civilisation*, but only to mention new points, and to correct others by the light of the new discoveries.

Graves. Over three hundred graves were examined; they were all rounded (generally oval, but sometimes circular), with the exception of about a score, which had noticeably straight sides. These may be divided into three types: (i) definitely rectangular; (ii) rectangular with rounded corners; and (iii) straight sides and rounded ends. Graves of type (i) are 572 and 594. Type (ii) graves are 202, 1223, 1227, 1251, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1266, 1258, and 1259. Graves of type (iii) are 2208, 2210, 2212, 2706, and 3506. A few other graves may have had straight sides originally, but have possibly lost their shape owing to crumbling of the gravel in which they were dug. It will be noticed that the best-cut rectangular graves are almost confined to Cemetery 1200, where the largest tombs were found. The grave with the record length of 228 cms. was rectangular. It is plain, therefore, that the Badarians considered a carefully cut, well-squared grave to be desirable, and that the usual rough oval was only for the rank and file.

The average length of the graves of male adults was 119·5 cms., that of female adults 116 cms., taking all the graves where the body could be sexed with some probability. In Cemetery 400 male graves averaged 114 cms., and female 121·5 cms. In Cemetery 2200/3500 males averaged 101·5 cms., and females 101·4 cms. But in Cemetery 1200 the male graves were distinctly larger, averaging 152·5 cms. to the female 115 cms.; they included one of 228 cms. long. The unsexed graves in this cemetery averaged 135·5 cms. long; even if these were all of females it would only bring up the average of that sex to 124 cms. There seems, therefore, to be a distinct difference here with regard to sex. These large graves of Cemetery 1200 almost equal in size the fine graves of Cemetery 5100 at Sheikh 'Esa.

There was occasionally some evidence that the graves had been roofed. In 493, at the north end of the grave, 5 cms. below the present surface, was the end of a wooden beam 13 cms. wide lying transversely. In 1646 two branches were observed at the side of the grave 25 cms. below the present

surface and 63 cms. above the grave floor. These overlapped, were 5 cms. thick, and extended for 73 cms. in all. In 2702 and 2704 were upright sticks, perhaps roof supports. There were also sticks in 598. Twigs lying over the matting in 204, 1220, 2014, and 2227 may have come from brushwood roofs or formed part of the hamper coffins, which were not unusual. In 434 some very coarse matting covered the other usual wrappings; this was probably from the roofing. In 599 the matting could be traced up the sides of the grave almost to the surface as if it had once formed a roof and had been eventually crushed in. An infant in 458 had a platter of basketry placed over the head, perhaps to protect it in the absence of a roof. See also note on grave 1249.

Only one grave, 1243, which is certainly Badarian, had a recess cut in the side. This was on the west, as in some Tasian graves, and contained a pot. Another quite unusual feature was a shelf running right round grave 2211, and on each side of 2215 (at 40 cms. down; about 18 cms. wide).

Position of Bodies. The following table summarises the general position in which the bodies were found with reference to sex, including those graves which are not registered. The first letter indicates the point of the compass (± 45°) to which the head lay; the second letter the point to which the head faced; and the third the side on which the body lay. Children include all immature bodies.

	Males.	Females.	? Sex.	Children.	Total.
S W L	42	42	10	56	150
S E R	5	1	1	3	10
E S L	6	7	—	8	21
E N R	2	1	1	2	6
N W R	6	2	—	2	10
N E L	7	1	—	2	10
W N L	2	1	—	2	5
W S R	—	—	—	1	1

In addition to this, two males lay supine, one (203) head north and face west, the other (1206B) head south (head gone). An infant was also supine in 400, head south, face west. Although I have listed separately the heads south and the heads east, it is clear that the desired direction was south-east. Reisner has pointed out that the local river direction seems to have been taken rather than true south. The variations in direction are roughly as follows, for heads south or east.

90°–99°	1
100°–109°	—
110°–119°	3
120°–129°	9
130°–139°	17
140°–149°	28
150°–159°	18
160°–169°	26
170°–179°	21
180°–189°	7
190°–199°	3
200°–209°	2
210°–219°	2

Thus the standard direction was between 140° and 170°. The figures seem to indicate that males were buried more carelessly than females; there are 22 males in abnormal positions (heads north-west or on right sides) compared with 6 females. Only 12 per cent. of the bodies lay head north or west, agreeing closely with the 16 per cent. at Badari. The 12 per cent. here, however, includes a majority of males, while at Badari there were more females.

When the body lay on its right side, the letter which indicates the direction of the head in the Tomb Register is underlined. Out of 213 bodies, only 27 were not on the usual left side; of these 27, 16 still faced west or south-west, and only 11 east or north-east. Or we may say that out of 187 bodies lying head to south, only 31 faced east; while out of 26 burials lying to the north, 15, or more than half, faced west. The desire to face more or less west is therefore very marked in all positions, as was previously noted at Badari.

57. *Multiple Burials.* At Badari no double or multiple interments were observed; but at Mostagedda there were a few. In grave 493 there was room for a second body, but only the shoulder-blade remained. In 2224 two bodies lay at right angles to each other, male and female; and a newly born infant was placed at the feet of the latter. In 2704 two old males lay close together side by side. In 470 two skulls were found in a plundered grave. Quite possibly two graves may have sometimes merged into one, either in the original digging, or in subsequent examination. But 2704 was certainly one grave only; and the infant, of course, was buried with the mother.

Superimposed burials were also found, mostly in Cemetery 400. In some of these the lower one has been considered to be Tasian, and earlier in date.

But there was either no evidence of this, or evidence to the contrary, in other graves. In 472 there were three bodies superimposed, the uppermost a plundered female, the second a male with a BR pot, and the lowest an adolescent with shells at the hands. In 473 was a male with a pot above, and another male below without objects. In Cemetery 400 (unregistered) was a plundered grave with pot BR3f under a Badarian grave. In 1206 there was a plundered female above and a male below with a BR pot. In 1212 below an undisturbed female were some plundered bones with a BR pot. In four instances then there are definitely Badarian burials underlying others.

Condition of the Bodies. In the majority of cases the bodies were reduced to skeletons, generally very fragile, with little of the tissues remaining, though the hair could often still be observed. The condition, however, varied amazingly, and in rare instances the bodies were very well preserved. In 493 and 496A undisturbed bodies had the skin still largely intact; while in 309 an infant, buried just under the present surface, was in excellent condition, parts being sticky to the touch. There was no doubt that it had been buried some 7000 years ago, as it lay on grass matting and was covered with skins in the regular Badarian way. Sometimes digested food could be discerned in the pelvis, as in 302, 467, and 496A. For an analysis of 467, see sect. 75.

As at Badari, there was no evidence of mutilation or dismemberment. The heads were sometimes displaced and occasionally missing; but this can be accounted for in other ways. When the head had been laid on the sloping side of a grave it would have sometimes fallen or sunk down when the ligaments had sufficiently decayed. Robbing also will no doubt account for the dislocation or absence of a skull, the head being moved to allow the necklace to be taken. This suggestion is strongly supported by the fact that time after time graves were found with not only the head, but also the upper part of the body more or less disturbed, while the pelvis and legs remained in position. Only eleven bodies in all which were otherwise complete had the head missing. Instances of the head having been naturally moved are: (i) grave 453, where the skull was lying over the elbows and every vertebra, including the atlas, was in position. Male, no objects. (ii) Grave 1242, where the cervical vertebræ were out of position. Female (?), no objects. (iii) Grave 457, where the spine was dislocated close to the head. Female (?), no ornaments. (iv) A grave in Cemetery 400, where the skull had fallen from its higher level on the side of the grave. Sex (?), no objects. Two other cases of dislocation of the skull seem to be due to cramming bodies into graves that were too small; 488 an old female, and 3257 an old male. In the latter case the atlas was between the jaws.

Undisturbed bodies with the head in position and no dislocation noticed numbered 160; all except 19 had no necklace of any kind; and of these 19 only 7 had beads which could possibly have tempted any robber. One is led to the conclusion that more heads would have been moved had there been more and better jewellery. Of these undisturbed burials, 49 were males (2 very old and 3 doubtful), 33 were females (5 very old and 11 doubtful), 73 were children or adolescents (20 being infants), and 5 unsexed adults. The smaller number of females may be due to the fact that the female graves contained more objects of value to attract robbers. One body, 1229, was headless; at the neck lay three large beads still on the original thread; possibly the string broke when the remainder of the beads, if there had been any, were taken. A more difficult case to explain is that of an infant, in Cemetery 2200, without a head, although the covering of matting was intact. Here possibly the matting had fallen back into position or been replaced.

58. *Physical Characteristics.* Notes were made of the quality and colour of the hair in 30 burials. The colour was described as black (9 bodies), dark brown (7), brown (6), light brown (2), light brown-red (1), sandy (1), ginger (1), gold (1), grey (2). Black to brown is therefore the usual colour, the paler tints being exceptional. The golden hair was seen on a small child about nine years old. The light brown-red was on a very old female, and might possibly be due to henna. The sandy and ginger were both males. The grey hair was also on males, one old, but the other had excellent teeth and did not show signs of advanced age.

The greatest length of hair measured was about 15 cms., but the average was 6 cms. It varied from wavy to curly, but never woolly. At Badari we did not observe beards, but here we noticed nine examples, one being pale brown in colour and another black. One baby (309) seemed to have its hair plaited; the female (?) with the hair 15 cms. long wore it in tresses, but not plaited. One man (3512) had dark curly hair, low at the sides and at

the nape, and brought to a sort of quiff or point in front. He also had a short beard.

Injuries and Diseases. Broken limbs were noticed in three instances, all being males; in every case the bones had knit satisfactorily. In 481 and 483 the right fore-arm was involved. In 459 both ulnæ and one tibia had been broken; this body was that of a very old man, and we may guess that the injuries were the result of a fall. Fighting perhaps caused the two other casualties.

A male (473B) showed a strongly marked arthritic condition of the lumbar vertebræ. A female in Cemetery 300 was found with what appeared to be calcareous concretions lying under the body in the region of the shoulder-blade. These have been identified as large renal calculi (see sect. 75). In Cemetery 3500 a child had a diseased right femur; and in 3524 a female had a diseased jaw. These two cases are the subject of an article in the *British Medical Journal*, August 9th, 1930, by Drs. R. A. GARDNER and A. L. URQUHART. The first is a case of osteosarcoma, and the second some form of tumour, probably a myeloid epulis. In this article the diseased femur is dated to the Ptolemaic period, but it is almost certainly Badarian. Although there were no objects in the grave, the interments in this particular cemetery were Badarian with a few intrusive burials of the Vth Dynasty. Another grave, 3510, certainly Badarian, contained a body of which only the upper part remained. This was a remarkable achondroplastic dwarf; the bones are now at the Royal College of Surgeons.

59. *Hampers.* No sign of a wooden coffin was ever seen, but the bodies were often enclosed in a construction of sticks and twigs which served the same purpose. Owing to the extreme state of decay it was rarely possible to get more than a general indication that these had existed. Sometimes the constructions may have been linings and roofings rather than free-standing hampers; but there was no doubt in cases like the Tasian graves 408 and 426, where the pots were placed between the hamper and the grave wall (pl. vi, 5). In 442 the body seems to have been in a hamper with four layers of matting over twigs. At the south end of the grave was a wooden upright not connected with the other construction; this suggested that there was a roof as well. The arrangement in 579 could be more clearly made out than in most others. Here there was a wooden frame with a roof of rope matting, and flooring of sticks. The main beams for the roof were from 7·5 × 5·5 cms. to 3 × 3·5 cms. in section, and were jointed at the corners. The flooring was of untrimmed branches with the bark left on; they measured from 4·5 × 3·5 cms. to 2 × ·5 cms. in section. The total depth could be estimated at 44 cms. In 1226 many large sticks (from 1 to 4 cms. in diameter) lay across the grave under the body; but this may have been merely a bier. In 2706 and 2709 were rectangular basket-work coffins, both for small children. In each case the pots were placed outside the coffin. That in 2706 measured 14 × 16 × 8 cms. and had been covered with matting which was spread over the whole grave. In three graves the dimensions of the hampers could be measured with some accuracy: grave 575, sticks 83 × 59 × 22 (?) cms.; grave 1005, twigs, 105 × 75 × 30 cms.; grave 1254, sticks 1 to 3 cms. in diameter, about 175 × 100 cms. In 589 were what seemed to be the remains of a hamper of sticks and reeds; while in 1256, 1259, and 1634, the debris of twigs and wood probably indicated similar constructions.

Biers. Where woodwork remained under the body only, it was impossible to say definitely whether it was the floor of a hamper, or merely a bier on which the body had been carried at the funeral. Mr. Myers has suggested with some probability that these were in some cases remains of beds rather than biers. In one grave in Cemetery 2700 with no body there was the corner of a bier (?) composed of a thick longitudinal pole (burnt at the end), with much smaller sticks lying across it and perhaps lashed to it, with matting over all. In 3504 were sticks lying across the grave, measuring 1 to 1·8 cms. in diameter and 10 cms. apart. Similar sticks were found in 595, 596, and 2223; while in 1211 and 1218 there were twigs or small branches under the bodies.

Pillows. Leather, in a roll or in many folds, was sometimes placed under the head (graves 444, 1219, 1250, and 1270, three females and an adolescent). A pile of chaff was found serving as a pillow in five graves, all of males (302, 313, 500 (two), 2704). In 2704 a mass of chaff extended from the hands of one body right under the head of the other. No trace of a bag to contain the chaff could be detected; in fact, the chaff was definitely in contact with the man's skin under the head and there could have been no covering for it.

60. *Wrappings.* These consisted of matting, skins or leather, and cloth.

(1) The matting was of many different varieties. Materials used were reeds, rushes, or grasses, with rare examples of rope. Its extreme fragility made it almost impossible to preserve; and our botanical knowledge was insufficient to describe it accurately in the field. It varied in quality from fine to coarse. In 204 the crossing strings used in its manufacture could be seen, and perhaps also in 2004. Rope matting occurred in 308, 330, 1931, and in 579, where it seemed to form part of the roof of a hamper. Loose pieces of rope matting, found in Cemetery 1100, are drawn on pl. xxv, 37, 40; similar matting on a stick frame from 500 is shown on pl. v, 5. For descriptions of reed and rope matting by Mr. Thos. Midgley, see Chap. VIII.

Matting was present in nearly all graves, varying in condition from a brown stain to a state in which the different layers could be counted. In only six graves could it be stated definitely that there had been no matting (467, 468, 482, 490, 2231, 2232). In 3503 there were several layers above the body and one below; in 2002 there were as many as seven layers, crossing each other diagonally to the grave's length. Very rarely there seemed to have been no matting under, or none over, the body; but it may have escaped notice or have been removed. Evidently the general custom was to cover the floor of the grave with a mat which was often large enough to extend up the sides, and to cover the body with more mats, either laid directly on it, or supported on cross-beams. Where the sides of the grave were likely to crumble, matting, held up by sticks, might be placed against them.

(2) Skins were very commonly used for wrapping the corpse. They were observed in 126 graves (registered and unregistered), of which 58 were males, 39 females, and 29 children. It might be concluded from these figures that the use of skins was more usual with males, and in *Badarian Civilisation* (p. 19) the same possibility has been suggested. But it must be borne in mind that we have no complete statistics of the numbers of each sex buried. If, as seems probable, the women's graves suffered more from robbing, the numbers of males and females actually buried may have been more equal. The figures from our records (registered and unregistered) are:

	Unrobbed.	Robbed.	Total.
Males	51	50	101
Females	34	36	70
Children and adolescents .	69	25	94

The kind of skins used varied, but they were mainly either goat or gazelle, as far as we could judge. The colouring varied from black and buff, black and yellow, black and brown, and brown and yellow, to either all black or all brown, buff, or yellow. The hair might be long, or short and fine. In three graves, 818, 2220, 2818, the short and fine fur resembled a cat's. As a general rule the hairy side was placed next to the body; but in a few instances no hair was visible, and it was evident that the skins had been tanned (210, 447, 461, 463, 471B, 472A, 486, 494, 1215, 1247, 2201). In 2004 the stitching together of the untanned goatskins was plainly visible. The fact that no skins or leather are recorded in certain registered graves does not necessarily imply that there had been none; but in 2014 and 2704 they were definitely absent. Though it is obvious that skins were used as garments, it is also certain that they very often served as rugs or karosses only. In seventeen graves they were found over but not under the bodies; on the other hand, in 2223 there was a skin doubled (hair inside) and lying under the body, but none above it.

(3) The presence of cloth in the graves raises interesting questions as to whether this was remains of shrouds or of garments, and, if the latter, what was their character. The cloth was always in a state of utter decay; its detection at all was a matter of great difficulty. It is not possible, therefore, to answer these questions with any certainty. There are 48 graves where cloth has been noticed; in 25 there were also skins, in 23 there was none. In 9 graves the skins were definitely either under or over the corpse, not both. Seven graves were too disturbed to supply evidence of the position of the skins, while in 8, though undisturbed, the position was not ascertained. In the remaining one only could it definitely be said that the skins were both under and over the body. The probability therefore is that in the graves where woven material was found, the skins, if any, were used as rug coverings (tanned or untanned) rather than as garments. But there is one exception in grave 308 where, under the body, the skins lay between the cloth and the corpse. If this main assumption is correct, it may be inferred that the cloth found represents the remains of garments and not shrouds. This, after all, is what might be expected.

Of the nature of the garments, little can be said. In 1241 three distinct layers were observed lying on the body. As a general rule, the cloth was only

observed above the body; this may be due to its preservation being better there; but it may also be due to the great difficulty of detecting it after the bones had been moved and the underlying layers thus disturbed. In 1206B it was seen both under and over the body. In 2211 it was seen under the body, and in 1229 under the head; while in 1212B the observer (Mr. Myers) states that it was under the body only.

The parts of the body where the cloth was seen cannot indicate very much. In 458 and 2220 it was over, and in 1229 it was under the head. In 2002 it was in front of the face. In 2235 it was seen at the wrist, which was close to the face. This suggests that some sort of head-shawl was worn. In 568, 1215, 1222, 2200, 2229, it was at the pelvis; in 302 at the right upper thigh only; in 3538, a female, it was at the knees, and I could find no trace of it on the body; in 1254 it was at the feet, which were close to the pelvis. This indicates that a kilt or short skirt was sometimes the only garment. In 2014 and 2223 the observer (Mr. Bach) records linen over the whole body, implying a large shirt or robe. In 443 Mr. Myers noted cloth on the upper part of the body only, perhaps part of a head-shawl.

Of the 48 graves noted as containing cloth, 17 were probably males, 18 probably females, 2 were unsexable adults, and 11 unsexable children. Woven garments were therefore not confined to any particular sex or age. In one grave, 302, the cloth was seen to have had a fringe.

Segregation of Sexes. This was not noticed to any marked extent. The occurrence of children and other unsexed bodies adds a good deal of uncertainty to any estimation of this question. In Cemetery 300 the males were all on the west and the females on the east; but it was a very small group. In Cemetery 400 there seemed to be no separation. In 1200 the females were grouped in patches to the north, east, and south; but there were two females in the main west and central group of males, and one male outside it with the females to the south. In Cemetery 2200/3500 there seemed to be four mixed or family groups in the southern part (round point G), while to the north (all north of point H) was a great mass of some twenty males, with only five females, those being to the east.

61. *Pottery.* This has been fully described in *Badarian Civilisation*, and there is little to be added to that account from the later discoveries. In the Registers, pls. vii–x, the type numbers are arranged in columns according to class, BB, BR, etc. The underlined type numbers will be found in the pls. xv–xxi. Those not underlined are shown in the pottery plates of *Badarian Civilisation.* These previously published types are listed on pl. xxi.

Manufacture. One very curious vessel SB45m (pl. xix) has a horizontally ribbed surface, which strongly suggests that it has been built up with rings of clay and the surface never properly smoothed over.

A unique group of solid clay objects drawn on pl. lxxiB, 6–8, can only be described as model pots. They are made in a fawn-coloured clay and very carefully finished by surface scraping. The forms are similar to those of the Tasian pot pl. xi, 1, and the Badarian, pl. xix, 41h, 44k. It is possible that they were used for making vessels of leather or animal membranes, which could be damped and sewn together over the cores. When dry and shrunken the leather would take the exact shape of the clay, which would then be broken up and extracted. See Rev. E. W. Smith, *Journal of the R. Anthropo. Inst. LXV*, p. 63. In this connection it may be remarked that the rectangular vessel of pottery (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xvi, MS11), which is similar in shape to our pl. xi, 1, seems to have been imitated from a leather prototype (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 23).

Rippling. The notes added to the various drawings describe this in some detail. The direction is nearly always oblique on the outside. Inside the rim, where it can sometimes be seen for a short depth, it is vertical. In only one example was a horizontal rippling noticed, the large BR59z. With the Tasian pottery the rippling is nearly always vertical and not diagonal. On some pots where the rippling was very well defined the comb by which it was caused was seen to have had six or eight teeth. Two BR bowls with polished black interiors showed the burnishing lines running round horizontally over the ripple marks. The photograph (pl. xiv, 8) shows various qualities of the worked surfaces, including the Tasian (i, and probably g).

Coating. The only example calling for comment is AB18 (pl. xviii), which has a black slip or wash over brown clay. As a general rule AB pots (and the corresponding pottery of the Predynastic period) are black all through.

Decoration. This consists entirely of patterns burnished on the polished black interior surfaces of BR bowls with some pointed tool, a technique which may be called "point-burnishing." One very fine

and perfect example is an oval bowl BR3q (pl. xvi) with a formal plant design inside a wavy line border. Two have crossed lines (15d and 15f). The lines round the edge of 15d are like those on the stone vases (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiii, 11, and *Preh. Egypt*, pl. xlii, 219). The bowl 4m has a spiral pattern, no doubt imitating basketry. Incised patterns are almost entirely absent. AB19 is the only example, and seems to be an importation or adventitious. It has an affinity with the Tasian "beaker" vessels in the triangles round the mouth.

62. *Forms.* The absence of a turned-out lip is again very marked. In the BB class there are two examples, 23d and 82m. The rare form 23d also occurred at Badari, 23e, in a village site; it is seen again in the little incised AB19 (pl. xviii), but this seems to be of foreign origin from its form, decoration, and ware. Form 82m was only found in the filling of a grave, and as there were a few Predynastic graves very close by, it might possibly be of that date; but the colour, a light brown, is more Badarian than Predynastic. In the RB class there are two examples, 57d and 57q. The first came from an untouched Badarian grave; but it was above the matting immediately over the head, and also inverted. The probability therefore is that it forms part of an Amratian village deposit. It is allied to some of the Predynastic village types marked "T" on pl. xxxiii and on *Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxxvi. The second was found with BR 16d, a type of rather shallow round-bottomed bowls which are always BR and seem to belong to the end of the Badarian period. Closely similar to this 57q is pl. xxiv, 1, from group 3509, all with everted lips. Another BR form with a slightly marked lip is pl. xxiv, 6, found in a group with a common Predynastic village type, pl. xxiv, 5. All the above come from the same spur (3500), as also does PR51m, which is an Amratian shape found both plain and with white decoration (see *Corpus*). Two other vases which somewhat resemble this are RB55h (pl. xxi, from 3500), and pl. xxiv, 2, of AB ware, from group 3509. From the same group is another PR pot, pl. xxiv, 3, with slight rim; but this form has no close parallel except SB41h.

Among the SB forms are three with distinct rims (41h, 44k, and 44p); and there are two of the RB class (51h and 51p). With these compare SB41km, 44hm, and 46p in *Bad. Civ.*, pl. xvii.

Turning now to other unusual forms we may note the barrel-shaped AB18, which also comes from a village site on spur 3500. The series of cylindrical jars (MS 26–32) are mostly of PR ware, and generally have a projecting lip. They are of a domestic type; and the three (28, 30, 31) which are registered as coming from graves may be intrusive. There is some doubt as to whether 1234 was a grave at all; 2227 contained a definite burial, but disturbed, and pot 30 was over the north-east corner; pot 31 was outside the matting of grave 1241, beyond the feet. There were Badarian village deposits in area 2200, and a Predynastic site in 1200, so perhaps we may again infer that the turned-out rim belongs to a Badarian–Amratian overlap. The similar pots found at Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xvi, MS 1–4) did not come from graves, and one (4) is of Predynastic P-ware. This last is paralleled in the Fayum (Caton Thompson, *Desert Fayum*, pl. xx, 47–49). But an identical, and apparently very early, form comes from the neolithic site at Merimde (*Anz. der Akad. der Wiss. in Wien 1929*, taf. vii, 1).

A remarkable vessel is MS34, the only example of a spout from this period. It is much like a crucible (cp. the definite crucible of the VIIth–VIIIth Dynasty in *Qau and Badari I*, pl. xli, 25). But it is unlike the type of *Bad. Civ.*, pl. liv, 21, which was at first taken to be a lamp, but is now considered possibly to be a crucible. For a form similar to this last from a Pan-grave see pl. lxxii, 55; this is certainly not a crucible, being of thin polished ware.

Another freakish type is MS35, with a loop handle over the top. Only the stumps of the handle remained but the reconstruction is certain, and it is not unique (see *Bad. Civ.*, pl. xvi, MS9). The scoops or dippers MS 36, 37 are of interest. Similar forms come from the neolithic site at Merimde (Junker, *Anz. der Akad. der Wiss. in Wien 1930*, taf. 12); and they may be compared with the Pan-grave bowls having a projection (pl. lxxii, 54, 57, and *Qau and Badari III*, pl. ix, 11). We are reminded of the similar dippers, often of calabash, used by the South African natives when helping themselves to porridge.

The little clay box, pl. xxiv, 24, should be mentioned here. It has two holes in the rim for fastening a lid. It was found in the filling of an intact grave, so that its date is not certain; but as all the objects found in Area 3200 were either Tasian, Badarian, or Pan-grave, it seems best to call it Badarian. Cp. pl. xxxiv, 14.

The sherds with rows of knobs, MS 39, 40, are puzzling and difficult to place. Knobs occur some-

what frequently on very rough bowls from Merimde, but only in pairs (Cairo Mus.). Knobbed sherds were also found in the neolithic Fayum (CATON THOMPSON, *Desert Fayum*, pl. xvii, 24, 25).

The very curious relief on part of a large vessel MS41 is difficult to explain. In the Cairo Museum is a large cup of B-ware, of unknown provenance, with a figure resembling this, also in relief on the outside (QUIBELL, *Archaic Objects*, 11581, pl. xxv). Both figures have similar "fingers" scratched at the end of the upper extremities, but the lower parts are different, one ending in two legs and a tail (?), and the other ending in a sort of stump.

63. *Lids and Contents.* No specially made lids for any of the pots were discovered; but the vessels were sometimes found covered (*a*) with basket-work, (*b*) with sherds, and (*c*) with another bowl.

(*a*) The basket-work seems to have been a round platter in most instances, but was always in a state of extreme decay, and crushed by the filling of the grave. In 486 the lid was concentrically, not spirally, woven. In 1249, 1258, 1271, and 575, bowls of BB or BR ware were thus covered; the first three contained definite traces of brown organic matter.

(*b*) Sherds were found covering pots in 459 (AB17 containing grain) and 3504 (BR34r). Otherwise the pots thus covered were all of the rougher RB class (graves 498, 2215, 2232, 2627).

(*c*) In 209 a RB bowl was placed over a BR bowl as a lid; and in 10,017, an undisturbed grave, SB7n was found inverted over some organic matter, probably a loaf of some kind.

The most unusual object of unbaked clay, pl. xviii, MS42, looks uncommonly like a lid; but it was found without connections, and its date cannot be regarded as definitely Badarian.

The contents of pots, other than those mentioned above, are (i) brown organic matter (BR5t in 212, BR31d in 1243, RB25k in 1270); (ii) grain (SB3k in 3521); and (iii) seeds (BR38m in 3512).

In grave 2220 the coarse pot RB20h seems to have been carried in a fibre sling. The SB41h in 2708 was found enclosed in a basket.

Mending. Mended pots, and sherds showing the mending holes, were commonly found as before at Badari. In the village group 2010 a large cooking-pot had been mended with leather or gut lashings. Very rarely a broken and unmended pot was placed in a grave, as in 1243, where RB27e had a hole in the bottom. This grave was, however, completely plundered; and there is no other evidence that pots were ever "killed" in this way by the Badarians. In 2021 the RB bowl 11d was obviously broken at the time of the burial, but this may have been accidental.

Potmarks. None whatever was found.

Position. The general rule, in the cases where only one pot was placed in the grave, was for this to be put near the head, hands, elbows, or knees; in other words, in a convenient position for it to be reached by the deceased. This applies equally to graves where the bodies lay head south or north, except in grave 202, where the pot was to the south-west (the normal position) although the child (intact with bead necklace) lay head north facing east. In five untouched graves, the solitary pot was at the feet (457, 3201, 3206, 3207, 3216) either of fine or rough ware.

In the rarer graves where two pots were buried, the custom was to place the finer BB or BR pots at the head or hands, and the rougher SB or RB at the feet. Thus in 1005 there were two fine pots at the head. In 593 and 3512 there was a fine pot at the hands and a rough one at the feet. In 2709 the body lay head east face south with the fine pot outside the hamper south of the feet, and the rough bowl outside to the north. In 3202 both fine and rough pots were close to the knees; but the upper part of the body was disturbed. In 205 both the pots, at head and feet, were rough.

In the two graves where three pots were found, two, fine, were at the hands (10,017), or west (1243, body gone), and one rough pot at the feet or at the north end. The general practice is then quite clear.

Of the untouched graves containing no pottery whatever, registered and unregistered, twenty-five were of males, twenty-one of infants or children (some, of course, perhaps males), and fifteen of females. Of these fifteen, five were rather doubtfully sexed, and three were in extreme old age. This state of affairs seems to bear out the supposition that the men were not so well provided with offerings as the women.

Sequencing. There were even fewer groups of Badarian pottery at Mostagedda than there were at Badari. We have therefore no additional evidence of this nature as to whether the BB ware preceded the BR; and we are still left in the dark as to any typological development. Five graves each contained two fine-ware pots; in three they were both

BR (572, 1005, 1259); in two there was a combination of BB and BR (3517, 10,017).

The number of BB and BR pots in the principal cemeteries works out as follows:

	BB	BR
Area 3100/3200 . .	5	—
,, 400 (main) . .	3	4
,, 500 (main) . .	3	5
,, 2200/3500 . .	6	11
,, 1200 . . .	9	15
,, 2700 . . .	1	3
,, 100, 200, 1600 . .	—	6

If it is a fact, as we suppose, that the BB ware in a general way preceded the BR, then it follows that these cemeteries are to be dated more or less in the order given, 3100/3200 being the oldest. But the numbers are much too small to be a safe guide. And it must be borne in mind that nearly all those village pots which seem to date from a Badarian–Amratian overlap come from Area 3500.

64. *Beads and Amulets.* In the Register, pls. vii–x, the bead-forms which have been drawn for this volume on pl. xxxix are underlined. Those not underlined have been published in *Badarian Civilisation*. The number of examples of each bead-type occurring on a string is indicated in the circles over the type-number: F = few, and S = string, or considerable quantity.

The only Badarian amulet, that is to say, an ornament pierced for suspension and representing some animate or inanimate object, from Mostagedda, is the curious form, pl. xxxix, $21a_2$. This certainly represents a hippopotamus, but limited to the fore-part, as the green jasper pebble from which no doubt it was cut was not large enough to allow the hind-quarters also to be rendered. The projection above the head is difficult to explain; it reminds us of the projections on the back of the Predynastic figures (CAPART, *Prim. Art 1905*, p. 177, fig. 138; PETRIE, *Amulets*, pl. xl, 235 c, d; *Naqada*, pl. lx, 22; *Preh. Egypt*, pl. ix, 29, 30; HORNBLOWER, in *J.E.A. XIII*, p. 243, pl. lv, 4, 5).

The Badarian bead-types which were drawn during the work at Mostagedda are shown on pl. xxxix with the Predynastic types. As the Badarian grave numbers are underlined, the types of that date can easily be picked out from the rest. Those which are not drawn on this plate will be found on pl. xlix of *Bad. Civ.*

The materials used for the beads are various stones, some hard, mostly soft, copper, and the organic bone, ivory, shell, organ coral, and perhaps white coral (308). The hard stones are carnelian, green jasper, and various other natural pebbles including breccia, various forms of quartz, diorite (?) (595), and red porphyry (?) (595). Some very small ring beads in 547 were of hard black stone looking like obsidian. Of the softer stones we find calcite, alabaster, grey, white, and black limestone, hard red clay, serpentine, soapstone, and steatite. The steatite is generally glazed; the colour of the glaze varies from its original blue through all shades of green and brown to a dirty white. As at Badari, we found no faience.

The forms of the beads vary very little; they are almost all either rings or short cylinders. A few of the larger beads are slightly barrelled, and there are one or two spheroids. The pendants are mostly natural pebbles, rarely shaped in any way. Only two examples show any decoration; one is a "melon" bead carved out of ivory ($80b_4$), and the other is a roughly rectangular pendant of soapstone with a criss-cross pattern scratched on it. The remarkable spacer-beads ($95c_4$) of shell are new to us, and quite unexpected at this early period. I know of no other spacer-beads before the Old Kingdom. Where hard stones are used, there is a minimum of shaping; for instance, the large barrel $79b_1$ of green jasper is irregular and looks as if a natural pebble had been selected, possibly slightly shaped, and then pierced. The piercing of the steatite beads is remarkably regular. In the great mass of them from 592 the piercing is truly cylindrical, with at least three sizes of bore. In 472B it is also cylindrical; but in 308 the hole narrows from one side to the other. The regularity of the piercing can only have been effected by a metal tool. These steatite beads often have ends which are not parallel to each other, though the sides are. Their lengths also vary very much, and their general appearance strongly suggests that they were sliced from longer cylinders. In 330 was a small rod of alabaster in which the piercing had just been commenced at one end.

The copper beads are of two varieties. In 2229, where there were two, they were made of thin rectangular sheet-metal bent round (over a rod of some kind) so that the sides overlapped and a tube was formed ($75w_9$). In 596 there was one of thin metal ribbon wound up spirally to form a ring (*Bad.*

Civ., 86w_3), and three others which were quite different (86w_{15}). A thick strip of copper, rectangular in section, was bent round in a flat circle till the ends touched, thus forming a ring. The first method is the usual one of Predynastic times; the last is apparently new.

The commonest beads were the glazed steatite rings or cylinders. These were found in 17 graves (out of 36 containing beads), and there was sometimes a profusion of them. In 592 there were from five to six thousand of them (pl. xxiii, 4). Strings also occurred of soapstone, shell, black limestone, hard black stone, and white (unglazed ?) steatite. The other materials were only represented by odd examples here and there. It is noteworthy that carnelian ring beads, so usual in Predynastic times, were found in only three graves: 213 (four beads), 2008 (two), and 11,731 (two). At Badari, where the graves were richer on the whole, there were ten with carnelian ring beads (out of 53 with beads); but even then there were never more than three carnelian beads in a grave except in one instance, where there was a short string.

65. Red Sea shells were common. They were found in 19 graves with beads and in 18 others where there were no beads. The most usual kind was *Ancillaria* (19 graves, often in long strings). Next come *Nerita* (17 graves with one string) and *Conus*, sometimes filed (17 graves, but often singly). *Natica* occurred in 8 graves (one string), and *Columbella, Oliva, Purpura*, and *Triton* in only two or three graves. One cowry was found in grave 1229 (probably a male). The pink tubes of organ coral occurred in 3553 and 3555. A pierced *Polinices* (?) was found loose in Area 2200 (mid), and a pierced *Strombus* in Area 1000.

Beads and/or shells were more often found at the neck than elsewhere (ten children, three females, two males); round both wrists (one child, one male); both ankles (one child, two females); one ankle (one child, one male ?); at feet, probably both ankles (one child, one female); round the waist (three children, two males); in the hair (one female); or beside the body (one child, one female, one male).

The necklaces were generally of beads or shells, but the two were sometimes found together. In 202 the shell and coloured beads more or less alternated. In 3538 the beads were in one string in the hair running from back to front over the head. The four graves containing quantities of glazed steatite beads were 592, 3501, 3512, and 3522. In the first they were put in the grave over the body, but in the other three they lay around the waist, and certainly formed belts or girdles. One grave was of a small child, and in this the beads were threaded as shown in pl. xxiv, 19, in a band, staggered. The threading as shown in pl. xxiii is conjectural. Three strings have been run into each hole of the spacers, and the length of the whole is about 130 cms. (or 50 inches). Two graves were definitely of adult males and the other was probably of the same sex. This agrees with what was found at Badari, where the three belts were all from male bodies (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 27). In all our four graves there were no necklaces or other bead ornaments.

Beads were threaded on what looked like some kind of vegetable fibre (in 547, 1226, 1229). In 2229 eight separate strands could be counted. In 3538 the thread seemed to be composed of two coarse hairs.

Shells might be worn at the neck, hands, or feet. Two children had them at the waist. Anklets were always of shells only, except in 547, where there were beads as well. There is not much to be gleaned of a connection between species of shells and sex. *Ancillaria* are almost exclusively worn by women and children. *Nerita, Conus*, and *Natica* are found with both sexes equally, and with children. The three examples of *Triton* are from male graves, whereas the three *Oliva* are from females. At Badari the *Oliva* were also found with women and children only.

66. *Stone Vases.* One was found in a grave (2004, pl. xxiv, 15, and pl. lix, 3a), and a small fragment came from the village site 200 lying in the filling of the Late Predynastic grave 219. There is therefore no certainty as to the date of this piece, but it certainly seems more likely that it belongs to the settlement rather than to one of the later graves. We found three scraps of stone vases in the Badarian villages near Sheikh 'Esa (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 28). Both our finds were of dark grey basalt, like most of the earliest stone vases so far known. Nothing can be said as to the shape of the vase from which the fragment comes as it was too small to judge. But the vase found in grave 2004 has the spreading foot which seems to be characteristic of this age (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 28), and it was particularly interesting to find this in a grave of which the date was known. The rim is rough; and I believe that, when new, this vase had the flat wide rim referred to in *Bad. Civ.*, p. 28, where references are given to other examples. Two similar vases are published in MENGHIN and AMER, *Excavations of the Egyptian University at Maadi*, pl. xliv, 1, and pl. xlv, 1. Two other fine and perfect vessels of this type have since been found on the same site, one of a porphyritic granite and the other of a dark grey igneous rock. These are definitely Predynastic. It therefore follows that the form must have had a long time-range. It was unlucky that Cemetery 2000, where the stone vase was found, was small and very poor; and we cannot say whether it belongs to the earlier or later Badarian age. Grave 2004 was that of a very large and strong male.

Ivory Vases. These are drawn on pl. xxiv, 18, 20, 28, 33, and photographed, pl. xxii, 9, 23, and pl. xxiii, 2b, 3. One, a tiny cylinder in grave 595, was merely a pile of flakes, and could not be drawn. By far the most remarkable is the naturalistic hippopotamus, 33, hollowed out, and with a broad flaring rim to the mouth in its back. It was found in a multitude of scraps scattered in a plundered grave, and most skilfully restored by Mr. W. H. Young of the Ashmolean Museum. The artistic excellence of this carving is surprising and gives us a new idea of Badarian craftsmanship, if, as we suppose, this was local work. For Predynastic hippopotamus figures, see under *Amulets*, sect. 64, and also AYRTON and LOAT, *Mahasna*, p. 27, pl. xiii, 2.

The other three ivory vases call for no special comment. They all differ in form from those found at Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiii, 1–8). The rows of knobs on 20 remind us of the knobs on the pottery (sect. 62).

Tusks. These were found in three graves. In 428 was a plain tusk, containing malachite, lying with the other toilet articles. In 595 were a pair, slightly carved, also with a toilet group (pl. xxiii, 1A; pl. xxiv, 16, 17). In 2254 there seemed to be a fragment of another.

67. *Bracelets, Anklets, and Necklets.* Apart from strings of beads and shells, the most usual material for bracelets (or armlets) was ivory. They are all drawn on pl. xxv, 1–13, xliii, 16, and photographed, pl. xxii, 11, 12. They are mostly of the type with a central ridge running round, varying from broad (1) to narrow (8). Only one is decorated, 8, and this is inlaid with blue glazed steatite beads in a series of chevrons. A few are plain with rounded profile, and three have a simple knob on one side (12, 13, and pl. xliii, 16). These three types all occurred at Badari, where some were rather more elaborate, but no bracelets like those with the ridges and knobs are known outside the Badarian culture. They seem to have been worn by males only. Here at Mostagedda they were found in seven graves, five male adults and two children. At Badari they were found with five males; one was in a grave (5151) with a few bones which we took to be female, but a mistake may have been made.

Other materials beside ivory are leather (303), horn or perhaps tortoiseshell (432, 2235), vegetable fibre of some sort (2014), and ebony (?) (pl. xxv, 31). All these were with children except the fibre bangle, which was on a female, and the ebony, which was found loose but is evidently a child's from the size.

One ivory bracelet which came from an untouched grave (3537) was on the right wrist. In 2211, also untouched, four bracelets were on the right wrist and one on the left. The fibre bracelet was on the woman's left forearm in 2014, and the horn bangle of 2235 was on the right wrist.

The only anklets other than those of shells (or beads) were apparently of leather, like the bracelet (all in 303). There was one on each ankle.

Round the neck of a male (?) in 2011 were some twigs or basketwork which seemed to have been worn as a necklace.

Finger-rings. We only found one thing which could have served as a ring, and that was a pebble from which a fossil had dropped out leaving a round hole (pl. xxv, 3; pl. xxviii, 13). The grave (595) was completely disturbed, and we cannot say that this was intentionally buried.

Ear-studs (?). Four of these, all of grey clay, were found in village rubbish (pl. xxiv, 25–27; pl. xli, 37–39). At Badari seven were found in settlement sites, and seven in graves of Cemetery 5100 (all robbed). There were signs of domestic occupation of this 5100 area, and the majority, if not all, of these little objects probably came from habitations. Their use may well have been domestic rather than ornamental; but we cannot at present suggest what it may have been.

68. *Spoons.* The four ivory or bone spoons are all very different in form: only one resembled the fine examples from Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxii, 6), but it was too decayed to draw. Of the others, two had long rod-like handles. In 428 the handle had been broken off short, and the bowl was round and deep (pl. xxiv, 22; pl. xxii, 22). In 1218 the bowl was small, flat, and circular; the handle ended in

an ibex-head, the horn forming a ring by which it could be suspended (pl. xxiv, 23; pl. xxiii, 2c). It is akin to the ibex handle at Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxii, 2, 3). The spoon of 1214, oval and shallow, was of bone, and had nothing but a stub for a handle. The broken spoon of 428 was stained green with malachite. It had been used for mixing eye-paint, probably a secondary use after the handle had been broken. Two spoons were with women, one possibly with a woman, and one (ibex-handled) with a man.

Combs. One ivory comb with five teeth surmounted by a bird was with the female in 428 (pl. xxiv, 21; pl. xxii, 24). In general character it resembles the bird-headed combs of the Amratian period (*Preh. Egypt*, pl. xxix, 2–6), but the style of the bird is very different, and the teeth are widely spaced, unlike the Predynastic combs, the teeth of which are divided by cuts rather than wide spaces. The comb from Badari, however, has the close teeth (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiv, 18).

Palettes. Six whole palettes were found, and four parts. Three of these were merely scraps of slate; one of these scraps was 18 cms. long and thin; another was a point 3·9 cms. long from a palette with a very deep notch (Area 100). This compares with the twenty-one at Badari. All were from graves except the scrap in Area 100, which was found loose and probably came from a burial. They are shown on pl. xxiv, 8–14, and pl. xxii, 13. They are mostly straight-sided, and a few have the characteristic dip at the ends. One, 11, is unique in having the dip, a slight one, at one end only. Three were with males, one with a probable female, and two with children, one quite young (three years ?) and one adolescent. In 2229 the palette seemed to have been placed in a leather bag with galena and a very small red pebble, quite unlike the jasper pebbles usual for grinding. No other pebbles were found with palettes, even in the two untouched graves 2221 and 2223. There was malachite paste with the palette in 3213. In 2221 the palette was near the hands, in 2223 at the feet.

69. *Needles.* Three of these were found loose in Areas 100, 1800, and 11700, where they may have come from burials. Six were definitely in graves. The other, from group 2712, is almost certainly of village origin. They are drawn (pl. xxv, 17–19, 21–26) and photographed (pl. xxii, 2; pl. xxiii, 6a–f; and pl. xli, 47). All are of bone, and the ends are often cut straight across. One has been carefully carved at the head with circular grooves (21); and two others show a trace of ornament above the eye (17, 22). One has been broken off through the original eye, and a second has been made (25). The piercing of the village needle (18) has been begun but never finished. Four belonged to definite males, and one to a child who was presumably a boy, as he had a bead belt (grave 3501). At Badari six were men's, one certainly a woman's, and one probably so. The use of these needles is not easy to guess. They are mostly too coarse for fine leather-work, and not large enough for basketry, mat-making, or thatching: the eyes too are often very small. The ornamentation of 21 would not have facilitated its use in any way, but on the other hand it would not have hindered it, as it is placed behind the widest part.

Bone needles have not been recorded from Predynastic sites, but one was found at Hemanieh of Protodynastic date (*Qau and Badari I*, pl. xx, 64).

Some inexplicable pierced bone objects are shown on pl. xxv, 28–30; pl. xxii, 7; and pl. xxxii, 5t. A somewhat similar thing is photographed, pl. xxiii, 5. One came from an untouched male in grave 3536; here it was laid with a piece of worked bone-shaft behind the man's back and is certainly not an amulet.

Bone Awls. These are often made from bird's leg-bones and belong to all periods from Tasian to Amratian, and probably later. The Badarian examples come from the village sites 100, 11,700, 1800, 2600 south, 3500, and 2200/3500, nine in all. Four were found in graves (207, 1243, 1675, 2253), one being of a man and one of a woman. They are drawn on pl. xxv, 16, and photographed, pl. xxxii, 5 e, g, l, m, r, u, and pl. xli, 36, 40–42.

Pottery Disks. These were unusually scarce; three were found (pl. xxxii, 5b, 5i; pl. xli, 48). They were not in graves, but are probably Badarian. Another, 2·7 cms. in diameter, not photographed, came from 1422 (Vth Dynasty). A pierced clay disk 9½ cms. in diameter (Area 3500 top) may be a spindle whorl or a model disk mace-head.

Querns, Rubbers, and Pounders. Many querns or mealing-stones were found in seven of the village sites. These were almost invariably discarded fragments. One measured 40 × 30 cms. and had been worn down to 12 cms. thick. The material was generally a hard grey igneous rock; but examples were found of hard limestone, pebbly conglomerate, and gritty white sandstone. In Area 3500 (mid) half a quern was found lying with its companion grinder.

Rubbers or grinders were common objects; they came from nearly every village site. Three are recorded from graves (441, 442, 3509), but in each case they are almost certainly intrusive. Two were found with groups of pots (2010, 2715), and one with part of its quern (3500 mid). The material used was almost invariably the grey igneous rock; but hard limestone, gritstone, and grey sandstone also occurred. The size varies; several were about 6½ cms. long, while a larger variety ran from 12 to 17 cms. The longest (in 442) had not been used for grinding grain, as its flat side was stained red, probably from the ochre used for colouring pottery.

These rubbers are roughly oval in shape, and only a few centimetres thick. A different class of stone implement is the pounder. Two of these were roughly ovoid, one a large pebble (10½ × 9½ cms.), one of sandstone, and one, 7 cms. long, of grey igneous rock. This last, from a man's grave (2232), lay with two flint cores and may have been used for flint chipping. Two, of grey igneous rock, were sphero-cubical, about 4½ cms. across, and one of these came from the male grave 3552.

70. *Flint Implements.* In considering the flint-work of the Badarian age it will be best first to discuss the specimens which have been found in graves, and which are therefore well dated. The implements from the village sites will be noticed later.

Flakes. These are the commonest implements found in graves; twenty-one of the thirty-eight graves in which we found flints contained these objects. Possibly some were intrusive, originating in the village rubbish which had occasionally been mixed with the grave filling, either at the time of the burial or when the graves were first disturbed. But there is no doubt that the majority belong to the interments. One was found inside a pot (209); three were under the head (303); others were in the same position (457, 467); two were on the top of a pot (494); some were with a group of objects (1229, 3264); and five were close to the face (1656).

The implements included in this heading are mostly quite small, generally pointed at one end; a few are larger and show some working on one face. They are mostly shown in the photographs, pl. xxii, 33; pl. xxiii, 61; pl. xxvii, 141; pl. xxviii, 27, 29, 30-33, 41, 44-46, 92-96, 98-100, 102, 103, 109, 110. Flakes from graves 209, 394A, 1234, and 2235 are not photographed.

Arrow-heads. Only seven of these typically Badarian flints came from graves (595, 596, 1218, 1244, 2227, 11706, 11731), all of which had been plundered. Only three were complete and one was represented by the tip of a wing only (1218). See pl. xxvii, 135, 136; xxviii, 12, 16, 19, 25.

Knives. The typical saw-edged knives were found in two graves (468, at the shins, pl. xxviii, 37, and 472A, pl. xxviii, 108). Another knife, with a plain edge, came from 3204, close to the shoulder (pl. xxvii, 137). A fourth, saw-edged with a notch in the butt, from grave 3552 (pl. xxvii, 130) is a new type; it was also found during the same season at Merimde in the Delta.

Other Types. One of the most remarkable Badarian flint implements is the long-pointed dagger from 2228, shown with its associated objects, pl. xxii, 31–35. This is made from an unusual speckled kind of flint, is finely flaked on both sides, and is so far unique. Two microlithic points came from graves 462 and 470 (pl. xxviii, 111). Two awls made from nodules roughly chipped and worked to a sharp point (one broken) are shown on pl. xxviii, 91, 107. An oval scraper (pl. xxvii, 140) was at the feet in grave 3537. Two rough flint cores were behind the head in grave 2232. A long prism-like piece of tabular flint was with the group of objects in grave 1215 (pl. xxviii, 28). Finally two celtoid implements, rough and damaged, occurred in graves 2206 and 3509 (pl. xxvi, 34). The first of these may be a Tasian burial, as it was of a child and there were Tasian village remains on the site, but this is unlikely. The second was also from a child's grave on the same site, but it was disturbed, and the flint may be intrusive.

As to the sex of the burials with which flints were found, we find that sixteen are male (three doubtful), ten female (seven doubtful), and six immature. The flints with the three definitely female bodies were all flakes, and only one of these burials was undisturbed. This agrees with what was found at Badari, that flint implements generally occur in male graves (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 37).

71. *Village Flints.* These are all shown on the three plates, xxvi–xxviii. A large number of them have been deposited at the British Museum (Department of Mediæval Antiquities) and await detailed study by an expert. In the lists facing each plate has been given the date of each implement, judging

as far as possible from the position in which it was found. But where there is more than one occupation of a site, each leaving only a small amount of debris, and when later grave-digging has often confused the deposits, it is obvious that the dating is not based on very firm evidence.

The great majority of these implements are either scrapers or pointed flakes and rough knives. The scrapers are mostly more or less oval, thick in the centre, and worked on both faces. Three (pl. xxvi, 57–59) are almost circular like the Predynastic 60–62. Pl. xxvii, 5, is a scraper formed by trimming a nodule somewhat in the Tasian style; and pl. xxviii, 13, is distinctly of the celt family in form, but chipped, not ground. The pointed flakes and rough knives vary very much in form and technique. A very unusual type has a kind of skew tang (pl. xxvii, 53); another, 49, seems also to have the same feature but more rudimentary (shown upside-down). Some of the flakes are very small, and the smallest, often very carefully worked, can be called microliths (pl. xxvii, 87–90, 103–107; pl. xxviii, most of 128–149).

Pointed awls are remarkably absent; one only (pl. xxvii, 11) falls amongst the Badarian implements, though there are several of the Tasian culture. One little crescentic scraper (pl. xxviii, 68) is so like the Predynastic crescents (67, 69, 71) that it is perhaps to be considered intrusive and really of the later date.

Of the well-known knives with serrated edges there are not very many. A very rough tool is pl. xxvii, 1; various types are 26–42, including a few straight-ended sickle flints (38–42), which are remarkable for their scarcity. The skew tang of 36 is noteworthy. A few other saw knives are pl. xxvii, 118–125. The knife with the notched butt, 130, was found in a grave. A very fine group of large serrated knives (pl. xxviii, 1–9) were found somewhere near, or in, the village of Mostagedda, and bought. With them was the flake, 11, and the square flint, 10, which looks like a modern gun-flint.

Various arrow-heads are shown on pl. xxvii, 126–136, and pl. xxviii, 15–25; some from graves. The types vary from the short with wide notch (22) to the long-winged straight-sided (14). Some of the specimens are clumsy and coarsely chipped, and there is one that may be intended for an arrow with a rough tang (pl. xxviii, 61).

72. *Throw-sticks.* What was almost certainly the handle of a very small throw-stick of wood was found in the untouched grave of an infant (2706, pl. xxv, 38). The shape is like that of the pair from Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiii, 29). Another, full-sized, but without the spread at the handle end (pl. xxv, 39; pl. xxiii, 2a), came from the grave of an adolescent (210). As the grave was plundered we do not know if there had been a pair or not, and we have no further evidence as to whether they were castanets or really throw-sticks.

Hooks. Three of these little objects, of shell or ivory, come from graves, but they were unluckily both plundered. There were two in 1211, where the bones seemed to be male (pl. xxv, 35, 36; pl. xxiii, 6j, 6k), and one in 2254 (pl. xxv, 34). These hooks, both Tasian and Badarian, are all pierced, and we must conclude that they were used on a line for catching fish. Very similar hooks made from *Trochus* shells are used in the Pacific (*Illustrated London News*, 16th February, 1929, p. 259).

Figurines. Three clay figures, all of females, were found (pl. xxiv, 31, 32; pl. xxvi, 1–5). Two come from village rubbish, 1, 2, and one, 3, from a grave (494). All are extremely rough: the head and arms are mere projections; the legs are indicated in the one complete figure, 1, but not in the other, 3; no features are attempted. The largest figure, 3, has the marked angular profile, apparently indicating steatopygy, which is so often seen in Predynastic figures (*Preh. Egypt*, pl. iv, 9; pl. v, 2, 4; *Naqada*, pl. vi, 1–3; *Bad. Civ.*, pl. liii, 46); but it does not have the wide-hipped front view of the figure from Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiv, 3). There are no marks of decoration; but there is a curious raised bar running across the front of the figure at the waist, or rather below it, which is difficult to explain. One curious point is to be noticed. Although this figure is very roughly made, and details are almost entirely absent, yet there are two little dimples carefully shown in the lumbar region, just as we see them in the ivory Badarian statuette (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiv, 2) and the clay Predynastic figure (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. liii, 47).

The grave (494) containing the figurine 3 seems to have been that of a female. It was quite undisturbed, yet the statuette was in four separated pieces, three between the face and knees, and one behind the head. This breaking *may* have been an accident, but it certainly appears intentional.

A small clay model, which is, so far, inexplicable, is shown on pl. xxiv, 30. It closely resembles the object in a pottery dish, apparently of the Old

Kingdom (pl. lxii, 10), where some form of food offering may be intended. It looks more like a scorpion than anything else.

Pottery Boats. Part of a model boat, without any details, came from Area 2000 (pl. xli, 71). Another fragment was in the group 2814, which may be either Tasian or Badarian.

Feathers. In grave 443 there were traces of a feather above the head (woman ?). In 1005 (male) and 2211 (child) there was also a feather lying on the head. In 444 (male) a feather lay across the ribs and elbows and in 3555 (woman ?) there were several near the knees. All these graves were untouched. There was also one feather in the plundered grave 1218 (man). Two of these feathers have been identified (from 1218 and 2211) as most probably of the Night Heron (*Nycticorax*). At Badari an infant had four ostrich-feather tips near the head, but not on it. The practice of wearing a feather in the hair was common among the "Libyans" in historic times.

Ostrich Shell. Scraps were found in the village rubbish of Area 1600, and in grave 470 (plundered).

Turtle Plates. Some plates of the Nile turtle were found in Area 500B.

Shells. Besides the small pierced shells used as personal ornaments, larger varieties served as utensils or receptacles. Commonest among these were the large *Spatha rubens* which were found in seven graves (212, 330 part, 467, 489, 1211, 2005, 3518) and in several village sites. Three were stacked together in 3500 (top) and two in 800. In group 3516 a *Spatha* was found placed on the upturned base of a pot. In 1800 we found part of a *Spatha* with a neatly nicked edge (pl. xl, 47).

Mutela shells come from five graves, four probably of women, and one of a child (2201, 2228, 3538, 3555, and 1204). The last two still contained malachite paste, showing that they were used for mixing the powder with some material such as grease or gum to make a paint or ointment. No slate palettes were found with the *Spatha* shells (as at Badari), nor with the *Mutela*, in the six of the ten graves which were untouched. A scrap of one was in the robbed grave 2005 with the *Spatha*.

A *Strombus* shell worked down to form a scoop (pl. xli, 35) was found in Area 1800.

73. *Minerals.* A grain or two of malachite was found in the ivory vase in 3501 and in a tusk (428). There were also traces with the spoon in 1214 which had been put in a basket. Powdered malachite mixed with some binding matter (grease or gum) to form a paste occurred in 1204, 3555 (with *Mutela* shells), and 3213. The spoon-bowl of 428 was stained green, and had evidently been used for mixing the paste.

Galena, of which there was none in the Badarian graves at Badari, was found in 2229, where it had been placed in a leather bag with a slate palette and a very small pebble.

There were two lumps of red ochre in 330, one rubbed down (pl. xxiii, 5, in line with shell), and a small piece in grave 1229 together with what was apparently resin. Resin (?) was also found in 595, 1005, 1215, 2211, and 3555. In 2227 a piece showed the impress of basket-work, as if it had been quite soft when placed in the basket. A flat circular piece of some grey substance which came from the filling of 2229 also showed basket impression.

There were traces of copper (*not* malachite) in 2253; there was a green stain on the top of the skull in 442 and on one rib in 444. It is impossible to say whether this was caused by malachite or pure copper (either beads or implements). Neither body was disturbed: but a small tool of some kind might conceivably have been removed by the early robbers.

A small piece of fossil bone was turned up in village 3100, black and heavily mineralised like the bones in the great deposit at Qau.

Four crystals of white calcite were placed with the curious collection of odds and ends in 330 (pl. xxiii, 5, second row).

Horn. Two pieces of horn were in the same group of objects (330), one rounded and pierced, the other like a shoe-horn (pl. xxiii, 5, top row, right).

Pebbles. Water-worn pebbles of various kinds were frequent. They were found singly in 308, 579, 1211, 1229, 2229, 2253, 3516, and 3555, often in conjunction with *Spatha* shells or other objects. In 2228 there were five, and in 330 seven.

Animals. The skeletons of small animals, no doubt pet gazelles, were found in 302 (close to the legs of a man), in 330 (at the feet of a man), and in 494 (at the knees of a girl). In 330 there was also apparently a cat with the gazelle.

Animal Bones. Occasionally the remains of food were noticed. In 592 (male) under the pot were vertebræ and toe-bones. In 3202 (female) there were ribs. In 3531 (child) there were very small ribs close to the pot. In 549 (child) the bones at the north end may have been food or the remains of a gazelle: the grave had been turned topsy-turvy.

Animal bones were rarely found in village sites; perhaps meat was not much eaten. They were seen in conjunction with cooking-pots in groups 1234 and 2715.

Fish-spines. Two were buried with the old male in 818, probably for use as awls.

Other Tools. Pieces of bone, sometimes pointed, were found in 330 (pl. xxiii, 5, two on left), in 2002, and 3536 (pl. xxii, 1). In 470 was a very small pointed piece of slate (pl. xxviii, 111); and in 575 another of hard limestone.

74. *Basket-work.* The finer pots, with food contents, were sometimes covered with basketry (see sect. 63). The lids may have been specially made, but are much more likely to have been old basket bottoms reused. In 3506 a rough bowl was covered with a circular platter on which lay a cake or loaf. A platter was found in four graves of small children (442, 458, 465, 3503), all untouched. In the first three it had been placed over the head or face (as a protection?); in the last it lay over the arms. These platters were probably much like the brightly coloured circular trays made in the Sudan at the present day. Baskets were also used as receptacles, but the shape could never be determined. In 1214 a basket contained the woman's toilet objects. In 1241 and 2708 pots seemed to have been placed in baskets. In 2702 and 2710 the baskets were only just traceable, and no contents were observed.

Leather Bags. In 2224 a man had grain in a leather bag at his feet; in 3538 a woman had a toilet shell in what seemed to be another; and there were traces of a third near the hips of the child in 5213. The most interesting example was in 2229, where the toilet objects and some pierced shells had been contained in a leather bag which had had a handle of lengths of fibre encased in fine plaited thongs.

Grain. This was found with four burials, three male and one probably female. In 459 it had been placed in the pot and covered with sherds. In 1215 the grave had been plundered and the grain scattered. In 1247 it was apparently loose in the grave near the untouched body. In 2224 it was in a leather bag at the feet of body A. Some form of bread lay on a basket platter in grave 3506.

Pockets of grain occurred here and there in the village sites, in shallow holes (3300, 2000 (tip, four), 3500 (top, four), 2234). Traces were seen near a store-jar in 2600 (north), and in, or with, cooking-pots (2214, 2218). A layer was found half-way down in the filling of a grain-pit in 800.

IDENTIFICATIONS

75. *Pathological.* 300. "The renal calculi consist of calcium oxalate, and, in spite of their colossal size, I think they must be human. But to accommodate such large stones the patient must have had a cystic kidney."—Sir G. Elliot Smith.

3500. A case of osteosarcoma, or tumour of the femur. See article by Drs. R. A. Gardiner and A. L. Urquhart in *Brit. Med. Jour.*, 9th August, 1930. The date of this specimen is given as Ptolemaic owing to a misapprehension.

3524. A tumour of the left side of the mandible, probably a myeloid epulis. See the same article as above.

Contents of Abdomen. 467. "The specimen consists of a clay-yellow, grey ball and several small fragments. When softened in water, potash-lye, or other liquid, grains of sand in large numbers appear and these render examination difficult. It is best to use nitric acid (HNO_3), but even then it is difficult to examine the cell-remains under the microscope. There is no doubt that remains of husks of *Hordeum* (barley) are present, but they are not very clear. Apart from the remains of the cells of barley-husks, it is difficult to find cell-remains and even more difficult to identify them, although in a few instances aleuron cells of barley have been identified. It is certain, in any case, that a barley in the husk was used for food, but I am unable to say anything more definite."—Dr. Fritz Netolitsky. (Kindly translated by Mrs. Linda Forster).

Natural History. 1218, 2211 (graves), and 1600 (iii) (town pot). "These feathers are possibly those of the Night Heron (*Nycticorax*)."—Mr. Percy R. Lowe (British Museum, Natural History).

1800. "The shell is *Pterocera bryonia*."—Dr. Wilfrid Jackson.

Botanical. 200 (i, pot). "Fine fragments of a cereal straw. Plant undetermined."—Prof. John Percival. "Microscopic examination was necessary to reveal any structure. The abundance of fragments of the epidermis of the paleæ of barley suggests that the material is finely ground barley flour."—Sir Rowland Biffen.

200 (iv). "Not identified. Bad condition. Another piece of wood probably from 200 is *Acacia* species."—Kew.

459. "*Triticum* species, possibly *T. dicoccum* (Schub.), but material too fragmentary."—Kew.

500. "*Tamarix* species."—Kew.

575. "*Tamarix* species."—Kew.

581. "*Tamarix* species, fragments of a grass and of charcoal (not identified)."—Kew.

800. "Fruits of Flax."—Kew. "Capsules of *Linum usitatissimum*."—Hort. Section, Giza. "A spikelet of some grass, probably a species of *Bromus*." —Biffen.

1005. "*Tamarix* species."—Kew.

1100. "*Typha* sp."—Giza.

1211. "A grass, but with a proportion of a Cyperaceous (?) plant."—Kew.

1215. "Typical pieces of an ear and spikelets of Emmer, with fragments of straw."—Percival.

1231. "*Cyperus alepecuroides*."—Giza.

1247. "Carbonised grains of a wheat, with prominent dorsal hump and broad apex; may possibly be Emmer, but unlike the typical Emmer grain."—Percival. "Carbonised wheat. No glumes present: the plump grains and general shape are suggestive of bread wheat *Triticum vulgare*: but this plumpness is known to be one of the results of the process of carbonisation, and as the ventral face of some of the grains is flattened there can be little doubt that the wheat is Emmer. It agrees in size and shape with carbonised specimens of European Emmers."—Biffen.

2000. "*Tamarix* species."—Kew.

2000 (xi). "Barley with a pod of weed, *Vicia tetrasperma* or *V. hirsuta*."—Percival. "Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Badly disintegrated, occasionally a well-preserved outer palea with clearly visible nerves, but the bulk of the sample spongy: caryopsis, shapeless black fragments."—Biffen.

2000 (xiv). "*Triticum* species (?)"—Kew.

2004. "Composed partly of a grass."—Kew.

2200 (xv). "Emmer spikelets." — Percival. "*Triticum* species, possibly *T. dicoccum*."—Kew. "Emmer wheat. Remains of blackened grain within the spikelets."—Biffen.

2200 (xvi) 2234. "Fragments of Emmer spikelets and grain."—Percival. "*Triticum* species, possibly *T. dicoccum*."—Kew. "Fairly well-preserved Emmer spikelets containing friable black grain the shape of which could not be determined." —Biffen.

2200 (xix). "Fragments of Emmer spikelets and grain."—Percival. "*Triticum* species, possibly *T. dicoccum*."—Kew. "Emmer wheat. Spikelets very friable, breaking readily into a light brown woolly powder."—Biffen.

2209. "A grass."—Kew.

2218. "*Triticum* species, mixed with other material not grains."—Kew.

2223. "*Tamarix* species."—Kew.

2236. "A grass (leaves)."—Kew.

2700. "*Tamarix* species."—Kew.

2704. "Fragments of Emmer straw and chaff." —Percival. "Contains pieces of *Triticum* spikelets."—Kew. "Tobacco-brown in colour. Fragments of glumes, joints of rachis with bases of glumes attached, no traces of grain. Probably the chaff separated in the first stage of milling Emmer wheat." —Biffen.

76. *General Note on the Cereals*, by Sir Rowland Biffen. "The grain samples consist either of wheat or of barley. The former belongs to the race *Triticum dicoccum*, or Emmer wheat, the latter to *Hordeum vulgare*, the so-called 'four-row' barley. The material is of special interest as it shows up stages in the disintegration which even cereals preserved under Egyptian conditions ultimately undergo. At one end of the series is a specimen (W4, Cave C) typical of most of the Emmer wheat found in Egypt. Apart from the fact that the glumes have become chestnut-brown in colour and the grain friable, the spikelets match those of modern Emmers. At the other end is a specimen (2200) so completely disintegrated that it was only when the successive stages had been followed out that it was recognisable as grain. During this process the colour of the chaff changes from a chestnut to a buff-yellow shade, matching that popularly known as 'stone,' and the grain coats become so fragile that it is almost impossible to handle them without breakage. The spikelets, however, retain their characteristic shape. At this stage the grain is still present, and the dark-coloured tips can occasionally be seen protruding from the chaff. But it is in so brittle a condition that it proved impossible to isolate a specimen even when the chaff was gently removed by brushing lightly with a soft sable brush.

"At a later stage the spikelets flatten out, possibly on account of the complete collapse of the grain, and the peg-like rachis joint at the base generally breaks away. But even at this stage there can be no doubts about their identity. Then the tissue between the vascular bundles falls to dust, leaving a spongy framework the original of which could hardly be guessed unless the facts just described were known. The end of this dry-maceration process is reached when the fragile skeleton of vascular bundles crumbles to dust.

" Similar changes occur in the paleæ and the caryopses of barley, and towards the end of the process the more persistent outer paleæ provide the only basis for purposes of identification. One specimen (1247) is exceptional, for the grain is black and completely carbonised. In its condition it matches the prehistoric cereals of Europe rather than those of Egypt. It is the type of wheat occasionally tentatively assigned to *T. vulgare*, bread wheat. But it is Emmer, and the shape is merely the result of carbonisation. There is much confusion developing through the occurrence of this type in Egyptian prehistoric times. The puzzle is to find out why one occasionally gets this carbonised grain. The carbonisation is due to the action of anaerobic bacteria, and it takes place fairly rapidly."

When I suggested that the carbonisation in the case of 1247 was due to the more or less close presence of the body in the grave, Sir Rowland Biffen remarked: " The possible explanation of the carbonisation of 1247 is interesting. I have long thought that carbonisation was due to the action of anaerobic bacteria. They have to get an oxygen supply somehow and they can get it from cellulose, etc., of the cell-walls, incidentally reducing them to charcoal. We get them to do this under laboratory conditions. The bodies, I take it, would dry out comparatively slowly, and if they provided the grain with a slightly moist atmosphere for a month or two this would give ideal conditions for the bacteria. The carbonisation is accompanied by profound changes in the grain shape; and once this fact is recognised there will have to be a general revision of the identification of these ancient samples."

77. *Pot Contents.* 1258. " Peat-like residue of grass fibres mixed with fatty matter and carbonates of lime and soda."—Dr. Plenderleith.

Lashing. 2010. " Thong of animal tissue. Gut." —Dr. Plenderleith.

Resin, etc. The following notes have all been kindly supplied by Mr. A. Lucas.

428. " Resin."

428. " A secondary (i.e. artificial) material composed essentially of solid fat or wax, and probably wax (i.e. beeswax) coloured with a copper compound."

1005. " This is resin mixed with quartz sand and tiny particles of calcium carbonate, possibly calcite."

1215. " Resin, quartz sand, and limestone dust."

1229. " Nitrogenous (animal) organic matter, and quartz sand. No evidence of resin."

2211. " Resin: has been melted."

2227. " This is resin."

2229. " The large bead is natural hardened clay (i.e. not hardened by baking) coloured with red oxide of iron."

Beads. The following remarks have all been very kindly supplied by Mr. Horace Beck.

1221. " Undoubtedly ostrich shell. I have cut a section through one and it shows the unmistakeable structure."

592. " The glazed steatite beads examined are from the girdle found in grave 592. Most of the specimens were fragments, and these proved to be of very great hardness. They scratch glass easily, are very difficult to scratch with a quartz pencil, and would themselves scratch naturally polished quartz surfaces. From this it is evident that the hardness is practically the same as that of quartz, i.e. 7.

"A section through the bead shows an apparently wide band of blue glaze round a white core. Microscopic examination shows that this wide blue band consists of two layers. The outer one, which is about half the width, is composed entirely of blue crystals which polarise extensively. The inner layer consists of a very much more compact mass with many very small crystals in it, some of which polarise; but the inner layer as a whole does not polarise very much. The junction between these two layers of glaze is fairly abrupt.

" There appears to be a further and very thin layer where the glaze actually joins the stone. This is slightly different, is more transparent without polarised light, and shows rather larger crystals when polarised. In some specimens this looks like the stone core affected by the glaze, but in others like a different sort of glaze.

" The glaze on these Badarian girdle beads is composed entirely of crystals, and is totally different from the glaze on several Predynastic beads which I have examined. In a glazed quartz bead, which had been tested and found to be a copper glaze, there was no trace of crystals and no polarising effect. The glaze was completely vitreous. In glazed steatite beads, also Predynastic, one of S.D. 31 from Naqada, and one of S.D. 38–44 from Badari, there was no crystalline layer like the Badarian.

" Dr. Thomas of the Geological Survey has found that the crystals are mullite, a silicate of alumina. He says that the core is obviously affected by the glazing, but doubts whether it is steatite, as that generally has little or no alumina in it, and not sufficient to account for the mullite. Another explanation would be that felspar was mixed with the glaze, thus making a true porcelain. It is crystals of mullite which give the strength to porcelain and make it stronger than glass.

" Predynastic glazed steatite beads both from Naqada and Badari are much softer. They do not scratch glass easily, and are very easily scratched with quartz.

" It is evident from these facts, taken together, that there is a very decided difference between the beads from the Badarian girdle and the Predynastic beads examined. Another Badarian bead, examined previously, seems to be very much more like the Badarian girdle beads than it is like the Predynastic. This makes it look as though there is a real difference in technique between the two periods; but this can only be considered a tentative suggestion, as a much larger number of beads must be examined before the matter can be proved." See also BECK, *Ancient Egypt*, 1934, p. 69.

3500 (vi). " Dr. Thomas suggested it might be a slag, but he was not at all certain. I think your suggestion that it is decayed malachite is much more likely to be correct."

Mr. A. Lucas has been good enough to send me the following comments on Mr. Beck's remarks:

" As the result of a microscopical examination of the glaze from a few glazed steatite beads from the Badarian civilisation and also of the glaze from several Predynastic beads (steatite and quartz), Mr. Beck found that the Badarian glaze was crystalline, while the Predynastic glaze was not crystalline but completely vitreous. Dr. Thomas identified crystals from the Badarian glaze as mullite. From these facts Mr. Beck suggests that there may have been 'a real difference in technique' between the two glazes, though he offers this only as 'a tentative suggestion, as a much larger number of beads must be examined before the matter can be proved.' As an explanation of the presence of sufficient alumina in the Badarian glaze to form the mullite, Mr. Beck suggests that possibly felspar [1] was mixed with the glaze.

" The point raised is a most interesting and important one, meriting careful consideration, and it is very necessary at this stage that Mr. Beck's tentative suggestions should not, in spite of his disclaimer, be taken as proved, which is sometimes done in such cases. I venture therefore to suggest another explanation for the facts.

" Mullite is an anhydrous silicate of alumina formed by the interaction of silica and alumina at a high temperature, and it exhibits a strong tendency to crystallise. All ordinary glass-making materials and also the Egyptian alkaline glaze-making materials (the glaze being merely glass coating another substance) contain alumina in small proportions. Thus in nineteen specimens of modern glass the alumina varied from 0·4 per cent. to 6·2 per cent.,[1] and in seventeen specimens of ancient Egyptian glass the alumina varied from 0·7 per cent. to 5·0 per cent.[2] There are two possible ways of accounting for the mullite crystals in one glaze and not in the other without the necessity for felspar. Thus, the raw materials used in the one case may have contained more alumina than in the other case; or the temperature at which the glaze was melted, or maintained, may have been different in the two instances, the one being such as to cause the formation of the mullite and to allow of its subsequent crystallisation, and the other not; for if glass (and the ordinary Egyptian glaze is glass) is maintained for some time at a temperature corresponding to the freezing (solidification) point of any particular constituent, such for example as mullite, this will tend to crystallise."

CHAPTER VIII

NOTES ON THE BADARIAN CLOTH AND MATTING

78. MR. THOMAS MIDGLEY, of the Chadwick Museum, Bolton, has been good enough to send me the following notes on various specimens. I am much indebted to him for the great amount of trouble he has taken with these terribly decayed fragments.

LINEN CLOTH

302. Open irregular weave. Yarns very thick, strong, and regularly twisted. Bits of decomposed hide and some scattered hair adhere to some of the fabric. A small pad of thick yarn does not appear

[1] Felspars are minerals consisting essentially of silicates of aluminium together with silicates of potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium.

[1] W. ROSENHAIN, *Glass Manufacture*, 1919, pp. 242–243.
[2] A. LUCAS, *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries*, p. 421.

to have been woven into the fabric. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type C, not well prepared.

444. Regular, somewhat open weave. Warp and weft of well-spun doubled and twisted yarns. Natural flax colour. Texture well preserved and condition good. Fibre, type A.

465. Weave irregular. All the yarns are doubled and hard twisted. Fragments of decomposed hide and some long stout black hairs adhere. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type C, not well prepared.

494. Two specimens. Regular close weave of thick single and little twisted yarns. The selvedge is preserved on some of the fragments. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type C, very well prepared.

Thick, closely woven of coarse doubled yarns. Selvedge (plain) on some of the fragments. Colour, dark brown. Structure well preserved. Fibre, type C, fairly well prepared.

1206B Regular weave of thick, well-spun yarns. Hair and fragments of goat-hide adhere to some of the fragments. Colour, dark brown. Very rotten. Fibre, type C.

1212B. Four specimens. Regular weave of doubled hard-twisted yarn. Fragment of goat-hide with hair, well preserved. Not adhering to cloth. Colour, dark brown. Very rotten, mostly fallen to dust. Fibre, type C, not well cleaned.

Regular weave of very coarse yarns. Colour, brown-black. Fibre, type C, badly cleaned.

Coarse regular weave of thick yarns. Colour, dark brown. Very rotten, mostly crumbled to dust. Fibre, type B, badly cleaned.

Regular close weave of thick doubled and well-twisted yarns. Fragments, mostly dark brown, a few almost natural flax colour. The fibre used in the former is type C, not well prepared. In the latter the fibre is type B, well prepared. Bits of goat-hide, with hair adhering, loose from the cloth. All very rotten, but structure well preserved.

1214. Small fragments, much decomposed. A plain, fairly close weave of doubled hard-twisted yarn. Bits of reed matting adhering. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type C, not well prepared.

1215. Two specimens. Close weave of doubled hard-twisted yarn. Adhering to reed matting. Colour, dark brown. Much decomposed. Fibre, type C, very badly cleaned.

Open weave of very hard-twisted double yarns. Most of the fragments dark brown, a few lighter brown. Very decomposed. Fibre, type C.

1223. A regular weave of thick, soft, doubled yarns. Natural flax colour. Fibre, type B, well prepared.

1229. Fragment. Close weave of doubled hard-twisted yarns. Colour, dark brown. Salt crystals on surface. Decomposed, but texture well preserved. Fibre, type C, fairly well cleaned.

1241. Open weave of doubled hard-twisted yarns. Structure very well preserved. Some of the fragments are adhering to goat-hide. Fibre, type A.

1243. Close weave of doubled twisted yarns, much decomposed. Adhering to a fragment of reed matting to which is attached a bit of hide and hair. Colour, brown.

2223. Fragments of various texture. Some open, others close weaves. Yarns variable in diameter, doubled and twisted. There are bits of reed amongst the fabric. Colour, dark brown. Structure well preserved. Fibre, type C, very well cleaned.

2229. Fragments of close weave, several layers pressed together. The margin of one such mass rests on a coil of about six well spun and twisted thick threads. Bits of decomposed hide adhere to the fabric. Colour, dark and light brown. Very decomposed. Fibre, type C.

3512. Small fragments, very poor irregular weave. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type C, badly cleaned.

3538. Fragments adhering to reed matting. Open weave of loosely doubled yarns. Colour, light brown. Fibre, type B.

10,016. Open weave of doubled yarns. Colour, dark brown. Very decomposed, only one or two small bits show structure. Fibre, type C.

Other Cloth

2710. Open weave of twisted, thin, doubled strands of grass or reed fibre. Colour, dark brown. Extremely brittle, but structure and texture well preserved.

Matting

79. 309. Thin bundles of reed, tied with twisted fibre thread 1 inch apart. The ties go over and

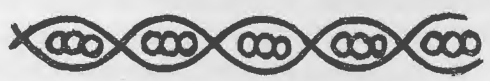


Fig. 1.

under alternate bundles. Very decomposed. Fig. 1.

1931. Doubled strands, made of strongly twisted fibre, each strand about $\frac{1}{16}$-inch diameter. Edge of

thicker, closely twisted strands. The material is broken into fragments, but there are indications on the edge that strands have crossed the longitudinal ones at about every inch.

2008. Made of at least three layers of crossed, parallel set of reed fibres. Very rotten. Fig. 2.



Fig. 2.

Rope

308. Fragments, similar to the next specimen (330), but not so twisted either in the single strands or in the doubled. There are a few straight pieces of reed, the longest $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Very decomposed.

330. Made of reed fibre. Two strands, closely twisted together. Most of the fragments have fallen to dust.

Baskets

330. Small fragment, very decomposed and fragile. Three layers made of interwoven reed fibres. Fig. 3.

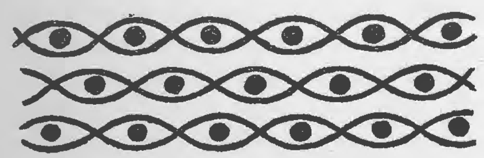


Fig. 3.

1249. Flat platter shaped, made by coiling very narrow strips of fibre round a bundle of reed fibre. See MacIver, *El Amrah*, p. 42, pl. xi, 3.

2708. Two small fragments. Thin strips of fibre spirally wound round bundles of reed. The wrapping-strips are interwoven into those covering adjoining bundles.

CHAPTER IX

THE PREDYNASTIC EGYPTIAN SKULLS FROM BADARI AND THEIR RACIAL AFFINITIES

By G. M. Morant, D.Sc.

80. In the season 1924–25, an expedition of the British School of Archæology in Egypt, under the direction of Mr. Guy Brunton, excavated Predynastic sites in the neighbourhood of Badari, 30 miles south of Assiut. The remains found were shown to be earlier in date than any previously discovered belonging to the same era. Fifty-nine skulls were preserved, and the majority of these were measured by Professor D. E. Derry in Cairo. They were subsequently sent to the former Biometric Laboratory at University College, London, and the study of them by Miss Brenda N. Stoessiger (now Mrs. Clapham) was published in 1927.[1] In the seasons 1928–29 Mr. Brunton, leading a private expedition, excavated more human remains associated with the Badarian culture. These came from the Badari district, mostly sites near Mostagedda. Eighty-three of the skulls were sent to Cairo and measured there by Professor Derry. He kindly placed his measurements of both series at the disposal of the present writer, and a report on them has been prepared; this is summarised below. As the earlier discovered series was also dealt with independently, by Miss Stoessiger, we have an unusual opportunity of comparing the estimates of sex and the measurements given by two observers for the same specimens. This control renders some of the conclusions reached more reliable than would otherwise have been possible

The question whether the Badarian series excavated on the two occasions may be supposed to represent the same racial type or not has to be examined first. Comparisons between a few of the more important mean measurements are given below, and in the case of these the readings of the two observers on the same specimens are so close that the "errors" of measurement may be neglected.

	Male		Female	
	1924–25 Stoessiger	1928–29 Derry	1924–25 Stoessiger	1928–29 Derry
Glabellar-occipital length (L)	182·3 (36)	182·6 (45)	176·7 (22)	174·4 (33)
Maximum calvarial breadth (B)	130·8 (36)	132·2 (45)	130·3 (21)	127·6 (33)
Basio-bregmatic height (H')	132·9 (34)	135·1 (43)	129·1 (22)	129·9 (33)
Arc nasion to opisthion (S)	372·0 (35)	370·8 (44)	363·4 (22)	359·8 (32)
Minimum frontal breadth (B')	91·1 (36)	91·1 (45)	89·4 (22)	88·9 (34)
Bizygomatic breadth (J)	122·5 (32)	124·9 (29)	117·7 (13)	118·0 (26)
Nasal breadth (NB)	24·9 (34)	24·8 (42)	23·6 (20)	24·3 (34)
Cephalic index ($100\ B/L$)	71·8 (36)	72·4 (45)	73·8 (21)	73·2 (33)
Height-length index ($100\ H'/L$)	73·1 (34)	74·1 (43)	73·1 (22)	74·5 (33)

[1] "A Study of the Badarian Crania recently excavated by the British School of Archæology in Egypt," *Biometrika*, vol. xix, pp. 110–150.

The differences between corresponding mean measurements here are small, and it would clearly be unwise to attach any importance to them unless it can be shown that they exceed the differences which are quite likely to occur owing to the fact that the two samples only give approximations to the true mean, or means, of a particular character for the population or populations, which are represented. A statistical comparison shows that most of the differences in question are decidedly less than the greatest which could be attributed to random sampling, and those limits are not exceeded by any of the differences. A similar treatment of the measurements which were not taken in precisely the same way by the two observers leads to a similar conclusion, when due allowance is made for the differences between the means expected owing to personal equation. If the populations from which the two series were taken did differ in racial constitution, the difference between them only consisted, as far as can be told from the measurements, in the fact that the 1928–29 type had a higher upper facial skeleton. But it is not clear that this difference is a real one, as it is not very improbable that it may only be due to the chance selection of the samples. In view of all the evidence, it appears more reasonable to conclude that the two series were taken from communities which had the same average measurements. The series are too small to provide reliable measures of variability, but there is no reason to believe that the one population represented was more variable than the other. Under these circumstances the biometrician concludes that the two series were taken from the same racial population, as far as can be told from the available evidence, and hence he feels justified in combining the two in order to obtain a larger sample from which more reliable statistical constants can be obtained. In doing this he supposes that the total population was made up by a group of families which had probably been freely intermarrying for several generations, at least, so that what may be called a " racially homogeneous " community had been formed. Individual members of such a community may have had very different origins, but it can be supposed that miscegenation led to a new type which would probably remain practically stable until affected by outside influences. Different groups taken arbitrarily from the samples because one character, or a group of characters, are peculiar for them cannot be presumed to have had different racial origins from the remainder, and hence the characteristics of the sample as a whole must be dealt with in order to discover the racial relationships of the individuals which compose it. The two Badarian series were combined and treated from this point of view.

81. There is every reason to believe that the male and female samples represent the same racial type. The differences in size between the male and female types—i.e. between the hypothetical individuals having all the characters equal to those of the averages for the series—are rather smaller, but still of the same order, as those usually observed. Most of the mean measurements of shape are about identical for the two sexes, but the differences between them expected are observed, the female type having slightly higher cephalic and orbital indices and a slightly greater mandibular angle. The male and female samples must be supposed to represent the same racial type, or, in other words, to have had the same origin.

Sexual comparisons in variability can only be made satisfactorily by considering the evidence of a considerable number of characters. When this is done, the male Badarian series is found to be significantly more variable than the female. A similar difference in variability has been observed in the case of a long dynastic Egyptian series from a single cemetery, but most from other countries show a closer approach to equality between the sexes in the case of this feature. The absolute differences in variability between samples for the two sexes are quite small, however, and the Badarian does not form an exception to the rule that male and female series representing the same race are found to exhibit very approximately the same degree of variation.

A comparison of the variability of the Badarian and other series is of particular interest, since we are dealing with the earliest cranial sample of any length obtained from any part of the world. It appears safe to assume that the people represented lived some time before 4000 B.C., and it is generally supposed that they antedate all neolithic populations of Europe.[1] Physical anthropologists have often

[1] The report on the earlier excavations at Badari is: *The Badarian Civilisation and Predynastic Remains near Badari*, by Guy Brunton and Gertrude Caton-Thompson, British School of Archæology in Egypt and Egyptian Research Account, Thirtieth Year, 1924 (London, 1928). Detailed reports on the excavations carried out in later years have not been published yet, but Mr. Brunton refers to some of the results obtained in " The Beginnings of Egyptian Civilisation," *Antiquity*, vol. iii, 1929, pp. 456–467.

assumed that populations of earlier times were racially much more homogeneous than any to be found in modern Europe to-day. To go no farther back than the early centuries of the present era, we may suppose that *all* the Anglo-Saxon invaders of England were tall and fair, while *all* the Jews in Palestine before their dispersion were dark. Historical writings may be appealed to in support of this view. But populations composed *entirely* of tall and fair people, or of short and dark ones, are quite unknown in Europe, at any rate to-day, and it must at least be admitted that the early writers, in wishing to convey a clear impression of types, habitually neglected to consider the normal variation from the type of the population to which they belonged, shown by the individuals composing it. This tendency to overlook individual differences, and to convey the impression of remarkable uniformity, is shown quite clearly in the writings of early European travellers who described primitive peoples in different parts of the world, and it may also be observed in some modern writings. It has been repeatedly shown from measurements that the individual differences found among such peoples are actually much greater than at first had been supposed. It is unlikely that there will ever be any new evidence from which reliable estimates can be obtained of the variability in hair and eye colouring exhibited by any extinct populations, but samples of their skeletons can be obtained and measures of variability can be deduced from measurements of these. The question to be considered is whether by going back farther and farther in time we approach appreciably closer to that ideal and undefined assemblage of people which may be called a " pure " race. The Badarian series of skulls is of particular importance because it is believed to be the earliest of sufficient length which can be used for this purpose. There appears to be no justification whatever for supposing that any group of the people represented are of different descent from the remainder, owing to the fact that they are distinguished by one particular cranial character, or by a group of such characters. By far the most reasonable hypothesis is that the variation observed is that natural to any group of people whose ancestors had intermarried for several generations at least. The variability of the group as a whole should then be compared with those exhibited by other groups believed to represent similarly constituted populations. Comparisons were made with two such series, one having come from a single cemetery at Gizeh, used from the XXVIth–XXXth Dynasties,[1] and the other from a single London grave-yard, used in the seventeenth century.[2] No selection, other than that of specimens on which measurements could be taken, was made in the case of these three series. The degrees of variation shown by them were compared by taking into account statistical constants computed from the measurements of sixteen characters. The Badarian series is found to be slightly less variable than the other two. If its degree of variation is represented by unity, the late dynastic Egyptian is 1·01 times as variable, and the recent London series approximately 1·2 times as variable. By going back some six thousand years we do not seem to get appreciably closer to a population representing a " pure " race. It may be suggested that a comparison with only two other series is likely to give a false impression, but actually this is not so. The Farringdon Street constants are known to be very close to those available for several other European samples derived from single cemeteries, or from several cemeteries believed to have been used by closely related groups of people. No more variable populations, except ones obviously made up by a mixture of two or more racial types, have been found anywhere in the world. At the other extreme, only one cranial series has been found which is less variable than the Badarian. This is one of Guanche skulls from Teneriffe,[3] and its variability is approximately 0·98 times that of the Badarian population. The extraordinarily close approach to equality shown by unselected samples of different periods believed to represent miscegenated groups of people is being continually confirmed by new material, but anthropologists in general appear to be extremely loath to admit this fact.

82. Comparison with the mean measurements available for 150 cranial series from different parts of the world shows that the Badarian type has no characters which are altogether extreme for modern

[1] Karl Pearson and Adelaide G. Davin: " On the Biometric Constants of the Human Skull," *Biometrika*, vol. xvi (1924), pp. 328–363. The series consists of 935 male and 628 female specimens, and it is the largest from any part of the world for which adequate measurements have been published.

[2] Beatrix G. E. Hooke: " A Third Study of the English Skull with special reference to the Farringdon Street Crania," *ibid.*, vol. xviii (1926), pp. 1–55. Measurements are given of 153 male and 199 female specimens.

[3] Described by Professor E. A. Hooton in " The Ancient Inhabitants of the Canary Islands," *Harvard African Studies*, vol. vii, 1925.

racial types, as far as can be told from these measurements. All its characters are quite unexceptional, except the calvarial and facial breadth and the horizontal circumference, which are decidedly small, and the heights of the facial skeleton, which are also small. The cephalic index is low (see means given in the table above), but lower values can be found without difficulty. The skull as a whole is small and rather feebly developed on the average, and it differs in both these respects from the Upper Palæolithic types of Europe. The Badarian type diverges slightly from the later Egyptian ones in being more prognathous and in having a higher nasal index, but its mean values for these characters are very close to the averages found for all races of the world.

A comparison of characters considered singly does not lead far, and a measure of resemblance based on the comparison of a considerable number of characters is of far more value. Professor Karl Pearson's method of the coefficient of racial likeness was used to estimate the racial affinities of the Badarian series. This is based ideally on thirty-one cranial characters (including all the principal absolute measurements, indices, and angles), but a smaller number has to be used in cases where some of these characters have not been measured. Several hundred coefficients of racial likeness, published and unpublished, have been calculated, and they suggest the following conclusions :

(1) The Badarian type resembles most closely those of the other Predynastic Egyptian series available. Its connections with these are as close as those normally found between different samples representing the populations of the same country at different times, but in the same era. None are so close that the Badarian and any other Predynastic series can be supposed to represent precisely the same population. The Badarian resembles the other early Predynastic series more closely than it does the late Predynastic series. With advancing time the type in the Predynastic era was changing by becoming less negroid—judging by the slightly lesser degrees of prognathism and the slightly higher nasal indices found—and in acquiring slightly higher cephalic indices, owing to an increase in calvarial breadth while the length remained practically constant. A slow progression in the same direction appears to have continued throughout the whole of the dynastic era, in Upper and Middle Egypt at least, and during Ptolemaic and Roman times. The latest of these Egyptian types differ quite markedly from the Badarian in being less negroid and in having higher cephalic indices.

(2) Close connections can be found between these later Egyptian series and some representing European populations in contemporary or mediæval and modern times, but the Badarian and other Predynastic Egyptian types bear no close resemblance to any found in Europe other than that of modern Sardinians. The connection here is not very close, but it is closer than those found between the Predynastic and some late dynastic Egyptian series.

(3) Connections of the same order are found between the Badarian and all the modern Indian series available, the most intimate being with the Dravidian series. The other Predynastic Egyptian types are rather farther removed from the Indian, and between the last and the dynastic Egyptians there are no close connections.

(4) A wider gap separates all the Egyptian from African negro types, but the resemblances between these and the Predynastic are appreciably closer than those between the negro and late dynastic Egyptian types.

(5) The position of the Badarian type can hence be likened to that of the hub of a wheel from which three spokes radiate in divergent directions. Only one spoke can be followed fairly completely for its whole length, and this leads through Predynastic to early and late dynastic Egyptian and then to European populations. The second spoke leads straight to modern Indian races, but part of it nearest to the hub is missing. The third leads to existing negro races, and a much larger part of it nearest to the hub is missing, if the available craniological evidence is considered alone. The interpretation of such an observed situation in terms of racial descent must necessarily be hazardous in the present state of our knowledge, and far more material than that available at present may be needed in order to reveal the actual relationships, which were almost certainly complex, between the populations represented. Meanwhile, it is of interest to discover that the Badarian racial type, which is believed to be the earliest of which we have any adequate knowledge of a statistical kind, is also peculiarly generalised.

CHAPTER X

TREE ROOTS AND GRANARIES

83. DURING the excavations a number of roots of trees were uncovered. These were not confined to one particular spot, but occurred throughout the whole distance from Deir Tasa to Khawaled. As they were sometimes at a considerable distance from the present edge of the cultivation, and often well below the present desert surface, their presence seems to indicate that at the date when they flourished, whenever that may have been, there was a better water supply, either from direct rainfall, or from side-streams into the Nile, than there is now. As far as my knowledge goes, such roots have not been referred to in publications, though I have heard that they have been found occasionally in other places. As the matter is of considerable interest, I add here the details which we noted during our work in 1928 and 1929, the order of the sites being from south to north.

Area 3300. Long tree roots radiating to a length of four and a half metres just below the surface, which seems to be denuded all over, as there is no ash deposit, although there are grain-pits. Very few flints on surface ; sherds just below.

Tree roots at tip of spur, just under surface, but only a metre and a half above level of cultivation.

Area 2600. Centre of spur, half-way to cliffs. Tree roots.

South spur. Root a metre and a half long, 70 cms. under surface and curling down.

Tip of spur. Tree stump about 40 cms. under the surface and 1·8 metres above field-level. At the foot of it an upright crouched burial of the Old Kingdom. Not identified at Kew.

North-west side of *wady* on east of wide spur. Tree stump and long roots about five metres above present *wady* floor, 60 cms. below present surface. Six metres away stood a cooking-pot, its broken rim flush with the surface and its base 50 cms. below. (Photo, pl. v, 3, 3, continuous). Identified as *Tamarix* at Giza, *Acacia* sp. (?) at Kew.

Area 2200. Tree roots (photo, pl. v, 7). Identified as *Acacia* sp. (?) at Kew.

Area 3500. Tree roots high up on spur at a depth of 60 cms.

Area 1700. Tree roots (photo, pl. v, 6).

Area 1900. Tree stump 80 cms. below surface on the edge of Predynastic village rubbish.

Area 1400. Tree stump 22 cms. below the surface on the high ground behind Mostagedda church.

Area 1200. Tree stump 11 cms. in diameter and 30 cms. high at a depth of 60 cms., seen in the east side of grave 1245 of the IVth Dynasty. The graves of this period are not timbered in any way, and the body was in a wooden coffin.

Area 300 (3). Tree roots just under surface close to the cliffs some 12 metres above cultivation-level. Identified as *Acacia* sp. (?) at Kew.

Area 400G. Stump of a tree 30 cms. in diameter, 4 metres east of the basket (i in Inventory), and at the same level as the pots, etc.

Two other trees close under the cliffs.

Area 400A. Tree roots near Mostagedda village.

Area 500. In the shaft of a VIth Dynasty grave (525), at a depth of 160 cms., was a tree root 32 cms. in diameter, visible for a length of 95 cms. Another was seen in the shaft of 544 (IXth Dynasty).

Area 600. A stump of a tree 22 cms. in diameter and 45 cms. high, was observed at a depth of 30 cms. under the present surface and descending to the old surface at 75 cms. down.

Area 700. Two tree stumps close together, one 35 cms. high and 8 in diameter, the other 20 high and 5 in diameter.

Root of a tree 8 cms. in diameter, 60 cms. long, sloping from surface to a depth of 42 cms. Six metres from the *wady* south of the spur.

Tree root originally nearly 4 metres long, but cut through in two places by graves of the Old Kingdom. It ran from near the surface to 75 cms. depth. Like the preceding one, it was near the *wady* bank.

Area 800. Trunk and root of tree, total length 150 cms. Thirteen metres from tip of spur, east of the numerals 800 on the map, pl. i.

Area 900. Stump of tree about 8½ metres above level of fields.

There is some doubt as to the identification of these trees as the samples submitted were only root or bark. Kew doubtfully suggests some kind of *Acacia*. Giza, reporting on one of the same trees, identifies it as a *Tamarix*. As the specimens of cut and used timber, which were in much better condition, were all identified as *Tamarix* at Kew, it seems likely that the trees are also of this species.

As to the period when the trees were growing, we know that it was before the Old Kingdom, as graves of that age have been dug through the roots. Seeing that in one or two instances the roots are at the same

level as, or just below, the old village surface in Badarian times, it seems a fair inference that they were alive at that time. There is no evidence from either the villages or cemeteries of the Badarian age to negative this supposition.

Granaries

84. Many of the village sites contained deep pits, often wider at the bottom than at the top. Almost all were filled with sand only, and contained no objects other than an occasional sherd or two. They were certainly not graves, and our workmen were, no doubt, quite right when they called them *matamir* or granaries. We emptied a number of these, but by no means all of them, as the results did not justify the labour involved in a complete clearance on all the sites. A few of them are shown on the plan of Cemetery 2200/3500 marked " G " (pl. iv).

Area 3100/3200. There were granaries here on both sides of the shallow *wady*, apparently in connection with the village deposits. Three in 3200 were in a group 3 metres apart. One was 2 metres deep and 1·70 metres in diameter. Half-way down in the filling was a rough bowl. See sect. 13.

Area 2800. There were granaries to the north, west of the *wady*, but none was recorded at the spur-tip where the Tasian village lay.

Area 3300. On the first three days of the work here, we found a considerable number of granaries, but very little of the usual ashy village deposits. These may have been denuded away. There were, however, Badarian sherds. Two were found in granaries. A few occurred close to the cliffs.

Area 3400. A granary, widening out at the bottom, was noted low on this spur with half a quern close by; others were found at the top with Badarian sherds and charcoal in the vicinity.

Area 2000/3500. On the east side of the spur-tip was a granary over 1·50 metres deep, about ·80 metre in diameter. The sherds lying around were all Badarian. Not far away was another, 1·70 metres deep, 1·10 metres in diameter, with a layer of water-laid sand at the bottom.

Area 3500. At mid-spur another pit had village rubbish at its edge, and the grave of a very old man in the rubbish (3552). It has been registered as Badarian, but the flint knife may be intrusive. It is not impossible that this was a poor contracted burial of the Old Kingdom; a definitely Old Kingdom interment (3541) was found in the filling of another granary.

Area 2200/3500. For the relation of the granaries here to the village and graves, see sect. 21. Some details are as follows:

(i) Close to Group 2214. Quern lying nearby.

(ii) Another to the north-west.

(iii) Circular, 2·40 metres deep, ·90 at top, 1·30 at bottom (north-east from point G).

(iv) 4·50 metres deep, irregular at the bottom. In it was an Old Kingdom burial flung in anyhow.

(v) 1·40 metres deep, ·85 at top, ·95 at bottom.

(vi) 2·00 metres deep, ·95 at top, 1·30 at bottom, where it just entered a stratum of compact sand.

(vii) 1·80 metres deep, 1·00 in diameter.

(viii) Another, large, and empty as usual.

(ix) 2·50 metres deep, about 1·00 at the top, 1·55 at the bottom. This was immediately under a brick tomb of the Vth Dynasty. In the filling were two rough (Badarian ?) sherds and one possibly Old Kingdom sherd.

(x) 1·20 metres deep, ·90 in diameter. Half-way down in the filling lying across it was a bundle of some twenty sticks.

(xi) 2·00 metres deep. At the bottom was a mass of chaff (*tibn*).

(xii) Another, with the flint, pl. xxviii, 46, lying alongside.

Area 2100. The grain-pits here, at the edges of the spur-tip, were small round holes, ·50 metre deep and ·50 wide. On the edge of one was a large Badarian bowl, PR4m, at the original ground-level, covered with straw or chaff.

Area 400E. Two granaries, 1·62 metres deep, ·69 in diameter. Over them at 30 cms. below the surface was a layer of ashes 10 cms. thick, suggesting a secondary occupation of the site.

Area 500. The two Vth Dynasty pots (see Register 590), were found half-way down a grain-pit, measuring 125 cms. at the mouth, 165 at the bottom, and 195 deep.

Area 500B. Three granaries: (i) 1·50 metres deep, 1·10 top, 1·45 bottom; (ii) 1·45 metres deep, 1·25 for 40 cms. down, 1·50 at bottom; (iii) 1·00 metre deep, 1·10 in diameter.

Area 800. Two granaries were noted here. One of them, 1·80 metres deep and 1·26 in diameter, had been filled to a depth of 60 cms. with flax fruits, which had been partially removed to make room for a Roman burial. As sherds of the XXIInd Dynasty were found at the bottom, the flax is probably of that date or later.

As to the date of these granaries, taken as a whole, it seems fairly safe to say that they must be Badarian. There are always Badarian village remains close by, whereas in areas which are solely Predynastic or Tasian, they do not occur as far as we have found. Miss Caton-Thompson found many granaries in the Fayum (*The Desert Fayum*, p. 41 *et seq.*), but they differed greatly from those at Mostagedda. Only 10 out of 176 were as much as 3 feet deep (about ·90 metre); many were lined with basket-work, and they often contained grain. Why the granaries at Mostagedda, if granaries they are, have been so completely emptied of their contents it is difficult to say. Possibly there was no hurried departure when the sites were abandoned, and the stores were either used up or removed.

CHAPTER XI

THE PREDYNASTIC GRAVES

85. The following graves are selected for special note, as they are not sufficiently recorded in the Register (pls. xxix–xxxi). These notes, however, are kept as short as possible, as the graves of this period are so well known and those found were generally so badly plundered that they yielded little of new interest.

200. A few objects found scattered in this area no doubt come from plundered graves. They are: (i) Sherds with potmarks, pl. xxxviii, 12, 18, 21. (ii) Part of a mace-head, pl. xlii, 22. (iii) Mottled limestone vase, pl. xlii, 6. (iv) A cylindrical pot in imitation of stone, pl. xxv, 6. (v) Part of a " ship " pot, pl. xxv, 19.

216. There were twigs with the matting above the body, perhaps from roofing. Pot D10k contained aromatic material and a scrap of basket (from lid ?). R34a contained a little charcoal. R22a contained a scrap of basket (from lid ?) and organic contents. L53a and R86n both held organic matter. For contents of R84h see sect. 113. The slate palette was not pierced for suspension.

219. An unusually large grave floored and lined with mud plaster (or brick, but no joints were discernible). The thickness on the floor was 3 cms., and the maximum at the sides 40 cms. The great amount of mud found in the filling of the grave suggested that it had had a roofing of that material. There had apparently been a wooden coffin which had been burnt. A few scattered bones appeared to be male. There were some 52 pots on the grave floor and in the filling; one bead only was found, a hollow gold spheroid, which showed what a rich burial it had been. The only remnant of a slate palette was a very rough fragment 29 × 9 cms. and 1 cm. thick. Other objects were half a thick flint knife of fine workmanship (pl. xli, 8), the tip of a small copper tool, some pieces of hair-pins (pl. xlii, 58), and other scraps of ivory. There were also the fore-legs of a calf; the jawbones and other parts of the skeleton of another animal, and the dorsal spine of a *Lates* fish. The grave was no doubt of about S.D. 77–80, but some of the pottery seems to be earlier, notably the wavy-handled jar W19. It is quite possible that some of the pots had been thrown in from other graves.

222. There was evidence that the grave had been roofed with sticks covered with mud.

223. Grave lined with mud plaster. Rim of hard buff limestone barrel vase, and the bones of a small animal (gazelle ?).

227. There were remains of a wooden frame, corner posts supporting cross-bars forming a rectangle. The uprights were 5 cms. in diameter. This frame was covered with a kind of wicker-work forming a side-lining, and probably roofing as well.

232. For amulets and beads see *Berlin Cat.*, 835, pl. 35.

237. Not registered. Grave 117 × 56 cms., lined with mud plaster, and then timbered (see sect. 113). At the corners were rectangular uprights, 7·5 × 6 cms. thick; fastened to these in some way were planks 4 cms. thick and 13·5 wide. These remained on one side to a height of 17 cms., but had been higher. The floor was covered with matting, and there had been roofing of the same material, which at one end had fallen right over between the timbering and the natural wall.

320. The ivory combs (*Berlin Cat.*, 853, 854, pl. 36) were at the hands in front of the face, not on the head. Pot, *Berlin Cat.*, 299A, pl. 33; beads, 843, pl. 35.

400. Grave of a very small child; one pot, R81, with " hour-glass " potmark like pl. xxxviii, 14.

430. Child of ten years, with both hands down over pelvis.

1240. For beads see *Berlin Cat.*, 839, pl. 35.

86. *1600.* The following objects, probably from graves, were found scattered. (i) Pottery box with two receptacles, pl. xxxiv, 14. (ii) Part of a decorated pot, pl. xxxviii, 1. (iii) Potmark, pl. xxxviii, 9.

(iv) Slate palette in the form of a fish, pl. xliii, 9. (v) Tiny rhomb palette, pl. xliii, 2. (vi) Fish-tailed flint knife, pl. xli, 66. (vii) Blue glazed quartz pendant, pl. xxxix, 89p6 (*Berlin Cat.*, 837, pl. 35). (viii) Pear-shaped mace-head in limestone. (ix) Scrap of grey and white porphyry disk mace-head. (x) Shell bangle. (xi) Pot, pl. xxxiii, 9. (xii) Rim of a deep red polished bowl with knobs, pl. xxxiv, 15. (xiii). Parts of a "cross-line" bowl with plant design, pl. xxxiv, 29. (xiv) "Ship" pot, pl. xxxv, 16. (xv) Malachite paste (see sect. 113). (xvi) Three samples of cloth.

1604. Across one end, high up on the side, was a pole 97 cms. long; across it lay the ends of sticks 7 cms. in diameter, probably from roofing.

1605. The same arrangement occurred as in 1604. The cross-pole was 97 cms. long and 6 cms. in diameter; the cross-sticks about 2 cms. thick.

1609. Almost intact, but head had gone, leaving the black beard. The whole body was covered with many folds of cloth. The three pots (two of type R81) were ranged from the knees to the hands, and with them were the fore-legs of a gazelle (?). The flint flake (*Berlin Cat.*, 818b, pl. 32) was close to where the head had been.

1611. The decorated pot (pl. xxxv, 14) contained organic matter (see sect. 113).

1614. Not registered. A completely plundered grave containing sherds of B37b, P11b, R26c, R76s (S.D. 57–58). With these was a piece of the rim of a polished red bowl with vertical combing on the outside (*Berlin Cat.*, 224, pl. 33).

1615. Piece of a yellow limestone vase.

1622. Head and shoulders disturbed. Malachite behind pelvis. Small flint flake from the filling.

1625. Beads and shells, *Berlin Cat.*, 838, pl. 35.

1629. Scrap of large white limestone "squat" vase.

1630. The flint flake was in pot R86d.

1631. A flint flake found here was probably intrusive.

1632. Head gone, but hair remained, black and 15 cms. long. It was dressed in large and small plaits and a number of tresses coated with clay. The ivory comb and the bone tag lay over the body.

1633. The flint flake may be intrusive.

1637. Head and arms gone. Many folds of cloth in front of the body covering the basket, in which lay the curious piece of bone (pl. xxiii, 2f) which so far cannot be identified at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

1640. Head, part of the arms, and right (upper) leg gone. Behind the back were two small sticks, 29 and 30 cms. long, and 8 mm. thick.

1643. Wood from coffin or possibly timbering. Scrap of a spatula or spoon (?) of bone. For contents of pot R841, see sect 113.

1648. The fine flint knife was in the filling at the south end of the grave.

1657. A quantity of malachite was in the hands.

1667. Malachite with cloth (bag ?) was in front of the face; the *Spatha* shell, filled with malachite, was at the hands close by. This grave was immediately over another burial which was robbed and had no pottery, but was doubtless of the Badarian age, like one or two others in this area. See photograph, pl. vi, 4.

1673. Child of about twelve years, upper part of body gone. Stems of five feathers.

1676. Fragment of a "squat" limestone vase in the filling.

1677. Coffin of wood 2 cms. thick, measuring 140 × 62 cms., and over 24 cms. high. All the pottery was found inside it, but the grave was thoroughly plundered. One pot, R3f, had a cross incised on its base.

1679. Traces of coffin. The palette was merely a large fragment of slate, roughly circular.

1682. Parts of a female (?) body (A), with an infant close to the legs. Matting on the floor of the grave and over the bodies.

1683. Bones of a young ruminant outside the matting under the pot.

1694. Undisturbed child. The six pots were close together in the south-west part of the grave; the slate and pebble (*Berlin Cat.*, 851, 852, pl. 36) were in front of the chest, and the malachite (in a cloth bag) close to the face.

1696. Undisturbed female with matting; a pad of cloth lay between and under the arms. The two pots were in front of the face, R23b, serving as lid to R17f.

87. *1711*. Coffin (?) of boards 2 cms. thick, measuring 143 × 97 cms.; 11 cms. remained of the height. Fragment of a slate palette (pierced).

1717. With the other pots was a hemispherical bowl of hard buff pottery, surface scraped vertically, and covered with a splash decoration in dark red paint.

1749. Body, perhaps female, with matting. Inside the pot, P82b, were some seeds (see sect. 113).

1754. Not registered. Traces of a wooden coffin.

1755. A piece of mud bearing the impress of reeds was found in this grave. It may perhaps show how it was roofed.

1756. On pot L43b was a potmark consisting of five vertical lines 3 cms. long.

1757. Small child with matting and cloth over the body; head and arms disturbed. The piece of slate palette, apparently a fish, pierced for suspension, came from the filling. The two bone jackal amulets lay on the chest (pl. xliii, 28).

1800. (i) Plundered young female (?) with forequarter of gazelle (?) in front of her. (ii) Male with considerable beard, wrapped in skins, fur inward. (iii) Male on his right side, wrapped in skins, fur inward. (iv) Male with slight beard and short wavy brown hair. (v) Four other male bodies. (vi) Female. (vii) Female with wad of cloth under head. All of these were without objects. One of the four males had a B pot in the filling above him.

Scattered objects from graves were (i) Pot with spout, pl. xxxiv, 17. (ii) Pot D63a. (iii) Mud potlet, pl. xxxvi, 12. (iv) Pot B81b. (v) Pot B65m. (vi) Pot B62m$_4$ with potmark, pl. xxxviii, 6. (vii) Pot B72c. (viii) Sherd of C64s. (ix) String of shell beads (86P$_8$), alternating with *Conus* shells threaded on triple flax (?) thread. (x) Limestone vase, pl. xlii, 8. (xi) Fish-tailed flints, pl. xl, 3, 4, 7, and parts of two others. (xii) Flint flake 3·5 cms. long. (xiii) Flint flake with both edges notched 5 cms. long. (xiv) Fish slate palette type 46p. (xv) Bird slate palette or amulet, pl. xliii, 11. (xvi) Rhomb slate palette type 91b. (xvii) Diorite disk mace-head, pl. xlii, 20. (xviii) Part of another, pl. xlii, 18. (xix) Pair of limestone "stoppers," pl. xlii, 24. (xx) Ivory hair-pin, pl. xlii, 57. (xxi) Bird-headed comb, pl. xlii, 51. (xxii) Ivory bangle, pl. xl, 44. (xxiii) Ivory bangle, pl. xliii, 19. (xxiv) Three shell bangles. (xxv) Shell hook, pl. xlii, 37 (*Berlin Cat.*, 848, pl. 35). (xxvi) Three plain ivory finger-rings. (xxvii) Copper pin, pl. xliii, 26. (xxviii) Wooden bull's foot (from a bed ?), which came from a brick-lined grave. (xxix) Two balls of human hair, 4 cms. in diameter, pl. xl, 45. (xxx) Another, similar. (xxxi) Small, very rough pottery figurine, pl. xlii, 32.

1802. The pot, B74c, was standing in the other, B19k$_2$. On the body was a string of *Conus* shells, with two *Columbella*. Round the head was a mass of organ-coral tubes, which looked as if they had been threaded as a net-work. The ivory bangles were at the right wrist as far as could be determined. The body was covered with a reed mat.

1803. The diorite disk mace-head (*Berlin Cat.*, 829, pl. 32) was lying flat under the fore-arms, broken and parts missing. The fine saw-edged flint knife (pl. xl, 10, *Berlin Cat.*, 830, pl. 32) was under the body, broken and chips missing. The whole grave was most thoroughly sifted, and the matting covering the body was intact.

1805. At the south, or head-end, of the grave was a leather pillow stuffed with chaff (?)

1808. Only the north end of the grave remained undisturbed with the leg-bones in position. At the feet was the model disk mace-head in painted pottery, with the skeleton of a very small gazelle.

1826. Untouched female, with matting above and below. The short hair was dark brown and wavy, and the skin well preserved. The two pots were close to the head and hands. The beads were at the wrists, three wooden cylinders, five calcite rings, and seven rings of some thin material over a paste core (see sect. 113).

1831. The body was undisturbed, with matting under and over it. The seven pots (two of type R91a) were placed above the matting, all over the body. The beads were at the neck, all rings, mostly of carnelian, with four of turquoise, three calcite, and several lapis-lazuli.

1832. On the right wrist was the ivory bracelet, and on the left the two cowries. The slate palette, ivory pin (pl. xlii, 61), and resin, were in a group at the hands.

1833. The head had been disturbed, and the pottery was not in position. The other objects were found lying loosely over the feet, and were, perhaps, thrown in from another grave.

1835. There was one flint flake (*Berlin Cat.*, 818a, pl. 32), not two as registered, and also a rough piece of the same material. The horns were very small, one almost straight (7·2 cms.), and the other curved (6·2 cms.).

1838. On each wrist was a bone bangle. Over the front of the face was the leg of a kid or some other very small animal. The pot was at the hands.

88. *1847*. Adult male with short (7½ cms.), dark brown wavy hair. Although the grave was not disturbed, the flint knife was broken, the pieces lying at right angles to each other.

1848. The grey steatite and shell ring beads (see sect. 113) were strung in groups of two or three of each colour alternately.

1849. There were folds of leather under the head, forming a pillow.

1853. Girl (?) of about twelve years. In front of the arms were three pieces of malachite, and a pair of curious little bone or shell studs (?) like teeth (pl. xlii, 29).

1854. Under the head was a deposit of chaff, probably from a pillow. The very fine flint knife (pl. xl, 6), about 41 cms. or 17 inches lóng, and the syenite mace-head (pl. xlii, 17) were lying in pieces in front of the arms and face. The unusual bone pin (pl. xlii, 59) lay with the point close to the forehead and its top at the hands. The parts of the flint knife were scattered from near the knees to south of the head, and the missing fragments were definitely not in the grave. As the matting covering was quite undisturbed, and every bone in position, it is clear that the knife must have been broken before it was placed in the grave: and the macehead was broken in the same way. Under the matting which covered the floor of the grave was an elongated spheroid of limestone (10 × 6 cms.); and in the filling were signs of charcoal. These belong to the Badarian village deposit in which the grave had been dug.

1855. Undisturbed girl (?) of about twelve years, with a necklace of brown soapstone ring beads. A shell bangle was on the right wrist, and close to the chin was a little basket containing resin. Matting over and under the body as usual.

1856. In front of the hands were the P bowl (pl. xxxiv, 4; *Berlin Cat.*, 228a, pl. 33), containing *Cyperus* tubers (see sect. 113); a basket-work platter; and resin.

1857. Untouched adult female lying on her right side. Behind the head was the body of an infant in the same position. At her elbows was a short string of carnelian ring beads with four blue glazed steatite, a white pebble pendant, and a short string of *Columbella* shells all rubbed down. The rhomb slate palette, brown jasper pebble, basket containing ground malachite, two flint flakes, and three limestone "stoppers" (pl. xlii, 25) lay together in front of the arms. Two of these last had traces of leather clinging to their tops as if they had been bound with thongs.

1858. Disturbed male (?), head gone, lying on his right side. Ring beads of soapstone, black limestone, grey limestone, shell, and one of malachite (?)

1859. Head gone. Two pieces of rhomb palette, and a Badarian sherd (intrusive from the village deposit).

1860. The legs and pelvis had disappeared, but the rest of the body was in position. At one wrist was a bracelet of carnelian ring beads (*Berlin Cat.*, 842b, pl. 35). The limestone vase (pl. xlii, 2; *Berlin Cat.*, 554, pl. 34) stood in the angle of the elbow; over it was the rhomb palette (*Berlin Cat.*, 850, pl. 36) with malachite underneath; and over that again were traces of basketry. From an adjoining grave came half a fish-tailed flint knife (*Berlin Cat.*, 832, pl. 32).

1864. Sticks at side of grave, as if to support upper layer of matting. The child's body (B) lay in front of the woman's arms (A). At the wrist of A was one *Nerita* shell; behind the head was a large basket containing resin, malachite, and a disk macehead (pl. xlii, 16) of green and black stone, which had been broken into small fragments. There was much chaff under the head, no doubt from a pillow.

1865. Child of about four years with shell bangle on right wrist, and flint flake and malachite at right hand. The small B pot was high on the side of the grave over the matting. In it were two *Spatha* shells, but on top of its sand filling.

1868. Resin and malachite in leather bag. The pair of tusks (pl. xlii, 35) had leather thongs in the holes. Two fruits (see sect. 113).

1869. The two pots were at the knees; one, pl. xxxvi, 34, is the lower part only, which has had the broken edge rubbed down. With the pots were some *Cyperus* tubers (see sect. 113).

89. *1872.* Child of eleven years. The head had been cut away by a Roman burial, but the rest of the body was in position. The legs of a steatopygous statuette were found in the filling, and either may have come from the disturbed south end of the grave, or may be intrusive. The bracelet was of horn or possibly tortoise-shell (see sect. 113). The beads were in some variety; one string had a series of pierced pebble pendants (brown and white, brown, brown-yellow, and greenish) threaded with thin copper cylinders in between them; another was of brown soapstone ring beads, another of limestone rings; and there was a string of *Columbella* shells. From the filling just over the grave came a copper band 11 mms. wide, bent round into a small circle, the ends overlapping.

1875. Head gone; where it had been was a pile of chaff. The shell hook (pl. xlii, 39) was found near the elbows.

1876. Two bodies, an old woman (A) and a child of eight years (B) in front of and touching her; both covered with skins. A's head rested on a leather pillow. The beads (of brown soapstone and black limestone) and shells came from the wrists of A, and the neck and wrists of B. The alabaster pendant (pl. xxxix, $89f_{15}$) was at the wrists of B. On the right fore-arm of B were two shell bangles, and on the left a tortoise-shell bracelet. At the hands of B was a lump of malachite and a leather bag containing the same, crushed.

1877. There was no sign of matting or wrappings of any kind, a most unusual state of affairs. The only object was a shell hook (pl. xlii, 38), which was in position between the eyes, resting on the bridge of the nose.

1880. Undisturbed female with dark brown wavy hair, 10 cms. long. Close to the elbows were the ribs and vertebræ of a small animal; and the cloth which could be traced on the body lay also over the animal bones. Close to the head was a basket with a brown jasper pebble in it. At the elbows with the animal bones was the rhomb slate palette; and, above it, a small basket containing malachite and the wooden comb with the figure of an ibex; the string of brown soapstone ring beads lay alongside. At the feet was a large stone grinder, but this no doubt had intruded from the rubbish of the Badarian village.

1882. Two bodies, the male being in front of the female. The two shell bangles (*Berlin Cat.*, 846 a, b, pl. 35) were on her wrist, and she had two necklaces, one a long string of *Ancillaria* shells (*Berlin Cat.*, 845a, pl. 35), the other a string of ring beads of shell, black limestone, yellow soapstone, and a carnelian pendant (*Berlin Cat.*, 841, pl. 35).

1883. Child of twelve or so. Grey soapstone ring beads round the neck, with three pendants of the same material (*Berlin Cat.*, 840, pl. 35). There were also a number of *Cyperus* tubers at the neck, looking as if they had been strung (see sect. 113).

1884. The skins over the body had been sewn together in places. Wound three times round the wrist was a string of black limestone and white shell ring beads threaded on a single coarse hair with round section (giraffe ?).

1885. Head resting on a pillow of chaff between two layers of very fine matting. Basket containing malachite; brown jasper pebble; no sign of palette. The small stud of shell (pl. xlii, 28; *Berlin Cat.*, 849, pl. 35) may have been for the ear or nose.

1886. Head gone. The shell hook (pl. xlii, 37) was lying near where the head had been.

1888. Beads and shells (*Berlin Cat.*, 842a, 845b, pl. 35).

1889. Lying over the right fore-arm was a string of *Conus* shells filed down at the ends, and a string of black limestone and brown soapstone ring beads with two alabaster pendants. One of these is drawn on pl. xliii, 31, to show how it was strung on black and white parti-coloured string.

1890. Adult female (?). All bones in position except the fore-arms, which were missing. A stray skull was lying close to where the arms had been. A Roman burial had intruded just above, and the disturbance may be due to that. The shell hook (pl. xlii, 37) was found close to the eyes.

1892. Two children of about fourteen and twelve years, the younger lying immediately in front of, and almost touching, the other. The P bowl was inverted over the B pot, which stood 8 cms. above the matting: this suggests that they were put in after the burial had been made. There were sticks with the matting.

1896. Child of thirteen years: traces of cloth under head and at hands. Under the pelvis were parts of another contracted body, which had been plundered. Behind the child's spine was a "cross-line" bowl containing a little malachite and covered by a basket. Under the basket also were an implement made from a rib, probably a needle with the eye broken off (pl. xl, 52), a horn hook (pl. xl, 40, for the forehead ?), and a little human hair.

1899. Leather pad under the head. At the elbows were a few ring beads of brown limestone, one of calcite, and one of shell, strung on twisted thread (pl. xliii, 29).

90. *2200.* On the north-west edge of the spur, on the *wady* bank, were a few very poor but curious graves. Three contained mud coffins, one measuring 75 × 45 × 40 cms., containing contracted adults without objects. There was also a plundered body with a "lemon" pot of the R94 class, a child with a similar pot, and a body inside a late Predynastic jar. The clay coffins are unusual and would have been difficult to date without the pottery from the other graves.

4000. Scattered objects were: (i) Pot, R76d. (ii) Pot R46. (iii) Pot, pl. xxxv, 21, with painted

potmarks, pl. xxxviii, 29, in black and a couple of vague dabs in red. (iv) R sherd with potmark, pl. xxxviii, 28. (v) Sherd of a "ship" pot, pl. xxxviii, 2. (vi) Two pieces of ostrich shell. (vii) Flint flake, pl. xxviii, 19. A small round hole, 20 cms. in diameter, and 75 cms. deep, filled with black soil, suggested that some bush or tree had been planted there. This cemetery had been so badly plundered in recent times, and was so far from the camp, that only one day was spent on its examination. Eight graves were recorded, but they contained nothing of any new interest. The pottery types are included in the lists on pls. xxxiii–xxxvii. The average Sequence Date for the whole is about 51.

4010. The goat's horn (with the end filed) was found in the pot L16f.

10,000. Scattered pots were P93b and L33h. The latter contained barley(?)-straw and a twig of a plant (see sect. 113).

10,029. There were traces of what was probably a wooden coffin.

11,700. Scattered objects found in this area probably coming from graves are: (i) Pots R92, F11g, B35a, R84c, $B25b_2$, W43c, and B58a, with potmark, pl. xxxviii, 24. (ii) Pots, pls. xxxv, 4; xxxiv, 25; xxxv, 15; xxxv, 18; xxxiii, 19; xxxviii, 4; xxxviii, 3; xxxiv, 12; xxxiv, 24; and xxxiv, 23. (iii) Sherd with incised triangles, pl. xxxiv, 22. (iv) Potmarks, pl. xxxviii, 22, 27. (v) Alabaster pendant, pl. xxxix, $89t_9$. (vi) Part of a rhomb slate palette. (vii) Small palette type, 24e. (viii) Bone amuletic comb, pl. xlii, 41. (ix) Bust of a clay female figure, pl. xlii, 30. (x) Ivory bangle, pl. xliii, 18, and (xi) parti-coloured bangle of grass fibre, pl. xliii, 30, both from a child's grave. (xii) Flint flake, 10·5 cms. long, found in a pot. (xiii) Tip of a thick-backed flint knife, 10 × 5·5 cms. (xiv) Deposit of what looked like seeds, from a plundered grave (see sect. 113).

One grave, not registered, contained the body of a man, without head or hands. There was chaff where the head had been. Next to the skin was fine striped matting, and over that matting of a much coarser kind. There were sherds of an early B pot.

11,702. The two pots were above the matting.

11,704. Child of three years. *Conus* shells at neck. Shell bangle on right wrist.

11,710. Chaff and leather beneath head, from a pillow. Small rough piece of slate at the feet, with a brown jasper pebble.

11,722. With the beads and shells (see sect. 113) was a flake of brown translucent quartz, pierced, and highly sand-polished.

11,724. Adult male, upper side of pelvis slightly disturbed. Two carnelian ring beads at right wrist. The P bowl was inverted over the D pot, which stood above the matting near the head. Close to the face was a basket containing bread (?), and a brown jasper pebble on it. Three large pierced cowries lay together by the knees (see sect. 113). The fish-tailed flint knife was found in two pieces, one over the legs, the other over the arms.

11,726. The basket was flat and round, 16 cms. in diameter, with a mouth, 8 cms. across, closed by a flat lid. It contained scraps of malachite, a string of tiny *Conus* shells, a few *Natica*, strings of shell and green glazed steatite ring beads, with a few odd beads of carnelian, black limestone, and copper. The beads found loose in the grave were many green glazed steatite and several made from birds' bones, with a few tiny *Conus* shells.

91. *11,729.* Grave covered with matting laid on sticks. Finer matting on and under the body.

11,730. Fragments only of a slate palette.

11,734. Young female with child of ten years lying behind her. String of brown soapstone ring beads at left wrist of the woman.

11,736. Scrap only of a slate palette, the edges filed.

11,737. The shells had been round the waist, as they were found inside the pelvis.

11,742. The three pots were behind the neck (L16a), before the arms (pl. xxxv, 10), and at the feet (pl. xxxvi, 31). Behind the pelvis was a limestone ring, 3 × 2·5 cms.

11,743. Rectangular grave. Pot, R840, was marked with a large cross.

11,744. The pots, pl. xxxv, 1, 20, and L16a, were at the south or head end of the grave; two of R84h at the north.

11,746. The beads were at the neck; one carnelian cylinder, numerous rings of green glazed steatite, garnet, serpentine, black clay, and two or three each of carnelian, glazed quartz, and malachite.

11,747. Traces of sticks and layer of mud over the grave. The pots were arranged in a row west of the body, stretching from the head to the feet and south of the feet. There were two of type R84d. The fish slate palette, a large example of type 45m, lay in front of the arms; underneath it were some of the beads and shells, some river pebbles, malachite, and

the white limestone barrel vase (pl. xlii, 5). The vase of pink limestone (pl. xlii, 9), old and worn, was between the chin and the arms. Round the neck were strings of shells (see sect. 113) and beads of serpentine, blue glazed steatite, and copper, with a mottled limestone pendant and two serpentine amulets (pl. xxxix, $73c_3$, and $73g_6$).

11,751. Remains of sticks and mud roofing (possibly with matting) at a height of 75 cms. above floor of grave, which was rectangular in form.

11,757. A fragment only of slate palette remained. Scraps of thin copper. The beads were mostly rings of carnelian, garnet, lazuli, serpentine, olivine, hæmatite, and blue glazed steatite, with an ivory hawk, an ivory pendant, and two pierced flakes of sand-polished carnelian, one about 2 cms. and the other 1 cm. long.

CHAPTER XII

THE AMRATIAN VILLAGES

92. THESE are described in geographical order from south to north. The following numerical list will facilitate reference:

	Sect.		Sect.
100	93	1900	94
300	96, 97	3100	92
400A	98	3600	92
400B	98	3900	93
400C	98	4100	92
400D	99	5000	100
400F	99	5100	100
400H	99	5200	98
600	100	10,000 (low)	93
1200	95	10,100	94
1500	96		

AREA 4100

We began an examination of the ground up against the village of Deir Tasa on the north, and turned up traces of an Amratian settlement. But when we discovered that the ground was privately owned and did not belong to the Department of Antiquities we had to abandon it, as it would have been necessary to enter into a three-cornered agreement between the Government, the owner, and the expedition before we could work there; and the probable archæological value of the ground was not sufficient to justify the inevitable endless negotiations. There was an ashy deposit just under the surface, and we uncovered a group of stacked inverted pots, all broken, the larger specimens being only fragmentary but with potmarks. All were of black-topped ware. The types consisted of $B21d_5$ (?) (with potmark, xxxviii, 19), $B91k_2$ (?) (with potmark xxxviii, 10), both in *Bad. Civ.*; B65m in the Petrie *Corpus*; and pl. xxxiii, 3.

AREA 3100

Although the village remains here (and in 3200) were almost entirely of Tasian and Badarian date, one large pot (pl. xxxiv, 5) is distinctly Predynastic in character, as was also a straight-sided rim of B-ware. There were a number of small flint flake-knives lying on the surface which seem to be of the same age.

AREA 3600

North-west of 2100 (pl. ii) was another small patch of rubbish from a settlement. In it were two burials, one of a Badarian child (3602), the other of the Vth Dynasty.

POTTERY

(i) R34t in the Predynastic Corpus (*Bad. Civ.*); the base only remained.

(ii) $B21d_3$ in the same Corpus.

(iii) A model pot, RB27s, pl. xx.

(iv) A sherd showing the building up in rings like the pot SB45m.

(v) Pot like $B250_2$ (*Bad. Civ.*) lying sideways just under the surface.

(vi) Remains of a small cooking-pot with ash inside close to grave 3601 (Vth Dynasty).

FLINTS

(i) A roughly pointed scraper, pl. xxvii, 115.

(ii) A triangular scraper (?), pl. xxviii, 73.

(iii) A borer, pl. xxviii, 77.

(iv) A borer, pl. xxvii, 82.

(v) A small double-pointed tool, pl. xxvii, 108, *Berlin Cat.*, 773, pl. 29.

(vi) A mass of chips all found together.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Group 3603. Three *Spatha* shells covering a heap of chaff at 25 cms. down.

(i) Bone awl, pl. xli, 34 (*Berlin Cat.*, 786a, pl 30).

(ii) Bone point, pl. xli, 33.

(iii) Rough bone needle, pl. xli, 34.

(iv) Various fish-bones.
(v) A deposit of chaff in a hole 30 cms. deep.

AREA 3900

93. This large piece of ground, between the *wady* running down from the north-west corner of the bay and the point where the cliffs reach the cultivation (see pl. ii), had been worked over by the fellahin; and as scraps of early pottery lay about we had concluded that it was the site of a large Predynastic cemetery. But when we came to examine it we found that the modern digging had had as its apparent object a Ptolemaic or early Roman cemetery which had occupied part of the area. We also found one tomb of the First Intermediate Period, and we soon realised that the early sherds came from a settlement and not from graves.

Pottery

(i) Predynastic pot, $B57a_2$ (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxxvi).
(ii) The gourd-shaped pot with large handle, pls. xxxii, 2; xxxiv, 19. Inside it was a *Spatha* shell.
(iii) Part of a rough cooking-pot, upright just under the surface, containing chaff.

Flints

(i) Three scrapers, found separately, pls. xxvii, 110; xxviii, 84, 168.
(ii) A point, pl. xxvii, 102.
(iii) A curved flake with triangular section, pl. xxvii, 86.
(iv) A saw-edged flake, pl. xxvii, 91.
(v) A flat piece of flint with only the edge worked, pl. xxvii, 52.

AREA 10,000

Below Spur 3, standing just under the surface, was the flat-bottomed bowl, T2 (*Bad. Civ.*).

AREA 100

A sherd of polished red pottery with an animal scratched on it (pl. xxxviii, 5) was the only Predynastic object found. There were no graves or village of that date here; the sherd might have come from the large cemetery which began in Area 200 and extended to the north (200, 1600, 1700, etc.).

AREA 1900

94. This spur-tip had been used for Badarian dwellings, but the main settlement had been of Predynastic date.

Group 1910. The chief point of interest was a pair of circular pits which may have been some kind of sunk huts or underground cellars. A sketch plan of these is given in pl. lxxiB, 1. They were cut in rather loose pebbly *gebel*, and not plastered. The *gebel* was sufficiently firm to allow of a division wall (only 20 cms. thick at its thinnest part) to remain standing between the two pits. The cellars were 155 and 165 cms. in diameter, had fairly vertical sides, and were excavated in the *gebel* to a depth of about 140 cms. below what was apparently the old ground-level. Immediately to the south was a layer of brown organic rubbish with charcoal 90 cms. deep from the present surface. At the bottom of this lay the ends of three horizontal wooden poles, 90 cms. from the edge of the pits with intervals of 20 and 35 cms. between them. As they pointed towards the pits we concluded that they were the ends of roofing poles. Two pots stood mouth downward on the floor of the western pit, one covering one, and the other covering two pots, making five in all. In the eastern pit was a shelf, 55 cms. above the floor on the north-east side, and on this stood three more inverted pots. With their inverted bases level with the poles and standing outside the eastern pit was another deposit of many pots, stacked three and four together, many being old and broken. With them was a large circular basket, upside down, 35 cms. in diameter at its widest, 25 cms. at the mouth, and at least 20 cms. high. There were also other remains of basketry. The types of the pots found were:
(i) In Petrie's *Corpus*: B1c, 21b, 25c, 25o, 27g (two), 29d, 64a.
(ii) In *Bad. Civ.*: $B21b_2$, $21b_4$, $21b_6$, $21d_2$ (two), $21d_4$, 21q, $29e_2$, $29e_3$, $62m_5$, and $R85c_3$. These are not included in the list on pl. xxxiii.
(iii) New types: pl. xxxiii, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, and pl. xxxiv, 1. The Sequence Date works out at 37–41.

Another hut-circle (?) was 115 cms. in diameter and 130 deep. On one edge of it was a basket, 28 cms. in diameter and at least 20 cms. high.

Scattered objects from this village were as follows:

Pottery

(i) Decorated pot, D10k.

Flints

(i) Three saw-edged flakes, pl. xli, 22–24.
(ii) Two plain flakes, pl. xli, 15, 18.
(iii) Finely worked saw-edged knife, pl. xli, 21.

(iv) Knife with notched haft, pl. xli, 20.
(v) Pointed tool, pl. xli, 19.
(vi) Butt of a knife, pl. xli, 17.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Four bone awls, pl. xli, 49, 50, 52, 53.
(ii) Bone point, pl. xli, 51.
(iii) Bone needle, pl. xlii, 64 (*Berlin Cat.*, 824, pl. 32).
(iv) Very small lump of melted copper (see sect. 113).
(v) Another large basket, 120 cms. below the surface.
(vi) Quern of igneous rock.

AREA 10,100

The spur-tip to the north-west of 1900 (pl. ii) may be considered as an extension of the previous village.

Group 10,118. This lay in village rubbish and consisted of the following pots, mostly inverted: $B21b_2$, $21d_2$ (and another smaller), 21o, $25e_2$, $62m_2$, $76b_3$, and the large mended B pot, pl. xxxiii, 14. With them was a small ox(?)-horn and a bone awl, pl. xl, 33.

Flints

(i) Three flakes, pl. xli, 28–30.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) A deposit of large and small baskets stacked together.
(ii) Four bone points, pl. xli, 58–61.
(iii) Three bone awls, pl. xli, 55–57.
(iv) An alabaster disk mace-head (pl. xlii, 21) found with traces of basketwork and goatskin at a depth of 30 cms. in village rubbish.

AREA 1200

95. The spur-tips here were again the site of Predynastic dwellings. They extended as far southwest as the kiln, and covered the Badarian cemetery (pl. iv). In one instance the village deposits partly *dipped* into a Badarian grave (pl. lxxiB, 3), showing not only that the latter was of an early date, but that the robbing of it had taken place before the rubbish had been deposited over it. The ground was further complicated by the intrusion of a few Old Kingdom burials.

Beyond the *wady* to the north was a further patch of rubbish indicated on pl. iv round point AM.

A. The main southern portion contained two Predynastic graves, both of children, one being an infant (1203, 1240).

Group 1230. Near point AN at a depth of 22 cms. below the original, and 41 cms. below the present, surface stood pot $R85c_4$ containing a polished pebble, a piece of wood, and a bone comb or scratcher (pl. xxxii, 5k).

Scattered finds were:

Pottery

(i) B82 standing upright.
(ii) A rough specimen of the form B25b containing chaff (?). A hole in the bottom had been mended by inserting a piece of flint and mud-plastering inside and out.
(iii) R81l, bottom broken, inverted on the original *gebel* surface. One metre to the south-west was a round basket with flat base, 54 cms. in diameter and at least 14 high, curving in towards the mouth, on *gebel* at a depth of 30 cms.
(iv) Sherd of B-ware with potmark, pl. xxxviii, 7.
(v) Base of a large pot, perhaps like R83t, at a depth of 55 cms.

Flints

(i) Tiny point, pl. xxviii, 127.
(ii) Nodule worked to a point, pl. xxvii, 15 (*Berlin Cat.*, 751, pl. 29).
(iii) A rough tool of hard limestone, 17 cms. long.
(iv) A triangular scraper.

Miscellaneous Objects

(i) Bone awl, pl. xxxii, 5p.
(ii) Flat rubber of grey igneous rock, $9 \times 8 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ cms.
(iii) Oyster shell.
(iv) Deposit of grain (see sect. 113).

B. North of the *wady* was one grave of a male (1201).

Group 1202. This consisted of five pots, all inverted in a round hole, 80 cms. down (30 cms. under old surface). The pots are drawn as a group on pl. xxxvii, 1–5.

Pottery

(i) Bowl, B11e, 50 cms. down.
(ii) Cooking-pot, upright, bottom broken away, containing chaff.
(iii) Other Predynastic sherds.

FLINTS

(i) Five rough implements, pl. xxvi, 69, 76, 82; pl. xxviii, 48, 62.

(ii) Piece of tabular flint chipped all round, 11 × 8½ cms.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Part of a pierced disk of rippled pottery (PR), pl. xxxii, 5d.

(ii) Another, almost square, pl. xxxii, 5j.

(iii) Half of a third.

(iv) Rubber of grey igneous rock, 13 × 6 × 6 cms.

(v) Nile-oyster shell, containing malachite paste.

AREA 1500

96. The ground east of Mostagedda and north of the Coptic cemetery (pls. i and ii) had obviously been the site of Predynastic dwellings; but it had been reused for burials of the XXIInd–XXVth Dynasties. There was no depth of organic refuse, perhaps owing to denudation. We found three of the groups of pottery which are so typical of Amratian settlements.

Group 1510. This consisted of five inverted pots in an oval hole, 53 cms. deep in *gebel* (see Register). The types are all drawn together, pl. xxxvii, 6–10. No. 8 was covering 9, and the other three were arranged to the east of 8, touching it. All were full of sand; it is usual to find inverted pots so filled. It seems that it must have been done deliberately, otherwise they would have remained empty.

Group 1511. Three pots, pl. xxxiii, 13, and P23a, both lying sideways, with B25b inverted. With them was a rough flint, pl. xli, 5. Four metres to the west, just under the surface, was a "cross-line" bowl, like C43m, with an animal bone and an oyster shell.

Group 1520. This was just below the surface; the bowl, $P24m_4$, covered the rough vase, pl. xxxvi, 21, which was also inverted.

Another curious deposit was in a hole measuring 45 × 70 cms. and 35 deep. Here lay a layer of feathers (see sect. 113), covered by a skin with black and yellow hair; and with them were a sherd of a B-ware pot and a fragment of a basalt cylindrical jar.

POTTERY

(i) $B62m_4$.

(ii) Sherd of black ware, half of it covered with close-pitted decoration.

FLINTS

(i) Two circular scrapers, pl. xxvi, 60, 61 (*Berlin Cat.*, 816, pl. 32).

(ii) Crescentic scraper, pl. xxviii, 69.

(iii) A scraper, pl. xxvi, 81.

(iv) A leaf-shaped flake, pl. xxviii, 156.

(v) Two small hand-axes, pl. xxvi, 49, 50.

(vi) Two points, pl. xxviii, 50, 51.

(vii) Two points, 6 cms. long.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Scrap of worked slate.

(ii) A deposit of grain (see sect. 113) at a depth of 10 cms.

AREA 300(2)

On the spur immediately north of the deep *wady* behind Mostagedda village, at its north-eastern part (see pl. iii) near a modern lime-kiln, was a small group of Badarian graves and three of the IVth Dynasty. There had also been a Predynastic occupation of the site (marked 300(2) on the map, pl. i), and to this period the following objects may be referred. At one spot we found ten stakes (see sect. 113) stuck in the ground, about 7 cms. apart, running in a straight line 60 cms. long from east to west. The tops had been burnt off at what seemed to be the old ground-level. These stake-ends were 12 cms. long, sharpened by a sloping cut on one side, and the ends where they had been broken off the tree left ragged. One had a false cut in it. North of the stakes was a layer of ash. South of them was chaffy sebakh, and under this was a shallow hole about 120 cms. in diameter.

POTTERY

(i) Large cooking- or store-pot upright just under the surface, containing chaff.

(ii) Amratian sherds with slightly projecting rims of B- and P-wares.

(iii) Two small mud pots (toys ?), pl. xxxvi, 3, 13.

FLINTS

(i) Six flakes with one edge worked.

(ii) Two broken saw-edged flakes, pl. xxvii, 37, 43.

(iii) Pointed flake (end gone), 4 cms. long, pl. xxviii, 28.

(iv) Flake, pl. xxviii, 118.

(v) Fine point, 4½ cms. long, pl. xxviii, 145.

(vi) Large flat-pointed implement, 16 cms. long.

(vii) Two broken saw-edged knives (*Berlin Cat.*, 775c, pl. 30).

(viii) Forked part of a fish-tailed knife, pl. xli, 63.

(ix) Pointed nodule, pl. xxvii, 10.

(x) Thick oval scraper, 9·5 cms. long.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Three bird-bone awls, pl. xli, 62, 65, 67 (*Berlin Cat.*, 825b, pl. 32).

(ii) Thick bone point.

(iii) Two fish-spines, pl. xli, 68, 69 (*Berlin Cat.*, 827, pl. 32).

(iv) Part of a model boat of pottery (toy ?), pl. xli, 70.

(v) Two *Spatha* shells.

(vi) Large *Conus* shell, pl. xli, 64.

(vii) One green jasper, one brown jasper, and one sand-polished red pebble.

(viii) Pebble used as a pounder or hammer, 7½ cms. long.

(ix) Piece of gritstone with grooves (used for sharpening tools ?).

(x) Two gritstone rubbers, 10 and 5½ cms. long.

(xi) Rubber of crystalline limestone, 8 cms. long.

(xii) Spheroidal pounder of grey igneous rock, 5 cms. in diameter.

AREA 300(3)

97. On the spot marked 300(3) on the map, pl. i, near point AK (pl. iii), high up on the spur just north of 300(2), were a few more signs of occupation.

POTTERY

(i) B19e, lying just under the surface but not in position.

(ii) Upright cooking-pot, pl. xxxvi, 16, with base which had once been mended now missing; outer surface scratched. Its position is shown on pl. iii.

FLINTS

(i) Three serrated flakes.

(ii) A point, pl. xxvii, 20.

(iii) Four small rough hand-axes, pl. xxvi, 52.

(iv) A curved pointed tool of very hard limestone, pl. xxviii, 115.

(v) An awl.

(vi) A circular scraper, pl. xxvi, 62.

(vii) What looked like part of a large grey stone celt, but there were no Tasian or Badarian remains otherwise.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Base of a coarse cylindrical basalt jar.

At the top of pl. iii the situation is shown of three rough oval bins of unbaked mud containing bran or chaff, near a sheikh's ruined tomb. These are of doubtful date, possibly Badarian. In the village debris close by were the following flints, all marked 300:

(i) Three borers, pl. xxvii, 9, 16, 17.

(ii) Two scrapers, pl. xxvi, 47, 51.

Farther north again, near where lay the isolated Predynastic child's grave 320 (pl. i), were slight signs of occupation.

Group 321. This consisted of the bowl, BR16h (which may equally well be Predynastic), inverted over a *Spatha* shell, with a *Mutela* and an oyster shell alongside, all at a depth of 15 cms.

AREA 400, 5200

98. The number 400 was used for six localities which were the sites of Predynastic settlements. One (*A*) was close to the village of Mostagedda, where 5200 is marked on pl. i, north and south of point AF (pl. iii). The next (*B*) occupied much of the narrow spur to the north marked 400 on pl. i, round points AG and AH (pl. iii). The third (*C*) was on the next spur to the north, east of the sheikh's ruined tomb, marked 400(3) on pl. i. The fourth (*D*) was on the next spur, again near 320 (pl. i). The fifth (*F*) was at the tip of the same spur, marked 400(2) on pl. i. The last (*H*) was at the tip of the next spur past the trees, marked 400 on pl. i.

A. Close to the village were a number of graves, Badarian to the north-west, Second Intermediate to the north-east. The Predynastic remains were found from 406 to the south-east as far as 400 to the north-east on the edge of the *wady* (pl. iii), and also to the east. Five graves, three of which are definitely Predynastic, were found on this site: 430, 433, 440, 5210, 5212. Two were of children, two of adult males, and one contained no body.

Group 406. This was found 10 cms. below the surface and consisted of pottery and horns. The pots were a "cross-line" bowl, pl. xxxiv, 27, and a plain bowl, $P13f_2$, the second standing in the first. Over a metre away were fourteen pairs of horns, closely piled together with the rim of a cooking-pot and a sherd of a coarse bowl of uncertain date. There were two pairs of curly horns (ram), two pairs

of small horns (goat ?), six pairs of long, straight, twisted horns (gazelle ?), three pairs of the same but smaller, and one pair of wide-spreading horns (bull or cow).

POTTERY

(i) Bowl of grey pottery, surface roughly scratch-finished, pl. xxxvi, 2. Three metres away was the pot-burial of an infant (see Notes on Predynastic Graves). Both of these were on the edge of the *wady* to the north (pl. iii).

FLINTS

(i) Two flakes with backs trimmed.
(ii) One end of a well-worked knife.
(iii) A rough implement (*Berlin Cat.*, 752, pl. 29).
(iv) A very rough hard limestone point, 14 cms. long. These five are marked "400."
(v) Circular scraper, 9½ × 9 cms. (*Berlin Cat.*, 749, pl. 29).
(vi) Pointed tool, 7½ cms. long.
(vii) Rough crescentic scraper, 9 cms. wide.
(viii) Triangular scraper, 6½ cms.
(ix) Four flakes, 8, 6, and 5 cms. long, and one of 5½ cms. pointed. These last eight are marked "5200."

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) A bone awl (5200) (*Berlin Cat.*, 825a, pl. 32).
(ii) Piece of slate, possibly the end of a rhombic palette.
(iii) Part of a quern in a hard conglomerate.
(iv) Hard limestone (?) grinder, 23 × 10 × 6½ cms.
(v) Upright stake, total depth 50 cms., 3 cms. into original *gebel*.
(vi) A pocket of grain, 15 cms. down, presumably Predynastic.

B. The narrow spur shown on pl. iii was originally the site of a somewhat extensive Badarian cemetery. Later it was occupied by the Predynastic people, and their remains stretch from 436 to the west as far as 300 to the east (see plan, pl. iii). Prominent among these are three groups of pottery.

Group 450. Just under the surface. The photograph, pl. xxxii, 3, shows how the vessels were closely packed together, and all inverted. There were fifteen pots in all; six, which are of new forms, are drawn on pl. xxxvii, 11–16; there were three examples of 13. No 11 was under 15. The types of the other seven are given in the Register, pl. xxix. B21a (in the *Corpus*) has a slightly everted rim: the form here was quite straight.

Group 456. These four pots (see Register) stood on the edge of a small hole, 35 × 50 cms., with bran or chaff (see sect. 113) at the bottom, 80 cms. down. The pots were just under the present surface, and there were two of type R69r.

Group 484. A round hole, 70 cms. deep, contained these six pots; four were inverted, two lay on their sides.

POTTERY

(i) $B25b_1$, with straight rim, inverted just below the surface, near 450.
(ii) B19a, having mending holes stopped with clay.
(iii) Small example of $P1b_2$.
(iv) Bowl of P-ware, p. xxxiv, 3, near 452.
(v) Part of a large B or P vase, west of 457.
(vi) Remains of a B pot, 45 cms. high.
(vii) Small rough cooking-pot, west of 457.

FLINTS

Curiously absent. One group of twelve spherical nodules, with orange cortex, looking like large apricots.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Flat piece of alabaster, 2 cms. thick, both faces and one edge being ground smooth.
(ii) Hard limestone quern near pot iv.

C. This site, marked 400(3) on the map, pl. i, yielded merely a few scattered objects.

FLINTS

(i) Four oval scrapers, pl. xxviii, 152.
(ii) A point, pl. xxvii, 14.
(iii) A rough pointed tool, pl. xxviii, 56.
(iv) A flat point of hard limestone, pl. xxviii, 126.
(v) A large heavy pointed tool, 16½ cms. long.
(vi) Three rough cores.
(vii) Two rough scrapers.
(viii) Two large scrapers, 7 × 7 and 6 × 2½ cms.
All these are marked $400P_3$, and were found with Predynastic sherds.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Gritstone grinder, 12 × 9 × 2·3 cms.
(ii) Sandstone grinder, 12 ? × 4 × 3 cms.

99. D. Near the isolated Predynastic child's grave 320, north of the "Roman house" (pl. i), was another small occupation site, high on the spur.

POTTERY

(i) Large conical vessel, polished red outside, black inside, diameter 44 cms., height 28 cms., at a depth of 58 cms.

FLINTS

(i) Group of seven rough cores and two flakes, 20 cms. down.
(ii) One flake.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Quern, 26 × 19 cms.
(ii) Oval grinder of grey igneous rock, 16 × 12 cms.

F. At the tip of the same spur was another village site (400(2)) with a considerable depth of organic refuse. In one section three layers of this were observed: the topmost, 15 cms.—sand, 10 cms.—the middle layer, 25 cms.—sand, 15 cms.—the lowest, 40 cms., down to 105 cms. depth in all. To the east of this another section exposed 90 cms. depth without any breaks. Varying amounts of sand and pebbles had been deposited over all, gradually thinning out to the edge of the spur. Some human bones were found at a depth of 45 cms. in undisturbed sebakh; and the jaw of an ox (?) was at 55 cms. down.

FLINTS

(i) Three flakes, pl. xxviii, 122, 123, 137.
(ii) Three rough flake tools, pls. xxviii, 130; xxvi, 56. All these are marked $400P_2$.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Half a shell bangle.
(ii) A finger-ring of hard clay (?), pl. xxxii, 5h.

H. On a spur-tip north of the trees was yet another small village, which, however, provided us with implements only.

FLINTS

(i) Four crescentic flints, pl. xxviii, 63 (marked 1600 ? in error on the plate), 67, 70, 71.
(ii) Small point, pl. xxviii, 117.
(iii) Flake with back reworked, pl. xxviii, 135.

(iv) A badly worked butt, pl. xxvi, 55.
(v) A very rough point of hard limestone, 15 cms. long. All these are marked 400P.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Bone awl, pl. xxxii, 5n (*Berlin Cat.*, 825d, pl. 32).
(ii) A cuboid pounder of grey igneous rock, 7·3 cms. (*Berlin Cat.*, 822, pl. 32), found near a group of pots (401) of the XXIInd Dynasty.

AREA 5000

100. Our prospecting over the wide, flat region between the IXth Dynasty graves to the east near the cliffs and the little rise 592, 1100 (pl. i), and the *wady* on the south, produced the following objects only:

FLINTS

(i) A flake, pl. xli, 26.
(ii) A hand-axe, 8 × 5·3 cms.
(iii) A pointed tool, 10½ cms. long.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Bone awl, pl. xli, 43 (*Berlin Cat.*, 786b, pl. 30).

AREA 600, 5100

The Predynastic occupation of which we found traces was located entirely between the large Vth–IXth Dynasty cemetery in the centre of the spur and the western edge. One crescentic flint, pl. xxvi, 95 (marked 600), came from the middle of the cemetery area.

POTTERY

(i) Large wide-mouthed vessel inverted, pl. xxxvi, 24.
(ii) A small cooking-pot, inverted just under the surface.
(iii) Large B-ware vessel inverted close to the last, pl. xxxiii, 16. Potmark, pl. xxxviii, 8. In it was a little lump of crumpled leather. There was no ash or organic matter near it.
(iv) Rim of type $B21m_2$, with potmark, pl. xxxviii, 31.

FLINTS

(i) Butt of a well-worked knife, 8 cms. long.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(i) Large rhomb slate, 34 cms. long, just under surface, near pot (i).

(ii) Over a dozen bird-bone awls, one of which was decorated, pl. xlii, 56, and a large pointed bone tool (*Berlin Cat.*, 826, pl. 32).

CHAPTER XIII

SUMMARY OF THE PREDYNASTIC PERIOD

101. The following notes are not intended as a complete description of the Predynastic age as illustrated at Mostagedda, but merely to show what new light has been thrown on certain aspects of a well-known period. The graves were mostly badly plundered, so that very little information of any statistical value could be gathered.

Graves. The few instances where any sign of wooden construction could be made out have been detailed in the notes on the graves. Attempts were sometimes made to line the sides with sticks or a wicker framework so as to revet the crumbling, sandy gravel (227, 1864 ?). One grave (237) was mud plastered, and then the sides lined with boards. There were hardly any brick-lined graves, except perhaps 219, which was an unusually large tomb; but no individual bricks were discernible, and it may only have been lined with very thick mud plaster.

The simplest form of roofing consisted of twigs or sticks and matting (216, 11729); sometimes small sticks were laid over cross-poles (1604, 1605, both about S.D. 57); and there were occasional indications of mud plaster having been used (219), on sticks and matting (222, 11,747, 11,747, 11,751, all three about S.D. 58), or on reeds (1755).

Coffins. Where any woodwork which could be measured was found to be of smaller dimensions than the grave, it has been referred to as a coffin. These coffins were found with six burials (219, 1677, 1679, 1711, 1754, 10,029). They all probably belong to about S.D. 71–77, not earlier. In 1677 and 1711 the wood was seen to be 2 cms. thick; but in no case could any details of construction be made out. Two or three rough unbaked clay coffins, one measuring 75 × 45 × 40 cms., from the *wady* bank of 2200, were quite exceptional but certainly Predynastic, to judge from the pottery.

Wrappings. Taking the Amratian graves first, it will be seen from the Register that there was the inevitable matting in all the graves except two (1877, 1893), both of males, where no trace could be seen. Cloth was traceable in eight graves (one, 1841, male, not registered), and it probably existed in others. In 1864 there was tanned leather as well. Skins were noticed in only seven graves, in one of which (1884) the seams could be distinguished. One of these graves, 1804, is not registered (male). It is not probable that leather garments existed in many other graves and passed unnoticed. Chaff pillows, like the Badarian, occurred in six graves (1805, 1854, 1864, 1875, 1885, 11,710), and rolls of leather under the head in three (1849, 1876, 1899). A wad of cloth was seen under the head of a woman in Cemetery 1800 (not registered).

Turning now to the latter Predynastic period, we find a very different state of affairs. Ninety-five graves showed traces of matting, while eighty-five did not. It is true that most of these latter had been badly plundered; but matting once placed in a grave generally leaves a distinct trace, however badly it may be disturbed. Further, the graves with matting which are dateable are all roughly S.D. 50–60, except three which are after S.D. 70. As there were not many graves of this later date, the evidence is not very strong; but at any rate it bears out the contention that the use of matting was gradually dying out (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 53). Traces of cloth were found in twenty graves; skins in one only (11,702) of S.D. 44–45. There was no sign of the Badarian and Amratian pillows except in one unregistered grave of a man in Area 11,700, which was undated and may be Amratian: in it there was a heap of chaff where the head had been.

Attitudes. The Amratian bodies all lay with head south, except one, north (1849), and seven, east (1857, 1858, 1878, 1886, 1893, 1896, 1803). They were all on their left sides except two (1857, 1858). All were loosely contracted with the hands before the face. There were five multiple burials, three of mother and child (1857, 1864, 1876), one of a male and female (1882), and one of two adolescents (1892).

The burials of the later Predynastic age were laid out in the same way, and there were equally few exceptions. Six had their heads to the east (1647, 1667, 1761, 11,719, 11,725, 11,738), and one woman (disturbed, but facing her infant, 1682) lay on her right side. Two other multiple burials were two children (twins ?, 1684) and a young female with child of about ten years (11,734).

The directions "south" and "east" are not of course exact; south varies from 135° to 196° (magnetic), mostly about 170°; east varies from 90° to 134°.

102. *Pottery.* Very little comment is necessary on the pottery, as it was almost entirely of the usual standard types. New forms, some sub-types, and examples that are rarely found, are drawn on pls. xxxiii–xxxvi, with lists of the forms which have been previously published. On pl. xxxvii two groups of village pottery, and two groups of grave pottery, are shown. Pots from village sites are marked T (town). On pl. xxxviii are four larger scale drawings of designs on D and C pots.

Black-topped Pottery (*B*). Pl. xxxiii. The general absence of an everted rim in the pots from the village sites, as compared with those from graves, has already been pointed out (*Bad. Civ.*, p. 53). It may be that this Badarian feature continued in everyday use owing to an inherent conservatism; or else that a distinction arose between store jars and vessels for personal use.

"*Fancy*" *Pottery* (*F*). Pl. xxxiv. Type 12 with a small receptable added at the side is a most unusual form. It obviously belongs to the same family as the black and red polished bowl from Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxxviii, F8m) and the similar one in the *Corpus*, pl. xv. The receptacle looks as if it were intended for some spice or condiment. The little box divided into two compartments, type 14, has a hole through the edge at one corner for fastening a lid. Unfortunately it has no history; it may possibly be Badarian, judging from its resemblance to pl. xxiv, 24. But pottery boxes of the Predynastic age are not unknown. Two were found at Hu: one, decorated, about 4 in. long (Petrie, *Diospolis Parva*, pl. xvi, 73), the other plain (*id.*, pl. vi, tomb B51); another is from El Amrah, grave a41, measuring 9 × 6 inches, with drawings in black and holes at each corner, S.D. 36–41 (Maciver, *El Amrah*, pl. xii, 10–13); and a fourth, bought, "decorated," on four little feet, is in the British Museum (Budge, *History of Egypt*, i, p. 98, fig. Reg. No. 32639). Somewhat similar boxes of alabaster or white limestone are known which may be of late Amratian date (Petrie, *Preh. Egypt*, p. 36, pl. xlii, 209–214).

The bowl, type 15, with the row of knobs all round under the rim, is another freakish type which is uncertain in date. This style of ornament occurs on what are probably Badarian sherds (pl. xviii, 39, 40), but the polished red ware suggests the Predynastic period; cf. *Naqada*, pl. xxv, 5. No. 17 is of the latest Predynastic age, verging on the Protodynastic. The gourd-shaped vessel, no. 19, is like the example from Badari (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xlvi, 12), which also comes from a settlement and not a grave. No. 20 is of most unusual ware, deep grey and polished black pottery. Nos. 21 and 23 are both imitations of basalt vases in polished black pottery. The sherd, no. 22, is of the N class in the *Corpus*, both by its ware and its decoration. The Tasian "beakers" are of the same family; it seems to be of foreign origin. It occurs sporadically in Egyptian tombs at various epochs down to the Middle Kingdom, as for example the vase with lid of the VIth Dynasty (pl. lxiv, 25). It has southern affinities and is akin to the later C-group pottery in its decoration if not so much in its forms.

Cross-line Pottery (*C*). Pl. xxxiv. On pl. xxxviii, 4, is shown a sherd of considerable interest. The original vase was apparently of a tall form like pl. xviii, PR51m. Not only is the subject of the painting, i.e. shipping, almost unknown in this Amratian ware, but the boats themselves are of a type quite distinct from the ships of the "Decorated," red on buff, pottery of the later Predynastic time. Here we have a vessel with a high stern and in the centre what is either a cabin or a lattice-work support for a mast or standard. The remaining lines *may* be intended for a human figure (head only left) amidships, and another in the prow. There seems to have been another boat below, but only the central structure remains, and it must have faced in the opposite direction. A similar boat is very clearly shown as a potmark (pl. xxxviii, 9) on the base of a P41 pot of the Middle Predynastic age. Here the steering oar and the cabin are shown, but no mast. Dr. Frankfort has collected various Egyptian examples of boats with high prows and sterns (*Studies in Early Pottery*, i, pp. 138–142), pointing out that these are of the characteristic type of Mesopotamian craft. To these may be added Prof. H. A. Winkler's photograph of a rock drawing (*Ill. London News*, 26th December, 1936, p. 1173, no. 3). Our ship, it is true, does not show such a high prow; but it resembles in this respect one of the boats in the Hierakonpolis wall-painting (Quibell, *Hierakonpolis*, ii, pl. lxxvii), and it seems reasonable to equate them both with the Mesopotamian type of boat, more especially as the Hierakonpolis form is contrasted with the usual flatter "Nile" boats, just as the two forms are contrasted on the knife-handle from Gebel el Arak. Incidentally, there is another connection with Mesopotamia at Hierakonpolis in the group of the hero with the two

rampant lions (pl. lxxvi). The great interest of our sherd, then, is that it gives definite evidence of a connection with the East in Amratian times. A later representation of a similar boat is shown on pl. xliv, 10. This is of the Old Kingdom; it has an animal's head at the prow like the boats in the IVth Dynasty tomb at Hemamieh (MACKAY, *Bahrein and Hemamieh*, pl. xxi).

Apart from this sherd the examples of this class are not of much note except no. 30, which shows two hippopotami with water and plants. The animals are tethered, one by its head and one by its tail, to rings or stones in the ground, possibly to act as decoys. Scattered in the field are six stars the meaning of which is not obvious (flowers ?). Compare with these tethered hippopotami Prof. H. A. Winkler's photograph of a rock drawing (*Ill. London News*, 26th December, 1936, p. 1173, no. 4); the suggestion he makes is that the line and circles are a harpoon and a coil of rope; but the pottery painting does not bear this out. On no. 26 are a pair of birds, probably a unique feature; and so are the graceful fronds of no. 29. The dotted surface of no. 25 occurs also at Qau and Hemamieh (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxxviii), and seems to be a local characteristic of the Badari district. The lines on no. 26 were run on very wet from a brush which spread out with increased pressure, exactly like a modern brush charged with water-colour.

103. *Decorated Pottery* (*D*). Pl. xxxv. The only unusual pot in this class is the small cylindrical vase with a fine spattering of red paint, presumably in imitation of an igneous rock, and like the decoration of nos. 3, 4, and 5 in character. The pots with ships figured in the designs were as scarce as usual; only one, no. 17, was found in a grave (211), of a partially disturbed adolescent.

Rough Pottery (*R*). Pl. xxxvi. This calls for little comment. No. 19 has holes for fastening a lid; in fact, it might be classed with the boxes referred to under the "Fancy" types. The pots with tubular or pierced lug handles, nos. 28 and 32, are most uncommon and no doubt copy stone forms. No 31 is one of twin vases joined together at the side. No. 4, of the Ist Dynasty, is obviously an ancestor of the Old Kingdom pots in which bread was baked (*Qau and Badari II*, pl. lxxvi, 6).

Miscellaneous pottery, which does not fall into any of the usual classes, is shown on pl. xxxv, 20–26. These are peculiar for their wares as well as for their shapes, and some would have been difficult to date if found without context. No. 25, coming from a plundered grave, is rather doubtful, and may be of the First Intermediate Period. The most remarkable is the finely made little vase, no. 24, with a thick, cream-coloured slip, and band of incised dots joining the four pierced triangular lug handles.

Attention may be drawn here to forms which have been included among the Badarian, as the sites from which they come were certainly of that date, but which might have been called Amratian if found elsewhere. The most noteworthy are: pl. xvii, BR57d; pl. xviii, PR51m, AB18; pl. xxi, RB55h; and the groups 3507 and 3509 on pl. xxiv. All come from some part of 3500, and most of them have an everted lip.

Sequence Dates. Although the material available for checking the sequence dating in the Pottery *Corpus* is rather meagre owing to the plundered state of most graves, yet there is enough to show that the system works very well on the whole. The main discrepancies occurred in seven graves where pots sequenced to somewhere in the 50's were associated with others in the 70's. The "dates" of the following types must therefore be amended in the *Corpus*:

(1) B76a from 35–46 to 35–64 (grave 1652).
(2) P40h ,, — ,, 53–64 (,, 1680).
(3) R26e ,, 78 ,, 57–78 (,, 219, 227).
(4) R94h ,, 48–59 ,, 48–78 (,, 219).
(5) L53a ,, 80 ,, 64–80 (,, 1616, 1652, 11,757).
(6) L53r ,, 58 ,, 58–78 (,, 219).

This involves no real change in most cases, as other closely allied types in these particular classes have equally extended ranges. Only B76a and R94h get stretched rather farther than might be expected.

104. *Contents of Pots.* These were noted where possible. They consisted of dark brown or blackish organic matter, mud, chaff, or ash, with a few other materials. Mud was found in the large rough pots (R81, 84e, $86f_2$, L30b, all of about S.D. 57), and L36n of S.D. 77; also in a plain D61a and a late W56g. Chaff was in the large pots (R84, 85, 86, various types, of S.D. 47–57), in W43n of the same period, and in L30b, 33h, and 53a of about S.D. 78. Ash was noted in the large pots (R81, 84, 86, various types, of S.D. 48–63), in L30 k, m, and 56b of S.D. 77–78; also in a coarse bowl, $R3f_{10}$, a late P40p, and two W's, 27 and 50, one S.D. 57, the other S.D. 77. The organic material, in small quantities at the bottoms of the jars, was observed in over fifty cases; it was probably as a rule the remains of thick beer made from grain, sometimes perhaps of some sort of porridge. The jars containing it were mostly the large rough R81, 84, 85, and 86, L30m, and 53a, with the smaller types R63, 65, 66, 67, 69; but there were also bowls R1d, 22a, 26c, L12c, d, g, and pl. xxxvi, 5. Of the finer wares examples are B53a, f; P11b, 38, 40c, e_2; W19, 47m; and D61b, 63a, and pl. xxxv, 22. A pinkish sediment, like dregs of some sort, remained in D67b, R81 (grave 1831). The curious aromatic smell so common in certain pots of the D and W classes was only noticed in one (D10k, grave 216).

Of miscellaneous contents there was charcoal (probably to be connected with the more common ash) in F14, R34a, and 81p; tubers of *Cyperus esculentus* in the bowls, pl. xxxiv, 4, R1f, and jars R94h, P82b (graves 1856, 1632, 1667, and 1749); grain, probably Emmer wheat, in $R3f_6$ and R24m (both 1649); resinous matter in the decorated vase, pl. xxxv, 14 (1611); malachite in the "cross-line" bowl, pl. xxxiv, 26, R24m (with pebble, 1603), and R1d (1627); and definitely *river* sand in W43b (11,757). It will be noted from what has been said that the wavy-handled jars contained substances other than mud, such as chaff, ash, and sand. No doubt these were not their original contents; the empty jars had been used in a haphazard way for the burials.

Potmarks. These are collected on pl. xxxviii. They are marked "Potter" or "Owner" according as they were made before or after baking. None except the ship, 9, call for special notice, as they are mostly marks which are well known. The square, or circle, with the rays, nos. 12, 22, seems to be new.

105. *Amulets and Beads.* See pl. xxxix for new forms. The Tasian and Badarian types which are drawn on the same plate have their grave numbers underlined to distinguish them from the Predynastic. We found a number of complete Amratian strings. These were very characteristic of the period, consisting of small ring beads of black or grey limestone, light flesh-brown soapstone (or steatite), and shell. The necklaces were sometimes of one of these materials only (grey 1883, brown 1855, 1872, 1880, 1897, 1899, 11,734); but there was generally a combination, grey and brown (1836, 1858), black and brown (1876, 1878, 1882), grey and white (1848), black and white (1884), or black, brown, and white (1888, 1891). There were a few very thin barrel beads of copper in 1872, and a couple of ring beads of resin (?) in 1887. In 1826 were seven beads of metal on a paste core, perhaps silver. One child about twelve years old had a mass of organ-coral beads over the head. These beads were also found at Badari, where they are erroneously described as *Dentalium*. Carnelian was a rare material, a few ring beads occurring in 1854, 1857, and 1860, and a pendant in 1882. Calcite was found twice, a few ring beads in 1826 and one in 1899. There was one ring bead of malachite (?) in 1858, and four blue glazed steatite ring beads in 1857. One cylinder in 1854 is remarkable as being of faience, the only example of this material from the cemetery. The date of these graves is very early Amratian, like the similar ones recorded at Hu Cemetery C (PETRIE, *Diospolis Parva*, p. 34), which is placed at S.D. 30. The scarcity of faience, which was unknown to the Badarians, is therefore not surprising.

Natural shells were fairly frequent, chiefly *Conus*, *Columbella*, and *Ancillaria*, which were found in strings, and cowries, *Natica*, *Nerita*, and *Trochus* occasionally (see Register). The ends of the *Conus* shells were filed for stringing. In an unregistered and plundered grave in Area 1800 there had been a string of *Conus* shells alternating with ring beads.

Most of the Amratian beads were of the ring shape, but pendants were not uncommon. In 1857 was a white pebble; in 1872 were seven, four being brown and white pebbles, two soft brown stone, and one greenish like jadeite; these were threaded with the copper cylinders in between. In 1876 and 1889 was a pendant of alabaster, and in 1882 of carnelian; while in 1883 were five of grey steatite.

The materials used for threading varied. In 1884 a coarse hair with circular section (giraffe's ?) was used. In 1889 was an elaborate black and white parti-coloured cord (pl. xliii, 31). In 1897 the fibre may have been flax; and in 1899 there was a twisted thread of the same material (pl. xliii, 29). In a plundered grave in Area 1800 was a necklace threaded on linen thread with three strands. The parti-coloured cord (30) comes from a child's grave in 11,700 (unregistered).

While most of the beads were worn as necklaces, some were definitely on the arms. In 1826 and 1860 the few beads formed bracelets. In 1832 two cowries were on the left wrist. The pendant in 1889 was also over the right wrist or fore-arm, as were the strings of beads and shells; but these may have been laid there after death instead of round the neck. In 1884 there were also three lines of beads and

shells lying over the wrists. In 1876 the old woman had a bracelet, while the child had bracelets and an alabaster pendant at the wrists, as well as a necklace. No anklets of any kind were recorded.

Owing to the extensive plundering in ancient and modern times there were only scattered remnants of necklaces remaining in the better-class graves of the Predynastic age, and there was very little of any interest to be found. The materials were mainly the usual carnelian, faience, glazed steatite, and shell, with rarer examples of lazuli, calcite, garnet, olivine, hæmatite, and glazed quartz. Gold beads of thin metal over a core occurred in 219 (a large spheroid S.D. 77–80), and in 1652 (a barrel and a ring of S.D. 53–80, probably late). Four cylinder beads of silver were in 1630 (S.D. 38–57); and cylinder copper beads in 1604 (S.D. 57–58), 11,726 (S.D. ? probably early), and 11,747 (S.D. 58–63). Examples of turquoise were found in 1831 (S.D. 50–53), and malachite in 11,746 (S.D 49–53), both in the form of spheroids. One ring bead in 1631 was of hard black stone roughly chipped, perhaps obsidian (S.D. 38–57). Breccia was used for large spheroids and a *bulla* pendant in 232 (S.D. 48–53); while another *bulla* from Area 11,700 was of alabaster; these are very early occurrences of this form. A flake of selenite formed a pendant in 1604 (S.D. 57–58), and a highly sand-polished flake of brown quartz was strung in 11,722 (S.D. 70–80 ?). A graded string of small ring beads of mud was found in 11,746 (S.D. 49–53), and bone barrel beads in 1240 (Pre. ?). Cylinder beads made from birds' leg-bones occurred in 11,726 (S.D. ? possibly Amratian).

Shells were noted in sixteen graves; the species were *Nerita*, *Nassa*, *Natica*, *Columbella*, *Conus*, *Lanistes*, *Cleopatra*, *Petunculus*, *Trochus*, and cowry. The last was represented by a couple in 11,747, and three in 11,724, and were thus as rare as they were in Amratian and Badarian times. The only shells found in any quantity in one grave were the strings of *Cleopatra* in 11,740, *Conus* in 11,726, and *Nerita* in 11,747. *Ancillaria*, so common in the Badarian and Amratian graves, were not found.

Amulets, apart from a few amorphous pendants, were very rare. Three flies in 232 (S.D. 48–53), and the types $73c_3$ and $73g_6$ in 11,747 (pl. xxxix, S.D. 58–63) were of serpentine. The last form, like an hour-glass, was also found at Gerzeh with two flies, all also of serpentine (PETRIE, *Labyrinth, Gerzeh, and Mazghuneh*, pl. v, grave 205, S.D. 64). The hawk (pl. xxxix, 45a, S.D. 60–66), the comb (pl. xlii, 41), and the pair of foxes or jackals (pl. xliii, 28, S.D. 60–73) were of ivory with the incised lines filled in with black. These foxes are new to us and make an interesting addition to the scanty list of Predynastic amulets.

Probably to be classed as amulets are the pair of objects in slate with horns and hole for suspension (pl. xliii, 14) from a child's grave (11,741), perhaps Amratian.

106. *Stone Vases.* The few that were found are drawn on pl. xlii, where the materials and Sequence Dates are both given. An unusual form is no. 2, which is the only stone vase found in our Amratian graves. It is of coarse work; the rim shows that it has not been cut down from a larger vessel. No. 1 may also be Amratian, but the grave could not be dated, and the form lasts well into the later Predynastic period. Probably to be classed as Amratian are fragments from village deposits of two basalt cylindrical jars (Areas 300 and 1500). Other fragments from Predynastic graves are the rim of a hard buff limestone barrel vase from 223 (S.D. 49–58); a piece of a large white limestone squat vase like no. 15 from 1629 (S.D. 53); and part of another from 1676 (S.D. 67–68).

The Amratian vase no. 2 was found in the angle of the elbow, no. 5 was under the slate palette, and no. 9 was in front of the neck (same grave); otherwise none was found in position.

Slate Palettes. Forms which could not be typed to the *Corpus* are drawn on pl. xliii, 1–14. The Amratian slates were mostly old and battered. Ten were of the familiar plain rhombic shape, common in early graves and villages. Two were drawn, four typed (91b two, 91p, 92f), two not drawn or typed, and two were scraps only (1859 and village 400). The villages where they were found were 400 and 5100. A scrap of slate from village 1500 could not be definitely classed. Two other rhombic slates (3 and 4) have the double birds' heads at the top. The bird palettes (head and tail form) are represented by three examples (7, 10, 11), two being very rough. The remaining Amratian palettes are two rough ellipses (13, and one not drawn in 11,710). None of them is pierced for suspension except the pair in 1862 (7, 10), which are probably very late Amratian or even possibly subsequent. Brown jasper pebbles were found in some of the graves with the palettes (1857, 1880, 11,710, 11,737); and a little pierced sandstone grinder (pl. xliii, 12) in 1825. Three pebbles also occurred in a grave where there was no palette, but some malachite (1833); this was, however, disturbed. Malachite was with palettes in three graves (1857, 1860, 1880), and in eleven where there was no palette; six of these were intact. Twice it was contained in a little leather bag (1868, 1876), and sometimes in small baskets (1857, 1864, 1885), where the palette might also be placed (1860, 1880). There seems to be association with resin, as the two substances were found together, sometimes in close contact, in 1802, 1805, 1860, 1864, and 1868, where they were together in the leather bag. Resin was found separately in five other graves; in 1855 it was in a little basket.

The later Predynastic palettes were scarce and poor. Four are drawn (5, 6, 8, 9); seven were typed, fish 45m, s, 46h, m, p (two), and 88d. Two very rough palettes were of S.D. 77–80 in 219 and 1679, the one a slab 29 × 9 cms., 1 cm. thick, the other roughly circular. Five other graves contained fragments. The fish shape was the commonest, the examples ranging from S.D. 48 to 63. Nearly all the palettes were pierced for suspension; the fish 46m in grave 216 was not. Brown pebbles and malachite were commonly found; galena occurred in 1759 and 11,751 (both of S.D. 57–58), and with malachite in a late grave 11,719.

All the palettes were found with females, probable females, or children whose sex could not be determined; the exceptions were four with males, three of which were Amratian (1859, 11,710, 11,737). The fourth, in 219, has been included among the palettes, but was a thick rough piece of slate which may possibly have served some other purpose. In Badarian graves the palettes are found with either sex; and it would seem that the custom of burying palettes with males, from being usual in early times, gradually died out. The Tomb Registers in *Badarian Civilisation* will bear out this suggestion. The females, as usual, were more conservative.

107. *Hair Combs.* See pl. xlii, 42–54. The definitely Amratian combs are nos. 43–46, 52–54. No. 51 was found loose, and nos. 47–50 were in a grave which is registered as Predynastic, being isolated and undated, but may equally well be Amratian. The materials are mostly bone, with two of ivory, and one each of horn or wood. The tops are ornamented with single birds (four), one unusually showing a wing (52, cf. *Naqada*, pl. lxiii, 69), and one very degraded (43). Next comes the double bird (?) (two) and the horns (one), these types being liable to confusion as in the slate palettes. Probably the horns with the ears jutting out below is the true type, as in the single birds the feet are not shown projecting. The ibex is seen in the fine wooden specimen; and two combs have simple knobs, one being pierced for suspension, a feature which is almost unique in the case of the narrow combs (cf. *Pre. Egypt*, pl. xxix, 16; *Naqada*, pl. lxiii, 57a). The broad combs, on the other hand, usually have a small hole in the main part (43, 42, and *Pre. Egypt*, pl. xxx, 10); while the broad amuletic combs are invariably shown with one or two holes (41, *Pre. Egypt*, pl. xxx, 11, 13–16). The reason for the difference no doubt is that the one was for an ornament in the hair, and the other for combing, to be hung up, like the palettes, when not in use. The broken comb, 53, may have had a single bird at the top, if the two sets of three in graves 320 and 1867 were alike. The number of teeth varies from four to eight in the narrow combs, and from six to fifteen in the broad. In only two graves were combs found in position; they were not in the hair, however, but at the hands (child 320, woman 1880). The sex of 1825 was very doubtfully female, and 1883 was possibly male. A very rough bone object, perhaps a comb (pl. xxxii, 5k), comes from a village group, 1230.

The only later Predynastic combs found (42, 49) were of the bird form, but almost unrecognisably degraded (S.D. 41–43), and two examples of the horn combs with short teeth on one side and long on the other, for practical use and not for ornament; their S.D. is about 46. One was with a woman (1632), and the other with a man (11,735).

Hair-pins. See pl. xlii, 55, 57–61. Two fine Amratian examples are 59 and 61, both human-headed, one of bone (with arms raised ?), the other of ivory (without arms). The holes on the bodies evidently represent necklaces; those on 61 were filled in with black. A similar object, seen with a dealer at Abydos in 1926, had the necklace holes filled in with copper. For another see *Naqada*, pl. lix, 7, of S.D. 38. No. 59 was at the head of a man, no doubt in the hair; no. 61 was at the hands with a palette; it is possible that these broadly pointed pins are not really for the hair but amulets or fetishes of some kind.

The later Predynastic hair-pins (55, 57, 58, 60) are all of the type with criss-cross or zigzag decoration on the stem. Two have flat tops, and one the usual bird; their S.D.s range from 60 to 77.

Hooks and Studs. See pl. xlii, 27–29, 37–40.

These are all Amratian, and fall into three classes: (1) short studs or plugs of bone or shell, sometimes in pairs; (2) long semicircular hooks of shell; (3) flat hook of horn. The studs come from three graves (1805, 1853, 1885), two of them undisturbed, two of males and one of a female. In each case they were found with objects for the toilet, and never on the body. It is difficult to say what their purpose may have been. The shell hooks, of which five were found, were, on the contrary, apparently worn on the forehead. In 1875, female, the hook was near the elbows, but the head had been disturbed. In 1877, male, it was found between the eyes, resting on the bridge of the nose. In 1886, female (?), it lay near where the head had been (removed by robbers). In 1890, female (?), it lay just in front of the eyes. The fifth was found loose in the same cemetery. It seems clear, then, that these were ornaments, probably charms, or possibly tribal or class distinctions. They were not for the suspension of face veils; this is obvious from the form of no. 39. The horn hook 40 found with an untouched child in 1896 was not on the head; but it may be a "veil-hook" similar to the Naqada objects (pl. lxii, 21, and p. 47; *Preh. Egypt*, p. 41), though this is of S.D. 61.

108. *Bracelets.* See pl. xliii, 17–24, and pl. xl, 44 (ivory). These were found in no less than twelve Amratian graves, and were of ivory, bone, sea-shell, or tortoise-shell (horn ?). All were plain circlets of varying thickness, without any of the knobs or decoration common in Badarian times. Six wearers were children (1802 ivory, 1855, 1865, 1876 shell, 1887 bone, and 1872, 1876 horn or tortoise-shell). Two were women (1825 ivory, 1882 shell). Of the other four the sex was not noted. There were five bangles of ivory in 1825, three of ivory in 1848, two of shell in 1876, 1882, and 1800 (unregistered), and two of bone in 1838. An unregistered child in Area 11,700 wore an ivory bracelet (18) and a bangle of fibre parti-coloured black and white (30). They were worn on the right arm in 1802 (?), 1832, 1838, 1855, 1865, and 1876; on the left as well as the right in 1838 and 1876. Thus the right wrist was obviously the place of honour. An ivory bracelet found loose in Cemetery 1800 (no. 19) had been broken and carefully mended by drilling holes and lashing the pieces together. One shell bangle came from the village area 400.

The later Predynastic graves yielded only one tortoise-shell bangle (4010), parts of a shell bracelet (1638 male ?), and another of shell on the right wrist of a child which may equally well be Amratian.

Finger-rings. Three plain ivory finger-rings were found together without context in Cemetery 1800. In village 400 was another, apparently of hard clay (pl. xxxii, 5h), but of doubtful date.

Stoppers, Tusks, and Tags. See pl. xlii, 24–26, 34–36. The solid stone objects with a groove round the top, sometimes thought to be stoppers, were represented by a pair, 24, found together loose in the Amratian Cemetery 1800. From grave 1857 come three somewhat similar things very carefully made of pink limestone, with a slight rounded hollow at the end, and pierced with six holes round the edge (25), either for suspension or, more likely, for fastening a cover over the cavity. The three lay together near the palette before the woman's arm, and two had remains of leather attached to the top. For a discussion of these "stoppers," called tags by Petrie, see *Preh. Egypt*, p. 34. It is possible that the stone examples were made in imitation of tusks, and that the cavity at the end arose in this way, and was not really intended as a receptacle.

Ivory tusks were found in four Amratian graves; in 1805 (male ?) one, no. 26, was near malachite; in 1825 (female ?) was another, no. 34; in 1833 (male ?) were fragments of a third, with malachite; and in 1868 were two with thong showing in the holes, also with malachite. In the Badarian grave 428 a tusk contained powdered malachite or malachite paste; and no doubt tusks were used to store prepared cosmetic in Amratian times.

Of the flat bone or ivory tags only one small and poor specimen came from the later Predynastic grave 1632(36).

Spatulæ and Spoons. One plain bone spatula (pl. xlii, 62) is of S.D. 37–45, while a fragment of another is of S.D. 40–47. A curious little bone (pl. xxiii, 2f) may have been used as a snuff spoon: it has, so far, not been identified at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Furniture. A wooden bull's foot came from a plundered brick-lined grave in Cemetery 1800, of about S.D. 77. This must have come from a bed (see Petrie, *Tarkhan*, i, pls. viii, ix).

109. *Tools and Weapons.* Three copper pins with curled-over heads were found (pl. xliii, 25–27). Two are Amratian, one found loose, and the other from grave 1839, plundered. The third, from an infant's burial, is probably later. There are five bone or ivory needles; the first, Amratian, is from a

female's (?) grave; the second, Amratian, has the eye broken off (pl. xlii, 63, and pl. xl, 52); the third was found in Area 1900 (pl. xlii, 64); the fourth, from Cemetery 1800, has the eye end only (pl. xxv, 27); while the fifth came from village 3600 (pl. xli, 34). One of the common bone awls frequently found in village sites has, unusually, a few incised lines of decoration (pl. xlii, 56). This was one of a dozen found together in 5100. Others are shown in photographs, pl. xli, 40–46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55–57, 62, 65, 67; pl. xxxii, 5n, 5p, and pl. xl, 33. Longer awls, of animal not bird bone, are pl. xli, 51, 58–61, 36. The tip of some small copper tool was in 219 (S.D. 77–80). Two wooden sticks, 8 mms. in diameter and 29 and 39 cms. long, lay on the matting floor of 1640. The angular flat wooden implement (pl. xliii, 15) may be part of a throw-stick (grave 11,743), but is quite unusual. Two interesting clay models were found in 1727 with a young female (S.D. 40–57). One represents a long flint knife (pl. xl, 12, 6), and the other a pear-shaped mace-head with its handle. Models of flint implements are well known, especially the fish-tailed knives (*Preh. Egypt*, pl. xxviii, p. 25); clay arrow-heads, coloured red, were found in an Amratian grave at Mahasna (Garstang, *Mahasna*, pl. iii), and clay mace-heads, pear-shaped, also at Mahasna (Ayrton and Loat, *Predynastic Cemetery at El Mahasna*, pl. xli, 2, p. 21, 33). See also below.

Seven disk mace-heads of stone were found, five loose (one a scrap, not drawn), and three in Amratian graves. The materials are grey or green and black speckled igneous rock (syenite ?), diorite, grey and white porphyry, and alabaster. The forms vary from shallow to deep, with sides concave to convex. In 1803 the mace-head was lying under the fore-arm of an untouched male (?), yet it was broken and parts missing. In 1854 it lay with a flint knife, in front of the arms of an undisturbed male, and was also broken, in two. In 1864 the mace-head was broken into small pieces and had been placed in a basket (with resin and malachite) behind the head of a woman who lay undisturbed with a child in front of her. This obviously deliberate smashing seems to imply that the mace-heads are really weapons and considered dangerous in spite of the fact that one was found with a woman. A model mace-head of pottery, painted white with black spots in imitation of igneous rock, pl. xlii, 23, was found in a man's (?) grave, 1808.

One pear-shaped mace-head of limestone was found loose in Cemetery 1600 (not drawn). An oval object of limestone, 3 × 2·5 cms. pierced, found in 11,742, may have served as a weight or sinker of some kind, or even a rough whorl.

Pottery Disks. Two come from the village 1200 (pl. xxxii, 5d, 5j).

110. *Human Figures.* See pl. xlii, 30, 32, 33; pl. xl, 35. The most interesting of the three is the lower part of the limestone statuette from 1872. This was the burial of a child of about eleven years. The head had been cut away in the digging of a Roman grave, and the figurine was found at a level above the body, so that there is no positive proof that it belonged to it, though there is not much doubt that it did. Probably the upper part was thrown away in the Roman digging. Quite possibly it was broken when originally buried, like the female figure in the Badarian grave 494, the four pieces of which were scattered round the head. The two figures are alike, also, in profile; and both have a well-marked horizontal ridge above the pubic region, perhaps intended to represent a belt. For other Amratian examples see *Preh. Egypt*, pl. v, 1–3; and compare the horizontal black line in the abdominal region on *l.c.*, pl. vi, *Naqada*, pl. lix, 6, 7, and our pl. xlii, 61.

The other two figurines, 30, 32, were found without context, and are too rough and small to be of much interest. No. 30 calls to mind the Badarian statuette with its small waist (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiv, 1).

Model Boats. One example in unbaked mud comes from the Amratian grave 1835, which may have been that of a child, as it also contained four mud potlets, apparently toys. The boat has holes in the thwart (for rigging ?), reminding us of the hole in the Badarian boat (*Bad. Civ.*, pl. xxiii, 33). Cf. *Corpus*, pl. xxxvii, 81a. Part of another boat came from Area 300 (village), pl. xli, 70.

Baskets and Bags. Small baskets were usual in Amratian times, and traces occur in seven graves, 1855, 1857, 1860, 1864, 1880, 1885, and 1896 (the last three omitted from the Register, pl. xxxi). They contained resin, malachite, slate palette, fragments of mace-head, or other odds and ends. Of later times they were found in 1637, 11,724, 11,726, and 11,741, when they were used in the same way. One, in 11,726, was 16 cms. in diameter, flattish, with a small mouth 8 cms. across covered with a flat lid. Various remains of baskets come from the village sites 1200, 1900 (two), Group 1910, 10,100

(several). Such details as could be determined will be found in the description of the sites.

Two little leather bags for malachite were found in the Amratian graves 1868 and 1876; while of the later period are two little cloth bags, one in 1667, the other in 1694, both full of the same mineral.

Gazelles. In 1808 (Amratian) the skeleton of a very small gazelle lay at the feet of a male (?). Pet gazelles were also found buried with the Badarians. (See sect. 73.)

Animal Bones. These, derived no doubt from meat offerings, were invariably of small and young ruminants, generally a fore-leg or fore-quarter; the position of them was to the west, that is, in front of the body near the knees or arms. In one grave (1838 Amratian) a leg-bone lay almost immediately over the face. In another (1800 unregistered) the fore-quarter lay in front of an adolescent. The other graves 219, 223, 1609, 1683, 1698, and 1800 (unregistered) were all of later date. The sex, where it could be determined, was always male or probably so; one was an adolescent. This increase in the frequency of meat offerings may be perhaps due to a greater wealth of herds, and to a consequently richer food supply; but a much larger number of instances would be necessary to make such a deduction certain. It is interesting to observe that in historic times it was almost invariably the men-folk who were given the meat offerings (*Qau and Badari*, i, p. 67).

Human Hair. See pl. xl, 45. Small round balls of human hair were found on three occasions. In 1896, an untouched Amratian child's grave, a ball was with the needle and forehead hook, all covered by a basket. Another was in a completely plundered grave in the same cemetery with scraps of an ivory tusk; and a pair were found loose not far away. Balls of hair do not seem to have been noticed before in connection with prehistoric burials; they must have had a magical rather than a practical use.

111. *Raw Copper.* A little lump of metallic copper was found in village 1900. This may have been a small tool accidentally melted down, or possibly crude material for manufacture.

Egg-shell. Pieces of ostrich egg-shell were found in Cemetery 4000.

Shells. Spatha, Mutela, and Nile oyster shells were used for toilet purposes, such as mixing the ground malachite with a grease (or resin ?) and possibly in other ways. The *Spatha* shells, being larger, are far more common. They were found in two Amratian graves (1859, 1865) and six later Predynastic. In 1865 (untouched) two were found in the pot B18g, but on top of its sand filling. In 1667 the shell was full of malachite. *Spatha* shells were also found in villages 300 (two), 321, and 3603 (three). Two *Mutela* shells were found in 1833 (Amratian), in 1629, and in the village group 321. Nile oyster shells came only from village deposits, Group 321, 1200A and B (one containing malachite paste), and Group 1511. One large *Conus* shell (pl. xli, 64) was picked up in 300. A small piece of shell in 227 (pl. xxxii, 5w) was used as a scoop.

Horns. In the child's (?) grave 1835 (Amratian) were two tiny horns, one almost straight (7·2 cms. long) and one curved (6·2 cms.). In 4010 a goat's horn, the point filed off, was found in pot L16f. See also village groups 406 and 10,118.

Fish-spines. Pl. xli, 68, 69. These occurred in village 300 only.

Feathers. In 1673 were five quills lying together; but the grave was plundered from the waist upward, and there was no evidence of their purpose. In village 1500 was a layer of feathers covered by a skin.

Flora. Apart from botanical remains found in pots (see sect. 113) two sycomore figs were noted in 1868, and tubers of *Cyperus esculentus* in 1869 (with the pottery), and in 1883. These last were at the neck, and the recorder noted that they were pierced as if for stringing: if so, perhaps as a prophylactic. All these graves were Amratian.

112. *Flint Implements.* Eight Amratian graves contained flint implements. The best of these are photographed, pl. xl, 6, 8–11. Four are the fine rhombic knives, one of them (6) a particularly long specimen (41 cms. or 16½ inches). One (8) with squarish butt and wide rounded end, somewhat thick and coarse, is an unusual type. The fish-tailed knives, with shallow and wide curve (3, 4, 7), come from the Amratian cemetery, but were found loose, as well as parts of two others. Two more (pl. xli, 63, 66) come one from Cemetery 1600, the other from village 300, both apparently Amratian. For a recent and exhaustive article on these knives see Massoulard, in *Revue d'Egyptologie II*, p.135. In grave 1865 was a flint flake at the child's right hand; in 1857 there were two with the woman's toilet objects; and in 1835, also presumably a child's grave, there was a flake and a small rough piece of flint. The five knives (6, 8–11) came from men's graves, as far as the bodies could be sexed. In Badarian times it was nearly always the men's graves which contained the flint implements proper (as distinguished from flakes); and the same thing happens in Amratian and later times. A point of interest is the deliberate way in which the knives were often broken before being buried. In 1854 the matting was intact over the undisturbed body, yet the knife was found in widely scattered pieces and the missing fragments had definitely not been placed in the grave; this shows that the knife had been broken at the surface and some of the small pieces dropped and overlooked. Grave 1803 was also intact, with the knife lying broken under the body, and chips missing. In 1847, quite undisturbed, the pieces of the knife were together, but some of them lay at right angles to others.

The later Predynastic flint implements found in graves are photographed, pls. xl, 1, 2, 5; xli, 1–4, 6–8. Not photographed are a scrap of a poor rippled knife from 4003 (unregistered), a flake from 1622 (possibly intrusive), and a good rippled knife from 11,744. The two types of rippled knives are contrasted on pl. xl, 1, 2, the one thin, flat, and ripple-flaked both ways from a central line, the other with much greater thickness along the straighter edge and scarcely rippled at all. This is of S.D. 51–53, and has the appearance of being unfinished, yet it has its fine saw edge. Perhaps, being stronger, it was intended for practical use, while the thin fine knives, so easily broken, were only for the burials. A later fragment, with a very thick bevelled back, comes from 219 (S.D. 77–80, pl. xli, 8). One fish-tailed knife (pl. xl, 5) is of S.D. 55–57, and shows the late form with deep notch between convex curves. The finely worked point (pl. xli, 6, S.D. 53 at earliest) probably comes from a knife like *Naqada*, pl. lxxii, 51, 53, or 56, which are dated to S.D. 51, 52, and 56. The remaining flints are all flakes, and, coming as they do from plundered graves, may belong to the surrounding village rubbish. One, from 1622, is not photographed. No. 2, pl. xli, was found inside pot R86d (grave 1630), and should therefore be contemporary.

Identifications

113. *Natural History.* 1500. "The feather might possibly be referred to the wing feathers of the night heron (*Nycticorax*)."—Percy R. Lowe, South Kensington.

11,722. "The shells are *Columbella pardalina*."—Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson.

11,724. "The shells are *Cryprœa pantherina*."—Jackson.

11,747. "The shells are *Monodonta dama* and *Pectunculus* cf. *lividus*."—Jackson.

1848. "The beads are ostrich shell: I have not cut a section but have mounted a small crushed-up chip which shows sufficient structure to prove it. The grey beads are a dark variety of steatite."—H. C. Beck.

1872. "Tortoise-shell from the Indian Ocean definitely, by the colour."—Frank Garbe.

1826. "Material organic, nature not determined."—A. Lucas.

Botanical. 237. "*Tamarix* species."—Kew.

300. "*Tamarix* species, and one piece not identified."—Kew.

456. "Material with the appearance of chaffed hay: consisting mainly of the foliage of some plant belonging to the *Gramineæ* and fragments of barley awns."—Sir Rowland Biffen. "Very fine fragments of the chaff and awns of barley."—Prof. Percival.

1200A. "Chaff and fragments of the awns of Emmer wheat."—Biffen. "Very fine fragments of the chaff of Emmer."—Percival.

1500. "Spikelets of Emmer wheat just becoming fibrous: rachilla still persistent."—Biffen. "Emmer chaff and spikelets."—Percival. "*Triticum* species, possibly *T. dicoccum* or *T. durum*."—Kew.

1749. "*Cyperus esculentus*."—Horticultural Section, Giza. "Small tubers of *Cyperus* species."—Kew.

1856. "Tubers of *Cyperus esculentus*. — Giza. "Tubers of one of the *Cyperaceæ*."—Kew.

1868. "Fruits of *Ficus sycomorus*."—Giza. "One fruit of *Juniperus* sp.; second fruit not identified."—Kew.

1869. "Tubers of *Cyperus esculentus*."—Giza. "Tubers of one of the *Cyperaceæ*."—Kew.

1883. "Tubers of *Cyperus esculentus*."—Giza. "Tubers of one of the *Cyperaceæ*."—Kew.

10,000. "Part of a plant belonging to the *Compositæ*."—Kew. This was found in the chaff contents of pot L33h from an unregistered grave.

11,700. "Seeds cannot be identified."—Giza. "Not seeds, but aggregations of plant-hairs, fragments of plant tissue, sand, etc., with some carbonate of lime."—Kew.

Metals. 1900 (iv). "This proves to be highly oxidised copper of a moderately pure kind. The chief impurities are iron and tin. It also contains traces of lead, arsenic, nickel, and zinc."—Sir H. C. H. Carpenter.

Pot Contents. 216. "Crushed or chopped papyrus."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

1600. " Malachite containing some fatty matter." —Plenderleith.

1611. " Resinous matter containing carbonate." —Plenderleith.

1643. " Powder consisting of small pieces of grass mixed with resin."—Plenderleith.

CHAPTER XIIIA

NOTES ON THE PREDYNASTIC CLOTH AND MATTING

114. For the following remarks on Predynastic specimens of textiles, etc., I am much indebted to Mr. Thomas Midgley.

Linen Cloth

1600. Plain weave of single yarns. The fragments vary slightly in fineness of texture. Natural flax colour. Structure well preserved, condition fairly good. Fibre, type A.

1600. Fragments much decomposed. Regular plain weave, some rather open, but most are close in texture. Single yarns of varying thickness. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type C, not well cleaned.

1600. (*a*) Regular weave, yarns evenly spun. (*b*) Loosely woven, many of the yarns strongly twisted doubled threads. Some unretted stem adhering. Colour, (*a*) light brown, (*b*) natural flax colour. Fibre, type A, irregular in thickness and nodes.

1600. Fragments, as other samples but lighter in colour. Fibre, type C.

1609. Fragments of fabric much decomposed, mostly crumbled to dust. Structure and texture fairly well preserved. Regular and fairly close weave of single hard-twisted yarns. Colour light to very dark brown. Fibre, type C, S.D. 49–53.

1615. Fragments of fabric, bits of bone, hide, etc., in a mass of decomposed dust. The fabric is of varying texture of single and double yarns. The structure is well preserved in some fragments. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type C, some well cleaned, others rotten and not cleaned of parenchyma. S.D. 31–50.

1637. Regular close weave of thick well-spun yarns. Many doubled. Colour dark brown. Decomposed, mostly fallen to dust. Fibre, type C, badly cleaned. S.D. 48–53.

1640. Regular weave, one or two of the fragments with a plain selvedge. Well-spun yarn, some of it doubled. Structure and texture well preserved. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type C, very well cleaned.

1645. Regular weave, thick yarns, some doubled by twisting. Fragments, some dark brown, others lighter, the latter with sand adhering on one surface. Fibre, type A, well cleaned.

1670. Fragments and small compact masses. Open weave like Badarian type, but of finer and single yarns. Colour, dark brown. Much decomposed. Fibre, type C, not well cleaned. S.D. 32–43.

1691. Fragments. Close weave of fine yarns, some doubled. Hard and brittle. Fibre, type C, badly cleaned. S.D. 60–73.

1696. Many fragments, very regular open Badarian type of weave. Yarns hard-twisted, mostly single. Selvedge shown on many of the fragments. Colour, dark brown. Structure and texture well preserved. Fibre, type C, fairly well cleaned. S.D. 37–75.

1756. Loose irregular weave. Warp yarn single, weft doubled, little twisted. Some fragments of unretted stem adhering to fabric. Natural flax colour. Fibre, type B. S.D. 68–69.

1880. Masses of closely compressed layers of fragments. Plain weave; in some fragments doubled yarns are used for both warp and weft. Colour, brown. Fibre, type A. Amratian.

1800. Very open and regular weave, warp and weft of doubled hard-twisted yarn which appears to have been impregnated with some stiffening material. Colour, dark brown. Flat fragments, structure well preserved. Fibre, type C. Amratian.

1800. Regular weave of single yarns. A fragment, rotten and with adhering fatty (?) deposit. Colour, brown. Fibre, type A.

11,700. Fragments, plain regular weave, single yarns. Very rotten. Colour, deep brown. Fibre, type B. Middle Pre.

11,725. Three specimens. Masses of closely pressed layers 2 inches × 1 inch. Close regular weave of single yarns. Colour, dark brown. Structure well preserved, but most of fabric where not compacted fallen to dust. Fibre, type A.

Plain loose weave of single yarns. Colour, light brown. Very rotten. Fibre, type A, much decomposed.

Regular and open weave. Yarns variable in diameter. Mostly single. Colour, brown. Very rotten, but structure in some fragments well preserved. Fibre, type A. S.D. 46–47.

11,742. Plain, somewhat open weave, of single, thick harsh yarns. Colour, reddish brown. Fibre, type C. Late Pre.

Matting

115. 1900. Rope matting made of bundles of reed fibre about $\frac{1}{4}$-inch diameter, tied together at intervals of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches with twisted strands of reed fibre passing over and under each bundle. The matting has a border of thick twisted fibre rope along two edges.

11,700. Three layers of rushes in alternate directions, laid with the stems exactly parallel and at right angles to those in the adjoining layer. The rushes are not interlaced or tied in any way. Amratian.

Baskets

1800. Reed fibre. Flat strips $\frac{1}{12}$ inch wide of reed wrapped spirally round a central bundle of fibre. Amratian.

1800. Short lengths with central bundle of reed fibres round which are spirally wound flat strips of grass or the split leaf of a reed. The strips are from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide, so closely wrapped as to form a smooth unbroken surface. Amratian.

1900. Pieces of a large basket. Made of thick bundles of reed fibre.

Thread

1800. Fragments under 1 inch in length. Made by doubling together two threads, each composed of five or six doubled yarns twisted tightly into one close strand. Complete thread $\frac{1}{16}$-inch diameter. Fibre, type A, very clean and well prepared. Amratian.

Leather

1884. Portions of a garment made from thin goat- or sheep-skin. Pieces stitched together with fine linen thread. The stitch is exactly like and as fine as that now used for joining fur. Amratian.

CHAPTER XIV

THE PROTODYNASTIC GRAVES

116. There were two isolated graves, one of an adolescent, tightly contracted, lying head to north-east, face south-east, with one pot $56f_2$, which was found in Area 900 east of the Mohammedan cemetery, the other, in Area 1000, tightly contracted, head north, face east, with a " bread-pot," 9m, at the surface. All the other burials of this age were situated in the great burial-ground near the camp house. They were all of the Ist Dynasty, and are a continuation of the Predynastic interments in the same area. They are of very minor interest; the Register, pl. xxxi, gives the general description; other details will be found in the following notes.

1651. Wood " coffin " measuring 51 × 145 × 50 cms., thickness 3 cms. This was more in the nature of partitions of the grave rather than a true coffin, for the boards at the north and south ends were continued for 29 cms. beyond the long side of the " coffin " until they touched the east side of the grave. The area enclosed by these extensions, the east side of the coffin and the east side of the grave, formed a narrow strip which was filled by a row of eight pots (60g; pl. xliv, 2; 60g; 20d; four of 55n running from north to south). Inside the " coffin " at the north end were five pots (four of 60g; 63o); and outside the north end was one pot (55n). Animal bones (sheep?) agreed with the probable sex of the occupant (male).

1678. There was some boarding here, 253 cms. long, holding up the sides. Many thicknesses of grass matting lined the burial-place. Of the pottery there were two of 3h, 27s, 43s, and 55s, three of 54u, twelve of 3d, twelve of 60v, and one each of the other types. Of the palette only a scrap remained.

1714. Boarding or " coffin " measuring 114 × 129 × 18 + x cms., wood 4 cms. thick; the boards were held up by sticks 2–3 cms. thick, and there were traces of roofing and matting inside the enclosure. The pots remaining were all at the south end of the grave. There were three of 3k, eight of 60h, and one each of the other types. Pot 43r had a cross-pot-mark. The palette was a fragment only. For the beads see *Berlin Cat.*, no. 844, pl. 35.

1726. This was immediately underneath grave 1725 of the VIth Dynasty. Wood " coffin " 52 × 112 × x, boards 1·5 cms. thick. There were three pots of type 31, four of pl. xliv, 2, and one each of the other forms. Pot 47t contained mud. The slate palette was circular, 9·5 cms. in diameter.

1729. Lined with thick boards, butted, not jointed, at the corners. Some of the pots were covered with flat pieces of rough black pottery. There were three of 3k and 55s, four of 60j, and one each of the other types.

1750. Four pots in front of the face and hands; one, type 19k, containing organic matter, stood over

the other 19k, which contained the same matter and malachite. The short string of carnelian beads was at the hands.

1800. Several completely robbed brick-lined graves.

1863. Lined with bricks (27 × 13 × 8); at the north end some bricks jutting out showed that there had been a brick roof. A wood lining remained on three sides, 3 cms. thick.

1870. The *Pecten* shell contained malachite paste. There was also loose malachite in the grave.

CHAPTER XV

THE FOURTH DYNASTY GRAVES

117. THE graves which may be assigned to the IVth Dynasty were situated in two regions. To the north and north-east of the village of Mostagedda were a very few scattered burials in Areas 300 and 1200, while the rock-tombs under the cliffs at 1300 seem to have originated at this period, though re-used in later times. The main cemetery of the age was at the tip of the spurs 2600 and 2800, with isolated burials in 2900 and 3300 (see map, pl. ii). The pot burials are difficult to date exactly, and are known to occur all through the Old Kingdom; but the majority are certainly early, and as those to be described here form a compact group quite apart from the cemeteries of the Vth and VIth Dynasties, where there were none, it seems most probable that their age is about the IVth Dynasty, like the graves associated with them. One isolated pot burial, 3601, has been registered as Vth Dynasty, as there was a bricked grave of that age close by.

The Register on pl. xlv gives all the main features of the graves. The following notes are supplementary and give details of interest which cannot be expressed in the Register.

312. Very roughly cut little tomb with loculus walled up with rough stones mud-plastered. The loculus was to the north of the shaft instead of on the west, owing to the tomb being placed on a slope facing south. The "bread-pot" 6e was just inside the shaft, and had probably been originally at the surface, the usual place for these pots. Round the woman's neck was a long string of small cylinder and ring beads of various materials, including many of gold and turquoise, together with three amulets (photographed, pl. lv, 1), a beautiful gold hawk, a rough human figure in blue faience, and a pendant in calcite.

324. Not registered. Almost touching 312. A female in attitude 4A, covered with matting; three blue faience cylinder beads at neck.

1301. Difficult to date, as completely plundered. It contained a mixture of Old Kingdom, XVIIIth Dynasty, and Roman sherds, but the turtle amulet, which is new to me, seems to be early. The ring was of limestone, 3 cms. in diameter, with a large hole in the centre.

1302. The pottery sherds included pieces of a "bread-pot." The scraps of stone vases included four cylinder vessels with rope pattern under the rim, and one plain, and two dishes, all seven of alabaster; and one dish of slate. There were also two blue faience amulets.

118. *2600.* Unregistered burials in this area were as follows: (i) Child in pot 19g. (ii) Male, head south, on right side, tightly contracted. (iii) Male under pot; brown-yellow hair 12 cms. long. (iv) Baby upright, facing south-east, in pot. (v) Female under inverted pot; very soft oozy skin; rough stones placed all round the pot, with two flat pieces of reddish flint laid on them. (vi) Young female (?), upright, crouched. (vii) Male, tightly contracted, head north, in coffin (46 × 97 × 12 + x). (viii) Tightly contracted female, head south, with much cloth. (ix) Male, with reddish beard 2 cms. long, in coffin (44 × 89), head north. Cloth. (x) Female, light brown hair 4 cms. long, with cloth; head north, resting on a brick for pillow; possibly a wooden coffin. Body surrounded by two courses of bricks (29 × 14 × 6·5), and covered by two rows of bricks placed gable-wise. (xi) Male (?), contracted, head north, with reeds over the body. (xii) Female (?), tightly contracted, head north. (xiii) Child, head east, face north, in wooden box. (xiv) Female, crouched upright, facing north, under pot 17j. (xv) Male, tightly contracted, head north, face west, in oval clay coffin, having a lid with two loop handles on the top (45 × 65 cms.), covered with stones. (xvi) Baby under an old disused spouted pot which rested on stones. (xvii) Female, crouched upright, facing east, up against an old tree-stump, 40 cms. below the surface. (xviii) Tightly contracted body, head north, face twisted round to west. (xix) Female (?), crouched upright, facing east, under pot 17l. (xx) Old female, tightly contracted, head north, face east, wrapped in reeds. (xxi) Female, same attitude, with cloth. (xxii) Female (?), tightly contracted, face up, in rectangular grave. (xxiii) Male, upright, face west, under pot 17j. (xxiv) Old female, tightly contracted, head north, face east, under pot 17j. She possessed one bead, a spheroid of black faience. (xxv) Female, upright, face north (?), under pot 17j. (xxvi) Small child in wooden coffin, only legs remaining. (xxvii) Old female in a broken pot, mouth up, covered with six layers of bricks placed anyhow (27 × 14 × 8).

Loose objects in 2600 were (i) Pot $89c_2$, of uncertain date. (ii) Small bowl, 13t, which may be later. (iii) Cylindrical alabaster vase, found above a pot burial, pl. lxi, 26.

2624. Not registered. Undisturbed old female, contracted upright, facing east. Covered by a pot like 19d, but no spout. The hole in the base was covered with sherds. One *Conus* shell.

2626. Not registered. Male with dark brown hair, beard, and moustache, in an oval grave, lined with bricks (30 × 15 × 6), each course overlapping to form a vault. Measure at floor, 85 × 130, depth 100. Over the top a platform of three courses, 190 × 200. There was cloth on the body, and the grave was quite clear of sand inside. Undisturbed.

2635. See group, pl. lxiii. Over the head was a certain amount of cloth. Round the loins were many folds of cloth, held round the waist by a cord composed of several strands (see Chapter XXI). The man had short, sandy hair.

2636. Unregistered. Plundered. Wooden coffin 41 × 104. Cloth. Two blue faience beads, $78p_{14}$ in filling.

2638. The hamper was made of twigs twisted together, and the cover was made in the same way (see Identifications, end Chapter XX). Short brown hair. Under the head was a pile of vegetable matter, serving perhaps as a pillow. Malachite lay in the bivalve shell. At the neck were strings of beads and shells, but no amulets; the shells were mostly sliced. The blue faience was of an unusually deep shade.

2640. Not registered. Adolescent, tightly contracted, head north, face east, under a small 17j pot, surrounded by a ring of large stones. Traces of cloth. Short, brown wavy hair.

2641. Not registered. Male, crouched upright, facing north, with short brown beard, covered by a pot, 17e. A hole in the base was covered by two big stones to keep the sand from running in.

2642. Not registered. Crouched body, facing south, upright in a pot placed mouth upwards. The rim was broken anciently, and large pieces of the rim were used to cover it. One felspar cylinder bead and a scrap of felspar amulet.

2643. Not registered. Female (?) in the usual attitude, with wavy sandy hair 4 to 5 cms. long. Grave lined at bottom with stones and bricks (26 × 14 × 6). The upper courses were all of brick which gradually overlapped to form a vaulted roof.

2644. The body lay in a boat-shaped coffin of reeds, with the widest part at the centre. It was covered with many folds of coarse and fine cloth. The rough pot 77l was behind the feet, while the bowl $13c_2$ was upside-down in the filling. From the position of the body this grave may be of rather later date.

119. *2650.* Not registered. Pot 17j inverted over an old female in the usual attitude, with one spheroid bead of black faience.

2655. Unregistered. Large pot with hole in the base covered by a large brick and inverted over a very old male in the usual attitude.

2656. Unregistered. Male in the usual attitude, with dark brown hair, beard, and moustache. He had five beads of blue faience, two barrels, and three rings.

2657. Unregistered. Female with small infant at her feet. She had reddish-brown hair. The body was covered by bricks (28 × 15 × 7) put in anyhow.

2658. Unregistered. A child covered with bricks in the same way.

2659. Unregistered. Child with light brown hair. Traces of wood and cloth.

2661. Unregistered. Young female, attitude as that of the body in 2660.

2662. Infant. The sherds consisted of a rough pottery scoop, and a piece of a "bread-pot."

2663. Unregistered. Male under a broken pot, 17j. Parts of a cloth cord or band, knotted with reef knots, perhaps for tying up the body in its contracted position. (See Chapter XXI.)

2665. Unregistered. Male with coarse reeds, cloth, and cord possibly used to tie up the body.

2666. Unregistered. Old male, head to south, face east.

2667. Unregistered. Elderly female.

2668. Unregistered. Young female (?), head west, face south.

2670. Unregistered. Old male. Traces of wood coffin.

2671. Unregistered. Male upright, facing east, with large ginger beard, covered by pot 17p.

2672. Unregistered. Old male with black hair. Cloth.

2673. Female with ginger hair. Four ivory objects of varying sizes, looking like knuckle-bones.

2675. Not registered. Male, contracted upright, facing east, with cloth, covered by a pot, 17k. The head was missing.

2676. Not registered. Female with cloth.

2677. This grave is of very doubtful date; if there had been any other Badarian or Tasian graves in the vicinity it would certainly have been classed with them. The reed matting, the gazelle and cat (?) skins, and the chaff pillow, as well as the attitude (head south, face west, loosely contracted), are all typical. There was cloth on the head, and under the skull the leg-bone of a young animal. The bowl was at the hands: its clay coating suggests the Tasian culture. Close to the head lay a small shell scoop. The bones of the infant lay on the thighs.

2679. Not registered. Young male apparently wrapped in reeds. Between the knees and the chin was a *Spatha* shell, and upright over the skull was a pot ($37n_2$ in the Protodynastic *Corpus*).

120. *2800*. The following poor, tightly contracted burials are all unregistered. (i) Not sexed. (ii) Small child under pot 17z; the rim rested on the skull. (iii) Female (?) with matting over. (iv) Not sexed, robbed. (v) Male. (vi) Child of twelve years, covered with reeds; grave lined and roofed with big stones. (vii) Male (?) in reed coffin (44 × 74); east and south side of grave lined with stones. (viii) Robbed pot burial on the edge of 2841 (Tasian). (ix) Female with reeds and cloth. (x) Child of five years. (xi) Female with brown and yellow hair 3 cms. long; reeds and cloth. (xii) Male, head south, face east; reed coffin. (xiii) Female (?); reeds bound round the body with rope of vegetable fibre. (xiv) Female, head disturbed, in wood coffin (30 × 155). Grave lined with big stones.

Loose in the debris of the cemetery were found the broken and scattered remnants of at least seven pottery boats and a tall pottery stand with triangular apertures (pl. xliv, 9–11). No boat could be anything like completed, though enough remained for their forms to be restored for drawing. Apparently they had been placed at the side of a grave or graves; but all the burials were very poor and the pottery scraps lay some distance away from them all.

2801. Pot burial above 2802.

2804. Grave lined with large stones.

2805. Grave covered with rough pieces of stone.

2806. Not registered. Very large male under a pot like 40c in the Protodynastic *Corpus*, but with rounded base.

2808. Not registered. Old female under pot like the Protodynastic 40g.

2812. Not registered. Young woman under pot 17j.

2813. Not registered. Adolescent under a pot (Protodynastic 40c).

2815. Not registered. Male, in oval grave; usual attitude.

2820. The pot was behind the head and several *Mutela* shells (some containing malachite) close to it.

2821. Child of about twelve years in stuccoed coffin. The grave was lined with stones on the west and south sides. There were three ivory bangles on the right forearm, and four on the left. The little alabaster bowl was under the neck. (See Group, pl. lxiii.)

2822. Grave covered, and lined on south and east sides with large stones. One curious little copper pendant (pl. lviii, $89g_4$).

2823. Not registered. Partly disturbed male, head north, facing west, in wood coffin (47 × 88 × 10 + x), 2 cms. thick.

2824. Not registered. Male (?), head north, lying on back, with feet at pelvis, and left arm across thighs. Traces of wood (?) coffin (48 × 120). One felspar bead type $86m_6$.

2825. Not registered. Very old female, disturbed, in wood coffin (30 × 61). A few blue glazed steatite ring beads and a *Nerita* shell.

2826. Burial under pot 17k above burial 2827. Body upright, facing south. Straight dark brown hair 6 cms. long. The beads were round the neck, except the blue faience cylinder bead which was on the left wrist.

2827. Not registered. Female in wooden coffin (41 × 82 × 14 + x), 1·5 cms. thick.

2831. Not registered. Female, facing west, covered by large stones.

2832. Not registered. Very muscular male, covered with stones, including a quern. One blue glazed steatite cylinder bead at neck ($75j_{12}$).

2833. Pottery coffin with rounded corners and no lid.

2834. Not registered. Old male (?), upright, facing south, under pot like 17p. The hole in the base was covered by a large stone.

2839. The polished red vase $89l_3$ was with the body under the pot.

2845. Not registered. Plundered body with a few beads and shells.

2846. Not registered. Body covered with large stones. On the south edge over the stones were the skull and two leg-bones of a small young ruminant.

2901. The reeds of the coffin were bound with cord of vegetable fibre. Pot at north end. *Spatha* shell containing grey paste. Head missing. The attitude may indicate a rather later date.

3301. Not registered. Male, head to east. Cloth on body. Date uncertain, not tightly contracted.

3304. Not registered. Female with cloth, in wooden coffin. Attitude 5F. Date perhaps rather later.

CHAPTER XVI

THE FIFTH DYNASTY GRAVES

121. The burials which are assigned to the Vth Dynasty follow the graves of the IVth in Area 1200/1300 (with 1400 close by), and in Area 2600 (with outliers in 2900 and 3300). They start the long series of graves of the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate period in Cemetery 500/600/5100, and in Cemetery 200/1700 (with the neighbouring spurs 10,000). Another small series was found in Cemetery 2200/3500 (with 3600 adjoining).

The Register on pl. xlv gives all the principal features of the most noteworthy graves. The following notes are supplementary only. Several graves were not registered, as they were either devoid of objects or of no interest. Their numbers are: Cemetery 600, two; 1200/1400, ten; 1700, one; 2200/3500, thirteen; 3600, one; 2600, five; 2900, one; and 10,000, nine.

243. Cracks in coffin-wood filled in with plaster. Beads at neck. Two bracelets of horn.

514. The shaft widened out at the bottom, forming loculi on east and west, and a recess to the north. On the west lay the man, on the north a small child, and on the east two women and a child, all in one coffin. This tomb may be rather later than the Vth Dynasty, to judge from the button seal-amulet.

515. Male with hair on head and body, black and curly. Coffin painted white outside and in.

535. As the chamber was to the north, with a slope in its floor and in that of the shaft, it may be that this tomb is as late as the VIth Dynasty, in spite of the fact that the pot is apparently of an earlier type.

590. These two pots were found half-way down a Badarian (?) grain-pit; they were both inverted, one on top of the other.

689. Pot $63q_2$ was inside the coffin, in front of the head; pot $62d_2$ was outside the coffin, in the south-west corner of the brickwork. The two alabaster vases lay outside the coffin, at the south end, while the jaw and horn-core were inside, behind the feet. (See Group pl. lxiii.)

1209. Chamber walled up with stones and mud. The mirror with the four alabaster vases lay in a pile behind the knees. The mirror had no tang, and there was no trace of a handle or room for it as it was placed. The fore-leg of a young calf, from the pelvis to the hoof, with the hair remaining, had been placed on the lid of the coffin.

1419. Not registered. Female wrapped in reeds and rope.

1420. Beads at neck. Pyramid seal-amulet in left hand.

1422. Circular pit, 94 cms. in diameter. A stone had been placed outside each end of the coffin. It seemed as if an old granary had been reused for this burial by excavating a small chamber in its eastern side. A pierced pottery disk (Badarian or Predynastic spindle-whorl ?) was found at the bottom.

1424. Not registered. Light brownish-yellow beard.

2205. Not registered. Reed matting and cloth. Male with short black hair less than 2 cms. long.

122. *2213*. Not registered. Male with anchylosed vertebræ. The skull had received a terrible blow, but it had healed.

2226. Coffin surrounded by bricks, two at each side and one at the end. Covered by bricks placed gable-wise in pairs. The shell disk beads had been threaded on two thongs in and out so as to lie flat on the neck.

2233. Reeds and rope. Beads with pyramid seal-amulet at neck.

2240. Male with prominent supra-orbital ridges. The coarse reed matting formed a coffin long enough to include a rough pottery object north of the head. This was 23 cms. long, 9 across, and 2 thick, and looked like a segment of a cylindrical drain-pipe; ends quite rough.

2616. Not registered. Female, skin and ligaments well preserved; almost golden hair.

2618. Female with fair hair. Beads with pyramid seal-amulet at neck.

2623. Not registered. Female with very short dark hair. There was no matting or skins, but the head was to the south, and the body loosely contracted. The date may therefore be earlier, perhaps Badarian.

3312. The bowl was in the filling. Under the burial was an empty oval grave with many Badarian RB sherds in it.

3540. The coffin had been covered with bricks. Body wrapped in cloth, showing the selvedge (see Chapter XXI). Hair dressed very low on the forehead. Three strings of beads round the right wrist; horn bangle on each forearm. Close to the head was a cubical wooden box measuring 15 cms., painted a dark colour, with mitre joints glued with some resinous material. In it were the two stone vases, the pot, and a pebble. At the hands was a mirror with beads, the cylinder seal-amulet, and a small implement of horn, all wrapped up together in cloth. Group pl. lxiii.

3601. The pot was upright beside the body; but the burial had been robbed, and the pot had probably been originally placed over it.

10,000. Not registered. Child with one long wide plait, probably the side-lock. One amulet of blue faience ($1h_{15}$).

CHAPTER XVII

THE SIXTH DYNASTY GRAVES

123. THE burials of this age were found in all regions where there were those of the Vth Dynasty; and one was discovered on Spur 3400. The great majority were in the large Cemetery 500/600/700/5100; and there was a considerable number on the spurs numbered 10,000.

All the most noteworthy graves are registered on pls. xlvi, xlvii. The following notes are merely supplementary.

Several graves were recorded but not registered, as they contained no objects, or none of any new interest. Their numbers are: Area 100 (one), 200 (one), 500 (thirty), 600 (fifty), 700 (three), 1200 (four), 1400 (three), 1700 (four), 1900 (three), 2100 (one), 2200/3500 (seventeen), 2600 (six), 3000 (four), 3400 (one), 5100 (seven), 10,000 (thirteen), 11,700 (two). Some of these may be of the Vth Dynasty, as there was not sufficient evidence for close dating.

500. Not registered. Simple grave containing a stuccoed coffin (52 × 157 × 23 +x cms.), wood 4 cms. thick; head-rest, pl. lxii, 14. Completely plundered.

500. Not registered. Loculus on west. Coffin (47 × 153 × 28 +x) with lashings at the mitred angles. The neck was twisted round and the head detached in order to get the corpse into the coffin. Old male.

501. Beads at neck; button-seal amulet at neck or right wrist.

504. Coffin, wood 4 cms. thick. The copper chisel was in the filling of the tomb.

508. Dark brown hair in short pigtail.

509. Two coffins side by side. The pots were together on the north, where the coffins met. The leg amulets were at the ankles of the child, whose head and upper part had been plundered.

526. Coffin had mitred joints; wood 4 cms. thick. The beads were in the pot, which had been placed in the south-east corner of the coffin; and with them were four little pieces of wood, and one of ivory, looking like model tools.

529. Not registered. Child with sidelock on left side of head.

532. The alabaster vase contained a thin coating of black ointment on one side, showing that it had once been liquid.

600. Not registered. The coffin had a "halving" joint (PETRIE, *Heliopolis*, pl. xxv, 2).

600. Not registered. Child with sidelock.

600. Not registered. Another coffin with "halving" joint.

600. Not registered. Man with beard. Near this grave was a hole 30 cms. deep containing a large amount of seeds, but there was no clue as to their date (see Identifications at the end of Chapter XX).

606. Not registered. Woman with dark brown hair.

638. This was the only grave where any trace of the surface plan remained. A general view is given on pl. lix, 5, looking north. The grave was lined and roofed with bricks: inside measurements 69 × 224 × 76 cms. to crown of vault. The outside measurements are given in the Register. The brick roof was covered with sand and gravel, which we must suppose formed a mastaba contained by brick walling. Of this only one course remained above the old ground-level, 128, 77, 164, and 160 cms. thick on the north, east, south, and west sides respectively. Outside the walling on the east was a mud-plastered floor measuring 87 × 529 cms. surrounded by a wall on the north, east, and south sides from 31 to 36 cms. thick. As only one course of bricks remained, the position of the entrance could not be determined. This annexe was no doubt for offerings and family meetings.

663. Pot $63q_3$ in the north-west corner of the chamber had a rough sherd as a lid; pot 87q was in the shaft.

668. The little toilet box with copper eye for fastening was in the south-east corner of the coffin. The sides were ·6 cm. thick, and it had mitred joints. In it were the stone vases, the crumbed bead, and the remarkable black incised pot with lid; group pl. lxiv.

677. Not registered. Child with sidelock; horn bracelet on each wrist. For cloth see Chapter XXI.

685. Child of four years, too big for its coffin. Its neck was broken to fit it in. Bead necklaces and bracelets of fibre or hair.

687. Not registered. Female with plaits. One leg seemed to have been put separately into the coffin

124. *713*. The pot had all the appearance of being of the Predynastic age. It was in the south-east corner of the coffin, and was full of hair.

785. Immature female, perhaps sixteen years old, with hair made up into a long plaited pigtail (or sidelock?)

1952. The large red polished toilet pot 82n was placed on the lid of the coffin and contained material which has not been identified but seems to be insect remains (see Identifications at the end of Chapter XX). The other pot, 49l, was standing outside the north-east corner of the coffin.

1954. Male with beard.

2200. Not registered. Child of perhaps fourteen years, with pigtail (or sidelock?) 35 cms. long. Hair brown and rather curly.

2605. Not registered. Young man with light-coloured hair.

3000. Not registered. The Predynastic stone vase, pl. xlii, 11, was found under the feet of a plundered body of this period.

3005. The paint grinder was a rough piece of black gritty stone, very decayed.

5109. Body of a male, extended and prone, in wooden coffin stuccoed white on the inside. The amulet was on the left ankle. Pot outside coffin at north-east.

5014. Not registered. Male lying extended and prone in wooden coffin. The two pots were outside the coffin, east of the head (62p, 68v).

10,002. A very remarkable interment. Child of about ten years old in a very small wooden coffin. At the neck and over the head were quantities of beads and amulets (see pl. xlix) and four seal-amulets (pl. lx, 11, 12, 23, 35). On one arm were traces of a horn bangle. Lying all over the body, inside the coffin, were no less than thirteen alabaster vases (see Group pl. lxv). In 8 was part of an ivory toilet spoon (18), and in 13 was a little galena.

10,008. One pot was at the head of the female body, the other at the waist. The beads were probably at the neck, and the mirror lay close to them. At the feet was the little stuccoed box containing the two alabaster vases and the bone spatula.

10,012. The floor of the chamber was 40 cms. lower than the floor of the shaft. The two pots were at the north end of the coffin, and the four alabasters at the feet. The mirror lay in the centre.

10,015. The bone disk was flat on one side and convex on the other; it was pierced through the centre. It measured 3·3 cms. in diameter.

10,019. There were two female bodies, one adult and one young (A and B), in the shaft, and another female adult in the chamber. B was on top of A. Only A was unrobbed. The faience beads were at her neck, and the carnelian probably on her left wrist. The pots (two of type 68c) were at the north end of the chamber.

10,020. An untouched female burial, wrapped in cloth, in wooden coffin. There were two small toilet boxes, one in front of the face (A), the other over the feet (B), both outside the coffin. In box A were two collar-necked vases of horn and a bone toilet spoon. In box B were three alabaster vases, two bone spatulæ, beads, a frog seal-amulet, and some red ochre (?). There were beads and amulets at the neck and right wrist. The three pots were all outside the coffin, 82a at the head end, 63y at the foot, and 68k over box A.

10,021. The alabaster vases were in the toilet box.

10,022. One of the scraps of alabaster was part of another cylinder jar.

10,024. The beads were all in the toilet box.

10,030. Two coffins side by side, the left containing two females (A, B) and a child (C), the right an old male (D). On a shelf on the west side of the shaft was a small box containing a small child, quite plundered. Another small box, which was in a

niche on the north side, was empty, and had perhaps also once held a child's body. The beads and amulets were at the neck of A, the wrists (?) of B, and the neck of C. The seal-amulet was at the neck of A. All these bodies, and D, seemed to be quite intact.

10,032. Not registered. Child with string of shell ring beads. (For cloth see Chapter XXI.)

10,033. The child's body was on top of the male. The pot was east of the coffin.

11,713. Not registered. All four pots were east of the coffin, at the head end. The coffin was stuccoed white inside and out. Round the top ran a yellow band with inscription outlined in black, but quite illegible. Eye in black near head end of east side. Wood 4 cms. thick.

11,732. Not registered. Old female with a wooden head-rest, very decayed, and one blue faience cylinder bead at neck.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE GRAVES OF THE SEVENTH–EIGHTH DYNASTIES

125. THE age between the Old and Middle Kingdoms is usually referred to as the First Intermediate Period. The burials of this time can be classified into two main groups, earlier and later, though there is, of course, no clear-cut dividing line between them. As "Early and Late First Intermediate Periods" are long and clumsy terms it seems better to use the dynastic numbering VIIth–VIIIth Dynasties and IXth–Xth Dynasties, although there is no definite exact historical relation to the kinglets of the lists.

The main cemeteries of this age were 500/600/700/5100, and that in the area close to the camp house, including Spur 1900; both of these had been in use in the VIth Dynasty. Spur 10,000, however, fell into disuse. A few odd graves were found in 900 and 2600, while new ground was utilised in Area 5000, between the Camp Cemetery and Cemetery 500.

All the principal graves will be found registered on pl. xlvii. The following notes are merely supplementary, giving additional details which cannot be expressed in the Register.

Many graves which contained no objects or were of no interest, but are probably of this period, were recorded, but are not included in the Register. Their numbers are: Area 100 (two), 500 (thirty-six), 600 (thirty-seven), 700 (sixteen), 1700 (eleven), 1800 (three), 1900 (five), 2600 (six), 5000 (seven), 11,700 (four), 11,800 (six).

101. The quartzite grinder was slightly shaped, not as amorphous as usual.

105. Female with much dark brown hair 20 cms. long, partly wavy but curling tightly at the ends. Newly born infant. The button seal-amulet was with the necklace of black faience ring beads; the two scarabs were at the right wrist. This was the first time we had found scarabs and button seal-amulets together on a body.

500. Not registered. Beard and moustache.

539. Not registered. Male with three pots (24l, 24s, 26g). (For cloth see Chapter XXI.)

542. The animal bones (small leg) were partly loose, and partly in the bowl 3r.

546. Not registered. Child of three years in coffin painted red.

551. One scarab (pl. lx, 54) was at the wrist; the other (51) and the seal-amulet (36) were at the neck. The small beads were threaded in two strings held together by single large cylinder beads at intervals.

609. The floor of the shaft sloped down to the chamber on the south, the floor of which was level.

610. Not registered. Young female with plaited hair. One pot, 43m, covered with a rough sherd. One faience lion amulet, $15k_3$.

618. Child of about fourteen years with long pigtail.

630. Not registered. Male, contracted (attitude 3D, *Q. and B. I*, pl. xxv.) in wooden coffin (41 × 118 × 27 + lid 11), with one pot, 42l. The food contents of the abdomen were present and have been examined (see notes at end of Chapter XX).

641. Not registered. Undisturbed male with one pot, 43f. (For cloth see Chapter XXI.)

644. Not registered. Female with pale brown wavy hair up to 6 cms. long. Wood coffin. (For cloth see Chapter XXI.)

671. For food remains in abdomen see note at end of Chapter XX.

739. Not registered. Female (?) with short light brown hair, in wooden coffin (42 × 170 × 14 + x). Cartonnage mask on head and shoulders. One pot, 54s. Necklace of blue faience ring beads at neck.

792. Pot 87d was in the filling. The other three pots were covered with rough sherds.

795. Not registered. Female with child at pelvis. Matting (see Chapter XXI).

126. *1610.* The two copper razors, the slate strop, and the bone spatula were all together wrapped in cloth at the head end of the coffin.

1621. In the group of copper model tools (pl. lxi, 2) there were two adzes and eight spear-heads. The tomb had been reoccupied in the Second Intermediate Period.

1820. Another instance of a button seal-amulet being found with a scarab.

1866. Female, with a plait at the back of the head, pregnant.

1900. Not registered. Box painted red (75 × 50 × 25) used as a coffin.

1900. Not registered. Child with one pot. (For cloth see Chapter XXI.)

1904. Untouched female with two strings of beads at neck. They were threaded on fibres ending in loops of thread to make a fastening (pl. lviii). (See Chapter XXI.)

1911. The coffin was a small box painted red.

1912. The chamber was walled up with blocks of *ṭafl* (marl). The little pot 87p was half full of mud and sealed. The gold amulet was on the wrist.

1913. The limestone and faience vases were found standing upside down, with the quartzite grinder, over the body. Possibly they had been in a box on the top of the coffin.

2615. Elderly male with brown hair about 2 cms. long.

2630. Not registered. Male with short brown wavy hair.

2631. Not registered. The coffin, which measured 74 × 192 × 31 + x was much too big for the body: a very unusual state of affairs.

2633. Not registered. Female (?) with short brown hair. One carnelian pendant, $89m_{12}$, at neck.

5020. Not registered. Female, plundered, in coffin with blue hieroglyphs on a yellow ground. Chamber on west.

5116. The mirror was at the hands, the faience vase at the feet.

10,037. The bricking of the chamber was still intact, but the head had been disturbed and there was no jaw.

11,803. The coffin corners were held together by ropes running round pegs placed in recesses in the thickness of the wood, "secret mortice lacing." (PETRIE, *Heliopolis*, pl. xxv.)

CHAPTER XIX

THE GRAVES OF THE NINTH–TENTH DYNASTIES

127. As in the previous period, the main cemeteries of this age were 500, 5000, and the camp area with the adjoining spurs to the north 1900, 10,100, 102,000. A few isolated graves were found in 900 (to the north), 5200 (close to Mostagedda), and 3900, 2800 (south of the headland).

All graves which contained new types of pottery or beads, or were otherwise of interest, will be found registered on pls. xlvii, xlviii. The following notes are supplementary.

Many graves which contained few or no objects, but are presumably of this period, were recorded but are not registered. Their numbers are: Area 100 (ten), 200 (two), 500 (ten), 600 (twenty-five), 700 (fifty-four), 900 (two), 1600 (one), 1700 (fourteen), 1800 (nine), 1900 (one), 3900 (one), 5000 (five), 5100 (four), 101,000 (one), 10,200 (two).

103. The scarab (pl. lx, 67) was at the right hand.

104. Not registered. Chamber on south, male in attitude $8D_{11}$, with two pots close to the head, 23r and 24p.

108. Not registered. Baby with golden-brown hair in a wooden box painted red. Strings of blue faience ring beads at neck.

119. Not registered. Old male with traces of stuccoed mask painted black with white lines and red bead collar. One lumbar vertebra injured or malformed.

506. Not registered. Unsexed body in chamber on north. West of the coffin was a small dish, 3r, containing tubers (see notes at end of Chapter XX). A large sherd lying alongside had perhaps once covered it.

537. Not registered. Male (?) with remains of wooden head-rest.

544. The most elaborate burial that we found of the period. The whole chamber had collapsed before any robbing had taken place. In fact, the compacted sand in which the chamber had been excavated was so treacherous that one side fell in and tons of soil covered the burial a few minutes after I had finished examining and recording it: a very lucky escape. The chamber entrance had been bricked up in the usual way. The coffin had been covered with white stucco, but owing to its complete decay, no signs of inscription could be detected. The body, that of a young female, lay extended, hands over pelvis, on the left side. (For

cloth see Chapter XXI.) On each wrist was a bangle of gold (or perhaps electrum), and a bracelet of beads of blue faience and electrum, one steatite cylinder, and a tiny blue faience amulet (man with palms, debased). At the neck were several strings of very small ring beads of carnelian, electrum, and silver threaded together (see notes at end of Chapter XX). Round the waist were masses of ring beads of white egg-shell, pinkish-grey sea(?)-shell, blue faience and black faience, with sixteen carnelian beads, mostly barrel shaped. These beads formed six strings: two of blue faience and shell, two of black faience and shell, one of shell and carnelian, and one of shell only. The sections which could be noted ran as follows: two or three blue and one white alternating; runs of plain blue and then blue and white; two black and one white; three black and three white; eleven white and one carnelian. Down in the grave the white shell beads could not be distinguished from the pink.

In front of the head was the alabaster vase, and the mirror leaning against the side of the coffin, tang upwards. Outside the coffin, east of the head end, were five pots (two of type 30l). The toilet pot 81j was sealed with mud, and under it was the usual rough quartzite paint-grinder. In the dish 7e were bones of a young calf, four legs and feet, shoulder, and five ribs. With the pottery were fifteen scraps of rough bread-pots, none joining; they had served as covers to the other vessels.

554. Coffin painted bluish grey. The plaque pl. lx, 44) was at the neck with the other beads and amulets. One pot (24s) was outside the coffin, the other two (one a toilet pot with mud stopper) were inside, all three near the head.

556. The pot, 26h, was outside the head end of the coffin. The other four were 20 cms. below the level of the mouth of the shaft, standing on a step cut in the north side. There were actually two steps, both 20 cms. deep and 25 cms. wide, before the vertical face of the shaft was reached. These four little vases were covered with a white coating, and one was painted with red splashes in imitation of some stone such as granite. One glazed steatite cylinder bead at neck.

565. Date doubtful, perhaps earlier. The bowl was under the head, which was covered by the inverted base of a large jar. The body lay semi-contracted head to south.

591. Not registered. Coffin painted blue outside, white in. Female, attitude 8F, with several plaits, not disturbed. At the neck were a few blue faience and one carnelian ring beads, and four decayed amulets of wood, possibly two Taurts ($21m_{16}$) and one infant ($3l_3$). The two pots (66h and g) were in the filling.

128. *655.* Not registered. Male with one pot. He had received a severe blow between the eyes.

658. Not registered. Girl with pig-tail.

700. Not registered. Fragments of stucco mask, and of coffin with black inscription on yellow ground and red border.

700. Not registered. Robbed male burial with traces of stucco mask.

721. There were also some animal bones (calf ?), and traces of a wooden box containing the model tools. Part of a pottery offering-table had probably been thrown in from the surface.

730. Lid of coffin painted light brown with central band of inscription in blue.

748. Plaster mask painted buff and black.

752. Not registered. Female with hair in plaits.

757. The piece of limestone with the rough inscription (pl. lxii, 16) was lying over the plundered bones. Possibly part of a very crude surface stela. It seems to contain the word *qeres* with sarcophagus determinative which occurs frequently in funerary formulæ.

763. Unusually tall male. The stuccoed coffin had vertical columns of hieratic, written in black, no doubt on the interior. One blue faience ibis amulet.

775. Not registered. Male lying on a bier (?) of reeds, rope, and bark (?), with a stick framework. (See notes at end of Chapter XX.) One pot 44m. Head disturbed.

1658. Beads from a *usekh* collar. Pieces of pottery *ḥes*-vases, probably from the surface. Two stone pounders were no doubt intrusive and belong to the Predynastic village.

1689. The bowl 16m and part of a tall stand were in the filling. The latter gives the name " Daga's son Kay," showing that they do not belong to the grave, which was that of a female.

1690. Among the copper tools is a copper tube with three eyes (pl. lxi, 1). This is the top of the mast of a boat to which the rigging was attached. It is the first piece of definite evidence that we have that some, at any rate, of the tombs of this age contained the sets of models (ships, granary, etc.) which are found in other places such as Qurna, Meir, Asyut, and Sedment. White ants are no doubt the reason for their disappearance here. (See tomb 5134 and *Q. and B. I*, p. 75.)

1693. The chamber of this tomb was noticeably well cut and squared in contrast with the rough work which is usual in these cemeteries. The same better work was also seen in 1690.

129. *1733.* Very small female with dark brown curly hair. Sherd from a spouted pot lying on chest. Necklace of beads with the larger ones in the centre. Pot close to head.

1742. Signs of spinal arthritis. Hair sandy. (For cloth see Chapter XXI.)

1746. Chamber on south, well cut. Brick walling unusually plastered on the outside. The coffin was inscribed with a very rough black inscription (pl. lxii, 21). The five pots (two of type 23l) were east of the face and body. Broken sticks were piled in fragments over the thighs; these consisted of (1) natural rough stick, hollow, with forked root (eaten out by ants ?), 65 cms. long; (2) about eleven sticks averaging 12 cms. in length, the ends apparently bound with thread or cloth; (3) three sticks, averaging 20 cms. long, painted with black spots. We must suppose that these were deliberately broken fragments of the probably ritual sticks found in better-class graves of the period. (See notes at end of Chapter XX.)

1878. The crumbed bead and the scarab were in the centre of the necklace.

1801. Not registered. Plundered infant with a few beads. These included six spheroids of garnet, a material which came back into fashion in the Middle Kingdom.

1812. Not registered. Female with small plaits, and with small blue and green faience ring beads in the hair.

1813. A small grave containing scraps of a coffin painted blue. The grave had been used apparently as a dump for pots, twelve in all. There were two of type 8f and three of 37d.

1823. The small toilet pot 81w, with mud sealing, was behind the head. The other two pots were outside the coffin, before the face.

1955. Both scarabs were at the neck with the beads.

130. *5001.* The *Mutela* shell contained black *koḥl* paste. The quartzite grinder was with the pot behind the head.

5002. A dump of nineteen pots in the mouth of a shaft. There were five of type 23l, two of 24p, three of 30b, and three of 54c.

5005. A similar collection of fourteen pots in a shaft. There were two of type 8g.

5006. Female with greyish plaits. The scarabs (pl. lx) were at the neck (72, 77), at left hand (76), and on left wrist (61).

5007. Chamber closed with stone walling. Cartonnage mask painted red and green. Pot close to head, containing leaves and twigs of sycomore fig (see notes at end of Chapter XX). Quartzite grinder with galena.

5008. Silver finger-ring. The scarab and cowroid were at the hand.

5014. The scarab was at the hands, and the axe-blade against the left thigh.

5032. Scarab at hand.

5034. Not registered. Coffin painted blue on the inside.

5113. Not registered. Young male. Cartonnage mask painted black and yellow.

5118. Green and red stucco, probably from mask. The chisel, axe-blade, and model tools were at the foot of the coffin, some over and some under it.

5122. A large number of pots and sherds were collected in this thoroughly plundered grave, having mostly come from surface offerings. One sherd was inscribed; and there were many fragments of big jars and bowls which could not be typed or drawn. There were five of 95a, six of 66k, parts of three (?) 14d, and several of types 8e and g.

5130. Not registered. Female with cartonnage mask. Pot 35l and two of $89g_2$ in the shaft filling. Necklace of blue faience ring and steatite cylinder beads with carnelian rings at intervals. Amulets $15d_6$, $15h_{12}$, and $73p_3$.

5134. Not registered. Loose in the sand was the statuette of a man in very decayed wood, standing feet together with white cap and white kilt, no doubt from a set of models.

CHAPTER XX

SUMMARY OF THE FOURTH TO TENTH DYNASTIES

131. It is not intended here to go into any detailed description of the different types of tombs, burials, and objects of the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate period. The various subjects have been discussed very fully in *Qau and Badari I* and *II*, and there is no reason to modify any of the main conclusions there arrived at. A few minor points of

interest are indicated below. In the forthcoming publication of the work at Matmar (1930, 1931), where further material for a study of this period was obtained, it is hoped to give statistics of tomb types, attitudes of burials, and so on, for the whole four seasons' excavations combined. Since *Qau and Badari* was published, Reisner's *Provincial Cemetery of the Pyramid Age* has appeared. In this elaborate publication of a series of graves from the Girga District, not far from Badari, the conclusions arrived at are practically the same as ours. There is, however, one criticism to make, and that is that the dating of the graves has been determined mainly by the tomb-type or by cemetery grouping. It seems that a safer plan is to take every possible criterion in conjunction: tomb-type, attitude of bodies, pottery, seal-amulets, beads, and other objects, and to date a burial by the consideration of all those together. There was certainly no sudden change from the use of, let us say, the tombs with chamber on west to those with chamber on north, or from one to another of their sub-types. Still more is it unsafe to infer that because most of the graves in a cemetery are of the VIth Dynasty that all of them are. To take one instance: grave N971 (p. 356) can hardly be of the VIth Dynasty; the type of tomb, the attitude, the beads, the alabaster vase, and the paint palette are all definitely of the IXth–Xth Dynasties or even later.

The Tombs. The only tombs with square shafts were situated in Cemetery 1300 of the IVth and Vth Dynasty, where there was good limestone. None was found in the other cemeteries where the soil was gravelly or sandy, and where the graves were either very poor (such as pot burials) or of later date.

The walling-up of the chambers was usually of brick; but rough walls of stones and mud were much more common than they were at Qau and Badari. The examples are 312 (ivth dyn.), 1209 (vth), 1431 (vith), 539, 636, 637, 643, 778, 797 (vii–viiith), and 642, 1766, 5007 (ix–xth). One tomb (1912, viiith) was walled up with blocks of *ṭafl* (marl). The use of stones in place of brick is in keeping with the poorer nature of the graves as compared with those at Qau where the people of the provincial capital (Antæopolis) were buried.

Some of the tomb chambers of the latest period were much better cut than the earlier ones; and in one the walling was carefully plastered with mud.

The Coffins. Of the one hundred and seventeen burials ascribed to the IVth Dynasty, thirty-five had been covered with large pottery jars, and in one of these (2635) two pots had been used (pl. lxiii). Thirty-two bodies were laid in the ground with nothing except cloth wrappings; but they had often been protected by stones or bricks placed round and over them in a haphazard way. Nineteen were in wooden coffins, one in a pottery coffin with no lid, and one in an unbaked clay cist with a lid having two loop handles on the top. Six were in a kind of basket coffin made of reeds or twigs, and ten others had reeds with them, but apparently in the form of matting only. The remaining thirteen burials were disturbed and the type of coffin or wrapping was not determined.

Of the Vth Dynasty we have records of seventy-six graves. Thirty-nine contained wooden coffins. Four burials were in reed baskets, and four covered with reed matting. There was one burial under a pot, and twelve were apparently unprotected in any way. The other sixteen burials were too disturbed for the coverings to be made out.

Of the two hundred and twenty-six recorded interments of the VIth Dynasty, nearly all were seen to have been in wooden coffins with the exception of a few that had been thoroughly disturbed, and twenty-three others which had been buried in some other manner. Of these, sixteen were placed in the ground with no protection (except no doubt a cloth wrapping), four were in "coffins" composed of reeds and rope, one lay on a bier of sticks, one on fine reed matting, and one was covered with matting.

Of graves attributed to the VIIth–VIIIth Dynasties we recorded one hundred and ninety-eight. Seven were simply placed in the bare ground, three had rush matting with them, one was wrapped in matting and rope, and two were bound up in coarse rope matting. All the rest were definitely in wooden coffins, or presumably so; occasionally they were too plundered for the wood to be detected with certainty.

Of the two hundred and twenty-one burials of the IXth–Xth Dynasties, nine were devoid of covering, except the presumed cloth wrapping or garment. Four were in "coffins" of reeds, twigs, and rope, reeds and rope, or sticks, reeds, and rope. Four had rush matting with them, and one rope matting. The remainder were in wooden coffins, or presumably so: but the wood had nearly always left traces.

All the burials which were not definitely or presumably in coffins were in simple graves or in the shafts of tombs. Being of the very poorest people,

there was not much by which to date them in most cases except the context in which they were found. Very possibly some of them are really earlier than stated in the previous paragraphs. If we bear this in mind, the following table will show how the prosperity of the country, or at any rate of this locality, to judge from the funerary furniture, increased from the IVth Dynasty to the Xth. The figures given are percentages of each kind of burial to the total number of recorded graves in each period.

	IVth	Vth	VIth	VII–VIIIth	IX–Xth
Bare burials .	30·8	20·0	7·0	3·5	4·1
Pots, matting, etc. . .	50·9	15·0	3·1	3·0	4·1
Coffins . .	18·3	65·0	89·9	93·5	91·8
Total number	104	60	226	198	221

132. *The Bodies.* The hair-colour was noted in thirty-nine instances; of these three were black, nineteen brown or dark brown, five red-brown, sandy, or ginger; and twelve light brown to yellow or golden. The five reddish were all of the IVth Dynasty, and so were five of the light brown or yellow. This may be due to a fair strain in the population which was gradually dying out. It is true that the hair could be recorded only in the shallower graves, where the bodies were in a much better state of preservation, and that the graves of the early period were mainly near the surface. But of seventeen IVth Dynasty examples, ten were fair or reddish as against six brown and one black. The occurrence of reddish and fair hair amongst the Badarians has already been referred to.

Only one instance of grey hair was observed, an old woman of the IXth Dynasty (5006).

Beards were seen on ten bodies and moustaches on three. One still retained his body hair. These were almost all early burials, and it may be that the custom of shaving the face gradually became more universal. This would agree with the fact that moustaches are shown on painted statues of the IIIrd and IVth Dynasties (i.e. Rahotep), but not on later ones.

Women rarely wore their hair in plaits; only six cases were noted, one VIth, one VIIIth, and four IXth Dynasty. Children, presumably females, and one adult female were found with a plaited pig-tail at the back of the head (three vith, two viiith, and one ixth dynasty). For reliefs of the Old Kingdom showing this fashion see Selim Hassan, *Excavations at Giza 1930–31*, pp. 23, 26.

Four children, no doubt boys, were found with plaited side-locks, all of the Vth or VIth Dynasty. In one case it was noted as being on the left side. The age of the wearers was unluckily not recorded.

Recorded injuries were few and far between. One male (2213, vth) had suffered a severe head injury which had healed; another (655, ixth) had received a blow between the eyes; and a third had a damaged lumbar vertebra (119 ixth). Two ankylosed spines were observed (1742, 2213).

133. *The Pottery.* There is very little to add to the description of the pottery in *Qau and Badari II*. A few new types, or rather sub-types, are drawn on pls. li–liii; they have been given type numbers which dovetail in with those in the *Corpus* in that book. Forms which have already been published there are listed on pl. liv with their tomb numbers. No attempt had been made to resequence, as it was found that the original sequencing very well stood the test of the groups found in the new tombs.

The only "bread-pot" that was found, 6e, was outside the untouched walled-up chamber of 312 (ivth). The chamber was cut in a slope, with next to no shaft, and the position in which the pot was found agrees with the suggestion that these bread-pots were surface offerings.

A few new types were added to the interesting series of spouted jugs, 90–94. There was, however, as before, no evidence that the degradation of form could be used as a guide to date.

More examples of the tall *ḥes*-vases and stands were found, types 95, 96, all of the IXth–Xth Dynasty and often inscribed with the name and parentage of the deceased. One early stand with triangular holes, of the IVth Dynasty, is shown on pl. xliv, 11. In no case was any found in an undisturbed chamber; their broken and weathered condition was ample proof of their having been originally placed on the surface at the grave-side. The unusual type 96z (pl. liii) with the saucer and stand combined shows that the stands were used for food offerings, while the *ḥes*-vases were for drink. That the stands were less common than the vases implies that the food was frequently offered in a simple dish, without support. Special attention should be given to the remarkable vase of black pottery with incised designs filled in with white in the shape of a basket with conical lid (pl. lxiv, 25; pl. lix, 4), which is well dated to the VIth Dynasty. This form of basket is almost

certainly of Nubian, or at any rate southern, origin; and it lends colour to the suggestion that this incised black pottery, which appears in Egypt at very varying dates, is all of southern origin. (See C. M. FIRTH, *Arch. Survey of Nubia, 1909–10*, p. 9, note; G. A. REISNER, *do. 1907–8*, p. 319.)

Many instances were noted, especially in Cemetery 500–700, of vessels being covered with a sherd of rough pottery. Examples are 43m (610), 43n (611), 43r (618), 26m (628), 26q, 43n (637), all VIIth–VIIIth Dynasty; 30l, 39n (544), IXth–Xth Dynasty. The great majority of the instances occur in the former period. Ordinary clay sealings were also occasionally found.

134. *The Potmarks.* These are drawn on pl. lxviii; the type-number of each pot is given. All are scratched on the pot after baking ("Owner"). Considering the number of pots found, the marks are very rare. The only mark of any note is the first, which is found twice in the IXth Dynasty, from different areas, once on a drop-shaped pot and once on a *ḥes*-vase. One mud sealing found loose had marks on the under side which resembled potmarks (pl. lxii, 13).

The Contents of the Pots. Where these were noted they were generally found to be a very small amount of brown organic matter, probably lees of wine or beer; plain mud also occurred frequently. A few pot-contents were examined by experts with the following results (for details see end of this chapter).

Pot 3r (506, ixth) *Cyperus esculentus* tubers.
Pot 23r (104, ixth) Fragments of vegetable tissue.
Pot 24p (104, ixth) Fatty residue.
Pot 27k (5007, ixth) Leaves and twigs of sycomore fig.
Pot 43k (1768, ixth) Upper part, natron and resin. Lower part, resinous nodules.
Pot 80g (1412, vth) Resinous nodules.
Pot $80w_2$ (3540, vth) Oil or fat.
Pot 82a (101, viiith) Fat.
Pot 82n (1952, vith) Beetle remains.
Pot 86e (509, vith) Beetle remains.
Pot $88b_2$ (1412, vth) Resinous material.

A point of interest is the contents of the squat pots (types 80–89), which are almost all found in graves of females, and often associated closely with toilet objects. The resinous contents in the earliest specimens calls to mind the connection between resin and malachite in the Predynastic graves. Two later examples contain fatty matter; two others held beetle remains, probably insects which had completely consumed a similar organic compound (as in the gold cartouche-shaped ointment box of Tut-ankh-amen). The fat thus indicated may have been mixed with powdered galena to form the commonly used eye-paint; but there is no definite proof of this.

135. *The Amulets.* As with the pottery, the types of amulets and beads shown on pls. lvi–lviii (photos. pl. lv.) are supplementary to the *Corpus* in *Qau and Badari II*. Two new main classes have been added; these are:

11. Other Human Parts.
43. Turtles.

The sub-class, 31B, Foxes, is also new. It must be pointed out here that Class 24 in the *Corpus* requires revision. It is now recognised that at least section H are certainly not bovine heads but human figures with bow-legs of the infantile Ptah-Sokar type. They have all to be looked at upside down, and should have been placed in Class 3, section L or P.

The use of wood for making amulets seems to be a new feature. One dog, type $15r_4$, comes from grave 5105 (vith).

In *Qau and Badari II* the greatest number of types of amulets coming from one burial was twenty-four. This record is easily beaten by the forty varieties with the child in 10,002 (vith). On the other hand, we found strings of one kind of amulet such as the lions, dogs, hands, scorpions, human heads, and women at Qau.

The Beads. See Register pls. xlix, xlixA, and pls. lvii and lviii for additions to the *Corpus* in *Qau and Badari II*. Perhaps the most remarkable of the new types are the ribbed pendants of wood (pl. lviii, $89g_{15}$, g_{16}), which are unique in form and material. Another new material is lead; part of a large barrel bead, split and corroded, was found with beads and amulets of the VIth Dynasty in 1944, a shallow grave. This was, however, thoroughly disturbed, and it is not impossible that the bead is intrusive. (See notes at the end of the chapter.)

Occurrences of Gold. In *Qau and Badari I*, p. 76, an endeavour was made to show how the general level of prosperity, as evidenced by the presence of gold amulets and beads, gradually rose from the IVth Dynasty to the IXth. As a check on this, the same calculations have been made for the tombs at Mostagedda. The number of tombs containing

gold (or electrum) amulets and beads was eighteen, distributed over the various periods as follows:

Period	Number of graves	Percentage to total number	Percentage to number in each period
ivth	1	5·6	·8
vth	2	11·1	2·6
vith	2	11·1	·9
vii–viiith	9	50·0	4·5
ix–xth	4	22·2	1·8
	18	100·0	

If we take the number of different types of gold amulets and beads, we get the following figures:

Period	Number of types	Percentage
ivth	5	12·2
vth	5	12·2
vith	9	22·0
vii–viiith	12	29·3
ix–xth	10	24·3
	41	100·0

A further indication of increased prosperity in the later periods is shown by the number of robbed and unrobbed graves; all tombs, both registered and unregistered, are included.

Period	Plundered	Percentage	Intact	Total
ivth	19	16	98	117
vth	34	45	42	76
vith	116	51	110	226
vii–viiith	113	57	85	198
ix–xth	131	59	90	221

Although it may be argued that the guarding of cemeteries became careless in times when there was no strong central government, the figures indicate, without much doubt, that as time went on, the burials became more and more worth robbing.

The Shells. The various kinds used for threading are detailed in the Bead Register, pls. xlix, xlixA. The commonest shell was the sliced *Nassa*; these were found in two graves of the IVth Dynasty, two of the Vth, nine of the VIth, and one each of the VIIth–VIIIth and IXth–Xth Dynasties. This agrees with the generally early date of these shells at Qau. *Conus* occurred three times in the VIth (once on the ankles, 785), and once in each other period. *Nerita* were found in five graves of all dates, and cowries in four graves of the Vth and VIth Dynasties. One or two examples of *Purpura*, *Trochus*, *Petunculus*, *Cardium*, and *Columbella* are confined to the IVth and Vth Dynasties, except the last, which turned up in one grave of the IXth Dynasty (5009).

136. *The Stone Vases.* These are mostly shown in the tomb-groups pls. lxiii–lxvii; the few others are drawn on pl. lxi. Nearly all are of alabaster; two of the IVth Dynasty are of diorite (pl. lxi, 22, 23), one of the Vth Dynasty is of black and white porphyry (pl. lxiii, 12), one of the VIth is of syenite (pl. lxiv, 26), one of the VIIIth is of limestone (pl. lxvi, 8), as is the table of the IVth Dynasty (pl. lxiii, 2).

The two little bowls of the Vth and VIth Dynasties, in igneous rocks, seem to be survivals from a much earlier period; similar examples occurred at Qau (*Q. and B. I*, pl. xxvi, 3–6). The fact that such antiques were buried in graves is to be remembered when burials are being dated by stone vessels.

The alabaster vases follow the usual types, the collar-necks prevail in the Vth–VIth Dynasties, with poor broken specimens in the VIIth–VIIIth. The best example is pl. lxiii, 5, with its carefully made neck and good flat base, of the Vth Dynasty. The ugly little squat vases, pl. lxi, 28, 31, are of the IXth–Xth Dynasties, the precursors of the well-known *koḥl*-pots of the Middle Kingdom.

The stone vases of the IVth Dynasty, from six graves, were all buried with five males and one child, probably male. All those of the succeeding periods were with women (eighteen graves) or children, presumably female (three graves). Four was the largest number in one group, with the exception of the astonishing collection of thirteen with one child (10,002). The vases were placed in wooden boxes in 3540 (vth), 532, 668, 785, 10,008, 10,020, and 10,021 (vith).

One little collar-necked vase (pl. lxiii, 18) had a thin inner coating of black material on one side, probably showing that the contents were more or less liquid when the vase was buried. This has been identified as a resin (see notes at the end of the chapter).

137. *The Seal-amulets.* See pl. lx, where fifty-one cylinders, buttons, and plaques, and thirty early scarabs are drawn. They have been arranged in the same order as on pls. xxxii–xxxiv of *Qau and Badari I*, as far as possible. It was found that the sequencing established in the earlier work was fully borne out, and there is no modification of any importance to be

made. The general order is cylinders (1, 2), pyramids (3–7), buttons with edge-to-edge ridge at the back (8–17), shanks (18–33), animals and animal heads (34–42), plaques, hemi-cylinders, and ovals (43–51), flat scarabs (52–59), and tall and other scarabs (60–81). The shield-shaped 17 is rather an anomaly; the shape agrees with the date of the tomb in which it was found (IXth–Xth Dynasties), but the ridge back and the material (bone) are almost always of the VIth Dynasty at latest. The three small round seal-amulets, 14–16, have been placed with the ridge backs, but are later in date and have more affinity with the rounded backs 46–51. The double button, 26, is unique in our excavations; there is a similar one of bone in the Cairo Museum (Reg. No. 52,072), and I bought a small bone button joined side by side to an open hand to form one amulet.

Of the carved backs we have the man's head (34); the dog with head turned back (35); lion (36); frog (37); hippopotamus heads (39–41); and double lion (?) head (42). The *uzat* (43) is like the Qau example (pl. xxxiv, 203), and the four-lobed plaque (45) like the Qau 209.

With the scarabs there is a very curious form with vertically fluted back (52), which may be compared with the actual beetle-case shown below it (see Dr. L. Keimer's remarks at the end of this chapter).

The materials of the seal-amulets of the Old Kingdom is almost always steatite, other stone, or bone, rarely faience. In the later periods, steatite is still very usual, other stone and ivory very rare, and faience frequent.

The designs are varied, and await a detailed and comprehensive study. Many are so debased as to be unintelligible without better examples for comparison. My wife has drawn several hundreds, not only from our own excavations, but from various public and private collections; and it is hoped that these will some day be published. It may then be possible to classify the designs and perhaps form some idea of their origin and meaning. One or two drawings on pl. lx might have been better arranged. No. 4, if turned round counter-clockwise, is seen to be Taurt; 6 is a quadruped (pig or bear ?); 9 is two hornets. No. 3 may be a bird; 20, two oryx; 28, a crocodile. In 35 there is a very clear figure of a captive, quite distinct from the seated man (one hand up, legs generally separated) with which it is sometimes confused (31, 45, 63, 64, 65; see PETRIE, *Buttons and Design Scarabs*, p. 4, pl. i, 4–7). One button with the *ankh* and two hawks, 10, is the only example of this design from the Badari district; unfortunately it was pilfered from the work before it had been recorded; it was recovered from the thief during the following summer, but the exact grave from which it had come could not be decided. The three-lotus pattern occurs on the early scarabs (65–68); these are all of the IXth–Xth Dynasties, except 65, which seems to be a little earlier. The scrolls, so typical of the Middle Kingdom, are seen on 69–72 and are probably about XIth Dynasty. The cross-hatched pointed oval, which seems to be a characteristic of the later Intermediate scarabs, forms part of the designs on 63 (?), 64, 68, and 67 (not hatched).

The position on the body in which the seal-amulets (including scarabs) were found is almost always the neck (thirty-five examples). Two were quite separate from the body, with the toilet objects (2, 37). Eleven were at the hand or wrist, and of these nine were scarabs; four were at the right, and two at the left hand or wrist.

In five graves there was a combination of scarabs and other seal-amulets (105, 551, 1706, 1820 (all VIIth–VIIIth Dynasties), and 1823, a little later). These scarabs are all of the flat type except the two from 105. Scarabs occurred in the same grave as true buttons twice (105 and 1820); this is the first time we have found this combination.

As at Qau and Badari, the graves in which seal-amulets were found were almost entirely of females (or of children, presumably females); four scarabs were found with men (three being of the Xth–XIth Dynasties), and one hemi-cylinder (566); but this last was found in the filling with some beads, and quite possibly did not belong to the burial.

138. *The Tools and Weapons.* One spear-head (pl. lxii, 1) is of the VIIth–VIIIth Dynasties, and is like the VIth Dynasty example from Qau and Badari (pl. xxxviii). The other weapons all come from the IXth–XIth graves, and consist of two axe-heads (lxii, 4, and lxvii, 12), and three long scalloped blades (pl. lxii, 2, 3). All these come from the graves of males as far as could be determined.

The only tools of interest are the razors (pl. lxi, 10–13). They were found in two graves (901, 1610), the narrow and broad forms occurring together in each. One grave was apparently of a female. Similar forms were found with the jewels of Princess Meryt (J. DE MORGAN, *Foulles à Dahchour*, 1894, p. 72) and Princess Sat-hathor-iunut (BRUNTON, *Lahun I*, pls. x, xi). A narrow razor also came from

a woman's grave at Qau (*Q. and B. I*, pl. xxxviii, 19). The copper needle (pl. lxi, 16) is perhaps of the VIth Dynasty; but as it was found loose, and the graves around, though largely of Old Kingdom date, were also occasionally Predynastic and Badarian, its date is not certain. The little chisel (pl. lxi, 17) was found in the filling of a grave of doubtful date, and may be part of a set of models, but it is rather larger and heavier than those belonging to the sets of models that we found.

Nine sets of model tools (and weapons) are shown on pl. lxi. All belong to the IXth–XIth Dynasties; the graves were of men in four instances; in the others the sex could not be decided. At Sedment there was often a close connection between the model tools and the wooden models of granaries, ships, etc., though not always (BRUNTON, *Sedment I*, p. 13). Although at Mostagedda there was hardly any woodwork left, owing to the ravages of termites and damp, we must suppose that the usual sets of models of the IXth–XIth Dynasties had once existed, and there is proof of this in the copper sheathing of a mast-head with eyes for the rigging in pl. lxi, 1.

The sets call for little comment. Most of them consist of carpenters' tools—hatchets, adzes, chisels, and saws. But there are scalloped axes (1, 7), spear-heads (2, from a boat ?), a mirror (8, cp. *Q. and B. I*, p. 62), a bowl with handles (9), and a saucer (9). The two cylindrical pieces with rows of little bosses (7, 8) may come from the hafting of actual weapons, like *Qau and Badari I*, pl. xxxviii, 12, 13. A curious implement (pl. lxi, 1) with two projections is at present a puzzle.

Copper box-eyes were found in five graves of the VIth Dynasty, all of females (532, 638, 668, 785, 10,020). Trinket boxes were also noticed in five other graves of the Vth and VIth Dynasties, all of females or children (3540, 10,008, 10,021, 10,024, 10,030. See *Qau and Badari I*, p. 60.

139. *The Mirrors.* Only nine were found, compared with fifty-nine at least at Qau and Badari; this is another indication how much poorer as a whole the cemeteries were. Two are shown on pl. lxi, and the rest are with the tomb-groups, pls. lxiii–vii. Three are of the Vth Dynasty, when mirrors as a rule are rare. One of them (pl. lxiii, 9) has once had a new tang added to it to replace the original, which had been broken off. There was no trace left of handles, which had presumably been of wood now decayed. Eight of the mirrors were with women; in the other grave there were no bones left to sex. In 242 the mirror was with the toilet vases behind the knees; otherwise it was before the face (511, 544, 3540, 10,008B), or at the hands near the pelvis (5006, 5116).

The Head-rests. Very few of these were detected, the wood having completely decayed away. Two made of natural branches were found in 1304 (vth) and 1417 (vith); a similar one from 11,803 (viiith) is drawn on pl. lxii, 15. A better example, of the three-piece type, came from Cemetery 500 (pl. lxii, 14).

The head of a tightly contracted female in a twig coffin was resting on a heap of vegetable matter, perhaps a chaff pillow (2638, ivth); while not far from it was another female (2677, ivth) with a chaff pillow; but this grave may possibly be Badarian.

The Grinders and Palettes. The small rough pieces of quartzite-sandstone which were used to grind the face-paint (generally black, rarely red) were found in fourteen graves, all of females as far as could be judged. One was of the VIth Dynasty, six of the VIIth–VIIIth, and seven of the IXth–Xth. Galena was found with one in 5007 (ixth).

Three of the shaped palettes (pl. lxii, 12; lxvii, 10, 14) follow the grinders, and all fall into the Xth–XIth Dynasties period. A pebble was found with one (748).

140. *The Faience Vases.* Two little blue faience vases (pl. lxvi, 9, 11) are of the VIIth–VIIIth Dynasties; they both have a decoration of black spots. In one the black is applied thickly and makes raised blobs (cp. *Q. and B. I*, pl. xxix, 1, 3). A third blue faience vase (pl. lxi, 33) came from a plundered grave, 5117, with a few beads which are difficult to date; but judging from its goblet form, resembling some pottery types (*Sedment I*, pl. xxix, 30), it should be of the IXth–Xth Dynasties.

The Horn Vases. A pair of collar-necked vases made of horn were found in 10,020 (vith). They imitate the alabaster forms, and are, I believe, unique (pl. lxiv, 20). They were found with a toilet spoon (pl. lxiv, 23) in a box near the woman's head, while the usual alabaster vases were in a box at her feet.

The Toilet Shells. In the IVth Dynasty graves we found four examples of these. In 2638 a small bivalve shell contained malachite; in 2820 were several *Mutela*, some of them with malachite; in 2901 a *Spatha* contained grey paste; and in 2677 was a scoop cut from a large shell. In later times

Mutela shells were occasionally found (10,022 vith, 1851 viiith, 5001 ixth), the last containing *koḥl* paste. In 642 (ixth) were two small *Spatha*. These were with females in the seven cases where the body could be sexed. They were doubtless used for mixing the powdered paint with some adhesive medium.

The Spoons and Spatulæ. Pl. lxi, 15, 21; pl. lxiv, 14, 22–24; pl. lxv, 18. Five of these were of the VIth Dynasty, and all were found in conjunction with alabaster or horn toilet vases. In grave 10,020, where three were found, one was in a box with the two horn vases, and the other two in another box with the alabasters. No doubt they were used for extracting the contents in small quantities; and their use may imply that the unguent was viscous rather than liquid. Two are simple little spoons of bone or ivory; one is in the form of a hand. The other two are spatulæ, the one plain, the other with a decorated end pierced for suspension. The two examples of the later periods are spatulæ, plain slips of bone with rounded ends.

The Other Toilet Objects. In grave 1610 (viiith) was a flat piece of slate (pl. lxi, 14) for use as a hone with the two razors. In 1904 (viiith) was a fish-spine (*Lates niloticus*), apparently used as a pick (*Q. and B. I*, p. 66). The flint flake found with the pot burial 3601 (vth) was found inside the pot; but the burial had been disturbed, and it may not be contemporary.

141. *The Bracelets*. Four women (or children) had horn bracelets, generally one on each wrist, 243, 3540 (vth), 502, 10,002 (vith). One is drawn pl. lxiii, 15. There is a possibility that the material is tortoise-shell rather than horn. A small child, 2821 (ivth), had three ivory bangles on the right wrist and four on the left. Another child, 685 (vith), had bracelets of fibre and hair. The young girl of 544 (ixth) had a bangle on each wrist made of thick gold wire doubled and forming a reef knot in the centre (pl. lxvii, 3); these seem to be of a pattern which has not been found before.

The Finger-rings. One child, 1706 (viiith), had a ring of shell; and a young woman, 5008 (ixth–xith), one of silver (pl. lxi, 20), like those at Qau (*Q. and B. I*, p. 67) of the same period.

142. *The Offerings*. In five graves animal bones were found, the remnants of meat offerings. In 2677 (ivth ?) a leg-bone of a calf was lying under the head. In 689 (vth) a horn-core and a jaw-bone were lying in the south-west corner of the coffin, perhaps fallen from the lid; the burial was not sexed, but it should have been female, to judge from the presence of alabaster vases; there were no beads, however. In 1209 (vth) a complete hind-leg of a calf, with hoof and hair remaining, had been placed on the lid of the coffin, which was also of a female. The placing of meat on the lid in the Vth Dynasty was also noticed at Qau (*Q. and B. I*, p. 67). In 542 (viiith) the small leg-bones of a sheep (?) were in the bowl 3r, and in 544 (ixth) in the bowl 7e were four legs, one shoulder, and five ribs of a calf. Both these last were female burials.

The Offering-tables. Pottery trays of offerings must have been commonly placed at the grave-side in the IXth–XIth Dynasties, as we often found scraps loose in the fillings of shafts of plundered tombs with the weathered fragments of *ḥes*-vases and stands. One of these trays is drawn on pl. lxii, 11, where a calf's head and ribs are shown in relief on the edge. What may be an object of the same kind is pl. lxii, 10, part of a pottery bowl with two small holes in the base and an object in relief which is impossible to identify. It has two little projections at one end and a raised tail at the other. Exactly the same thing is shown modelled in clay, pl. xxiv, 30. Both were found loose and the dates ascribed to them are quite uncertain, being judged from the cemeteries in which they were found.

143. *The Other Objects*. In a few graves were objects of unknown use which therefore cannot be classified. In 1301 (ivth) was a stone ring 3 cms. in diameter with a small hole in the centre. In 2673 (ivth), an untouched grave, were four lumps of ivory of different sizes, more like knuckle-bones than anything else, perhaps part of a game. In 2240 (vth), unrobbed, placed inside the coffin behind the head, was a piece of very coarse pottery 23 cms. long, 9 cms. across, and 2 cms. thick, ends quite rough, looking like the quarter-section of a drain-pipe. In 526 (vith), placed in the pot, were four slips of wood and one of ivory. In 10,015 (vith) was a pierced disk of bone 3·3 cms. in diameter, one side convex, the other flat, like a knob from a box. In 1746 (ixth) were fifteen pieces of thin stick which have been described in the notes on the grave. The pottery boats of the IVth Dynasty, pl. xliv, 9, 10, have already been referred to (see sect. 120).

The Minerals. Malachite was found in two graves of the IVth Dynasty (2638, 2820), and galena in two of the VIth (785, 10,002), and one of the IXth (5007), which agrees with the well-known

change from the green eye-paint of the earliest times to the black, which was almost invariable later. (See also under *Toilet Shells* above.)

The Inscriptions. These are all given on pl. lxii, 5–9, 16–21. All except 16 and 21 were incised on the pottery *ḥes*-vases or stands. It is interesting to note that in one case, 18, the inscription was made during the process of manufacture, before the red wash was applied to the surface. This implies that these pots were specially made for each burial.

For the transliterations given in the plate I have to thank Prof. Battiscombe Gunn. No. 5 is " Ankhu son of Dekhu." No. 6 " H . . . daughter of Rehet." Here the two determinatives should be transliterated as females and not males. No. 8 is " Ḥetep-ankh." Nos. 19, 20 are " Kay son of Daga." No. 16 has been referred to (sect. 128). No. 21 from the east side of a coffin contains a funerary formula to Osiris " Khent-amenti, the Great God, Lord of Abydos."

Identifications

144. *Botanical*. 506 (ixth–xith). " *Cyperus esculentus*."—Hort. Section, Giza.

600 (vith). " *Ricinus communis*."—Hort. Section, Giza.

775 (ixth). " Possibly straw of *Triticum* sp., except one large piece."—Kew.

1746 (ixth). " Twigs of *Tamarix* sp., one shaped stick of *Acacia* sp., stem of a grass."—Kew.

1952 (vith). " Cannot be identified."—Hort. Section, Giza.

2638 (ivth). " *Ceruana pratensis* Forsk. (Compositæ.)"—Kew.

5007 (ixth–xith). "Twigs and leaves of *Ficus sycomorus* L."—Kew. " Cannot be identified." —Hort. Section, Giza.

Natural History. 509 (vith). " Beetle, *Tribolium castanium*."—Hort. Section, Giza.

1827 (ixth). " *Scaurus puncticollis* Sol. D'autres exemples de la même espèce ont été trouvé à Maadi (protohist.) et par Samy Gabra à Touna el Gebel près d'une momie datant de l'époque d'Antonin. La tête et le thorax se sont, dans la grande plupart des cas, détachés de l'abdomen, mais c'est un fait tout naturel; on a trouvé très souvent à côté des abdomens les têtes et les thoraces."—Dr. L. Keimer.

1952 (vith). " Not seeds, and not vegetable matter; the bodies somewhat resembling the glumes of a grass appear to be the wing-cases of a beetle or other insect."—Kew.

5009 (ixth–xith). " *Columbella pardalina*."—Dr. W. Jackson.

Chemical. 101 (viiith). " Hard thin scales of oxidised fat containing carbonate of soda."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

104 (ixth). " Fatty residue in the form of light porous lumps mixed with carbonate of soda." " A brown powder consisting of fragments of vegetable tissue and carbonate of lime."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

532 (vith). " Hard scales of black resin containing carbonate of lime."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

544 (ixth). " These are silver beads containing a little gold and copper. The exact figures for silver and gold are—silver 918 parts per 1000, gold 7 parts per 1000. The beads are rather oxidised and they contain some carbonaceous matter."—Sir H. C. H. Carpenter.

1412 (vth). " Resinous nodules containing carbonate. Saponification value of resin 272·6." " Light brown powder; a resinous deposit containing carbonate and possibly insect remains."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

1768 (ixth). " Upper part. Small composite lumps of natron and resin. Lower part. Resinous nodules containing carbonate and possibly clay. Saponification value of resin 278·6."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

1944 (vith). " Tubular bead consisting of metallic lead that is badly corroded on the surface." —A. Lucas.

3540 (vth). " This is an oil or fat that has been converted partly into fatty acids, but it is mixed with a large proportion of sand."—A. Lucas. " This appeared to consist of about 50 per cent. of fat, 12 per cent. of mineral, sandy matter, and 38 per cent. of non-fatty organic matter. As extracted by petroleum spirit, the fat was a hard tallow-like substance with saponification value 207, acid value 130, iodone value 2·8. . . . The higher fatty acids present in the fat consisted of palmitic (53 per cent.), stearic (39 per cent.), and oleic (8 per cent.)."—Drs. A. Banks and T. P. Hilditch in the *Analyst*, May 1933, p. 267. They consider that the fat was most likely animal fat, probably beef-tallow (p. 269).

145. *Abdominal Contents*. 630 (viiith). " The specimen consists of four fæcal balls, the largest of which measures 3 cms. by 2·5 by 2. The surface is grey in colour, broken by single lighter granules of a crystalline character, composed of calcium phosphate. When broken the balls are found to consist of a

brown, porous, organic mass resembling peat, in which granules of calcium phosphate are embedded. In the brown mass are blackish laminated structures, and these when carefully isolated have the appearance of dried berries. They are, however, not berried fruits but rhizomes of the ground almond (*Cyperus esculentus*), precisely similar in size and shape to those found at Naqada and shown to me by Mr. Elliot Smith. The identity of the *Cyperus* tubers is confirmed by microscopic examination; this shows, moreover, that every part except the harder outer skin had been either digested or destroyed. It is remarkable that, as in the specimens from Naqada, the petrified epidermal cells are very difficult of observation. On the addition of hydrochloric acid (HCl) the flinty skeletons of the epidermis cells with the characteristic papillæ (Duval Jouve bodies) either fall to ashes or become transparent and disappear. For this reason they are better seen in dry preparations than when mounted in Canada balsam or glycerine jelly. These remains of *Cyperus* tubers make up the great mass of the fæcal balls.

"Microscopic examination revealed further the remains of leaves of *Trichodesma africanum*, similar to those I found in Mr. Elliot Smith's specimens from Naqada and which I at that time believed to be remains of *Borrago officinalis* and described them as such. Later (*Archiv. für Geschichte der Medezin 1919*, Vol. XI, p. 256) I revised my opinion and identified these remains as of the leaves of *Trichodesma*, because this member of the *Borraginaceæ* grows wild in the neighbourhood of the find and is identical with the Naqada specimens. In the present specimen these leaves form an appreciable addition to the *Cyperus* tubers.

"In addition to these two ingredients there are certain petrified cells and cell-groups similar to those I have observed in Mr. Elliot Smith's specimens, which I have not as yet succeeded in definitely placing. They are probably the remains of stalks of one of the *Cyperaceæ*, which was eaten after the manner of asparagus, but I am not yet certain of the species. Their occurrence is infrequent and the plant must have been present in the diet in small quantities only. The only grain findings are barley husks in very small quantities."

671 (viiith). "There are eight fæcal balls 1–2 cms. in diameter, of a yellowish-brown colour. Microscopic examination shows granules of calcium phosphate and, except barley, no vegetable constituent. Here, also, for causes which I do not understand, the flinty skeleton is very delicate and difficult of observation."—Dr. Fritz Netolitsky. Translated by Mrs. Linda Forster.

CHAPTER XXI

NOTES ON THE TEXTILES OF THE FOURTH TO TENTH DYNASTIES

146. For the following remarks on specimens of textiles, etc., I am much indebted to Mr. Thos. Midgley.

500 (ixth). Regular weave, warps relatively far apart. Very fine and well-spun yarns, single. Natural flax colour. Structure and condition good. Fibre, type A.

500 (ixth). Plain weave. Yarns soft and fairly thick. Small pieces. Fragments of pitch or decomposed hide included. Fibre, flax but not typical *L. usitatissimum*.

539 (viith–viiith). Regular weave of soft, loosely spun yarns. Fibre, flax-like but of greater diameter.

544 (ixth). Open weave, warp and weft of thin single yarn. One fragment has the edge folded and stitched over. Colour, reddish-brown. Fibre, type A, very rotten.

641 (viith–viiith). Close weave, yarns well spun, soft, single. Plain selvedge on one fragment. Natural flax colour. Structure and texture well preserved. Fibre, type B.

644 (viith–viiith). Open weave. Yarns fine and well spun, some doubled. The finest woven fabric in the collection. Bits of hide adhere to some of the fragments. Natural colour. Fibre, type B, clean, very swollen nodes.

677 (vith). Fragment of woven material. It had been treated with a thick celluloid solution. Structure indeterminable.

677 (vith). Irregular weave. Yarns, both warp and weft, variable in diameter. Many doubled, much twisted. Colour, brown. Texture, well preserved. Fibre, type A.

1742 (ixth). Plain weave, of somewhat open texture. Yarns well spun, single. Natural flax colour. Fibre, type A.

1762 (vith). Loosely woven. Yarns well spun, medium diameter. Natural flax colour. Fibre, type A, decomposed and brittle.

1900 (viith–viiith). Under head of child. Thickly encrusted with white stucco and sand grains; nature of weave obscured. Fibre, type A, few nodes, decomposed.

1904 (viith–viiith). Two thread loops. Made with eight to ten thick fibres twisted together and bent over to form an "eye" about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{16}$ in. across. One of the loops is wrapped with fine soft linen yarn on which is some adhesive material (celluloid).

2635 (ivth). Regular weave of coarse, evenly spun yarn. A black, brittle, pitch-like substance adheres to many of the fragments of fabric. It is probably the remains of a skin on which the body was laid. Fibre, type C.

2663 (ivth). Fragments of a knotted fabric band, one edge of which appears to have had a rope-like border. The weave is close and very regular. Yarns hard twisted, some doubled. The cable edging is formed by the twisting-in of warp threads stitched round at intervals. Fibre, type C.

3540 (vth). Regular weave of thick single yarns, well beaten up. Fragments. Rotten. Structure well preserved. Colour, dark brown. Fibre, type A, nodes distinct.

10,032 (vith). Length ·75 in. or less. In some several strands are twisted together to form a thicker and stronger thread. Fibre, type A.

Matting

795 (viith–viiith). Two stranded yarns, $\frac{1}{12}$-in. diameter, twisted together; lengths of these are kept flat by interlacing strands of similar structure to the longitudinal bands. Fragmentary and rotten. Reed fibre. Fig. 4.

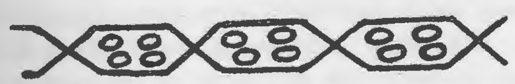


Fig. 4.

Note.—The mention of "hide" and "skin" in 500, 644, and 2635 refer to human, not animal, skin.

CHAPTER XXII

THE GRAVES OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM

147. It is a curious fact that at Mostagedda, as at Qau and Badari, there are very few graves which are datable to the Middle Kingdom. If there were

none at all, it might be inferred that the characteristic pottery, beads, scarabs, and other objects, so well known from the cemeteries at Lisht, Riqqeh, Harageh, Lahun, and elsewhere, were for some reason or other not in use in the Badari district, and that many of the graves which we have ascribed to the Xth Dynasty are really of the XIIth. But the Register, pl. lxx, shows that many typical objects do actually occur there. Thus we have the hemispherical bowls ($7n_2$, *Harageh*), the globular vases with narrow curved necks (pl. lxviii, 13–16), the straight-sided cups (10b, 10g, *Harageh*), the *koḥl*-pot (pl. lxviii, 19), the necklace of alternating ball and cylinder beads (grave 1719), and the scarabs with feathered legs (pl. lxix, 8, 10), all of which are definitely Middle Kingdom. We are therefore forced to conclude that the cemeteries of this prosperous age are to be looked for elsewhere, probably in the Western desert, although the series of great tombs of the nomarchs, which lasts until the reign of Amenemhet III (Steindorff, *Fürstengräber*), is situated on the east bank at Qau.

The few graves which are definitely of the Middle Kingdom lie mainly in the western part of Cemetery 500/700, with a few near the Camp house (1700, 1800, 1900, 10,100), and one or two isolated in other areas. The Tomb Register will be found on pl. lxx; objects are drawn on pls. lxviii and lxix; beads are typed to the *Corpus* in *Harageh*. The following notes are supplementary to this.

724. Disturbed girl of about ten years old, with hair in small plaits. There were traces of a wooden toilet box with copper fastenings, containing pieces of horn (?) (bracelets ?). Plain amethyst scarab (pl. lxix, 11).

726. The floor of the chamber sloped downwards to the south. The scarab was at the hand.

733. Female of about fifteen years, hair in very small plaits, tipped with mud. Pot in north-west corner of chamber. *Koḥl*-pot at right shoulder. String of graded carnelian ball beads at neck, and bracelets on each wrist. On the right were tiny carnelian ring and several blue glazed steatite cylinder beads. On the left, the same, with the addition of black and blue faience rings, dark blue paste spheroids, one steatite barrel, and one crumbed bead.

749. The body, a female, was wrapped in grass matting tied with fibre ropes. There were traces of thread wound round the bend of the copper

tweezers. In the shaft was a late burial; but the date of the main burial is uncertain. It is probably Middle Kingdom, to judge from its position in the cemetery.

148. *1007.* Not registered. Child, without coffin, undisturbed. Two strings of beads round waist; groups of three carnelian and twenty black faience alternating, with one blue faience "acacia pod" bead (type 75, *Harageh*), a typically Middle Kingdom form.

1100. Not registered. The beads from a plundered grave included felspar, amethyst, and lazuli spheroids, and a lazuli hawk amulet, all typical Middle Kingdom types.

1101. The *kohl*-pot (pl. lxviii, 19) contained hair.

1719. The chamber, which was not disturbed, was blocked with rough stones. The coffin, of thin wood, had pegged mitre joints. At the neck was a necklace of eleven blue faience spheroid and ten black faience cylinder beads alternating.

1900. Not registered. Small child with a necklace of typical large blue faience ball beads.

1901. Young female with hair in many plaits. The scarab (pl. lxix, 10) was at the hand.

2200. Not registered. Plundered grave with a typical hemispherical bowl (7n *Harageh*) of brown pottery.

2637. Male with brownish-yellow wavy hair, 4 cms. long, and yellow beard. The pot was covered with a piece of stone.

2835. Child in a coffin of sticks or reeds. The pot was high up in the filling, and may not belong to the grave; but the burial was not disturbed, and the pot had perhaps been forgotten until the grave had been nearly filled up. The beads extended from the chest to the waist, but were mainly at the waist. Amulets at neck.

10,100. Scarab (pl. lxix, 3) from right hand of male. Only half the pelvis, one hand, and fingers of the other, remained.

10,111. Female, head removed. One scarab (pl. lxix, 7, which is shown upside down on the plate, Hathor-head) was at the neck; the other (pl. lxix, 5) was at the left hand.

10,112. Scarab (pl. lxix, 6) at left hand.

10,114. Disturbed female with infant over right arm. On left foot an anklet of shell ring beads in groups of six to eight separated by spheroids of carnelian, amethyst, and one (ribbed, "melon") of felspar.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE PAN GRAVES AND SETTLEMENT

149. The great majority of the graves which are definitely of the "Pan-grave" people were in one cemetery (3100/3200). Here all types of graves were found, from the purely barbaric to the purely Egyptian of the Second Intermediate Period. The ground had been used as a settlement in Tasian, Badarian, and Predynastic times. The "Pan" graves had been badly plundered anciently, but the ground had never been touched since. Besides these there were a few graves containing the typical "Pan" pottery scattered in Areas 400, 1800, 2200, 3300, 5200, and 10,100. In Area 2600 were some remains which probably belong to a settlement of the same people. The graves which are of the Second Intermediate Period and not situated in Cemetery 3100/3200, or which do not contain the characteristic "Pan" pottery, will be described in Chapter XXVI.

A plan of the Pan-grave cemetery will be found on pl. lxixA, and the Grave Register on pls. lxx and lxxi.; in this the burials which are distinctively foreign are marked "P." The following notes on the graves are supplementary to the details given in the Register.

423. Sherds of a red bowl with incised patterns.

1800. Loose in this area were a little bowl (pl. lxxii, 20), part of a large bowl like pl. lxxv, 2, and sherds of a barrel-shaped vessel (pl. lxxii, 1).

1810A. In the filling of the chamber of a IXth–XIth Dynasty tomb, which had been completely plundered, we found a group of six pots, some upside down, but all in the best possible condition, and so clean inside that they seem never to have been used. Why they had been placed there it is hard to say, as there was no burial in connection with them. The pots are shown as a group on pl. lxxv, 1–6.

1895. The chamber had been scooped out of the east side of an older shaft and had been closed with bricks. The body, which was buried in reed wrappings, was apparently male, but the bones were very fragile and delicate. In the pelvis was a large calculus (see notes at end of Chapter XXIV). A small copper ring no doubt came from the ear. Close to the head were the three pots; the jar 25b contained dregs, and the dish 9b some bread covered by the inverted "Pan" bowl, pl. lxxii, 31.

150. *3100.* Three burials not registered are: (i) Female, contracted on the right side, with a brown jasper pebble and the horns and frontal bone of a goat painted with red and black spots. (ii) Coffin (180 × 35 cms.) with cursive hieroglyphs on pale brown ground, containing the body of a young girl pulled right up almost vertical at north end, head missing, left elbow at right angles, right arm down on pelvis. (iii) Rectangular grave with fragments of painted and gilt plaster from a coffin or cartonnage mask.

The deposits of horns and frontal bones of goats and gazelles in shallow round holes was a feature of the cemetery. (i) A collection of six pairs of gazelle and goat horns with a pot like 55b (pl. lxxiii). The whole deposit was consolidated by unguent of some kind poured over it, making the sand cheesy and dark in colour. (ii) A group of three pairs of ox horns and one odd one, three pairs of goat, one of gazelle, and six of wild sheep, with two pieces of diorite, a large heavy polished black pebble, and a smaller one. The pieces of diorite were 3·5 and 4 cms. thick, and worked flat on both surfaces; apparently they were fragments of a large table or similar object, of the archaic period. (iii) A deposit of one pair of ox horns, and twelve pairs of gazelles' and sheep's. All had frontal bones painted in red and black, sometimes with white spots. The ox frontal had black and red patches on one side, and on the other red vertical stripes with narrow black diagonal stripes in between. With the horns was the pot 57b (pl. lxxiii). (iv) A goat's skull with two small black-rimmed pots on either side. (v) A hole full of painted frontals, two of which are shown on pl. lxxiv, 7 c, d. (vi) A group of forty horns and painted frontals with sherds of the usual "ointment" jar, like 57b (pl. lxxiii), half an incised "Pan" bowl, pl. lxxii, 17, and sherds of a large pot of M. K. style.

(vii) Round hole, 75 cms. in diameter and 75 cms. deep, containing a confused mass of thirty-nine pairs of horns (with a few frontals) of sheep, goat, gazelle, and oxen, cemented together by the "unguent" which had been poured over. Only one was painted. With them were a horn bangle, and a pot, 54l (*Q. and B. III*, pl. xvi.), with linen at its mouth. Other deposits of horns, etc., are 3109, 3127, 3128, 3141, 3171, 3217, 3226, 3252, and 3255.

The pots found loose in the cemetery rubbish were pl. lxxii, 29 (four), 24, 16, 45, 33, 6, 20, 32, 48, 30, 9, 7; pl. lxxiii, 52g, 85e, 51m; group 3101 and two of *Gurob* pl. xxxiv, type 25.

Miscellaneous objects were: (i) A long string of finely twisted gut, possibly a bowstring. (ii) A narrow horn scoop 10 cms. long. (iii) Horn bangles. (iv) An alabaster vase, of Middle Kingdom form, rim missing (pl. lxviii, 42), which contained six *Nerita* shells. (v) A conical pounder of grey igneous rock (pl. lxxv, 42). (vi) A spatula made from a rib, 12 cms. long, with rounded ends (pl. lxxiv, 2q). (vii) A circular copper band, doubled over, about 10 cms. in diameter, with copper nails for attachment: probably the rim of a wooden vessel (pl. lxxv, 27; pl. lxxiv, 3y). (viii) A large shell (pl. lxxiv, 1v). (See notes at end of Chapter XXIV.)

151. *3102.* Deep circular grave of a child about four years old, quite plundered. Scraps of sewn leather.

3103. Plundered grave of a female with a collection of objects for which it is difficult to suggest a use. These included a tiny *Spatha* shell, a limestone drill core (?) 2·8 cms. long, a copper rod, one end flat, the other perhaps once pointed, 12·5 cms. long, sixteen river pebbles, and two pottery sherds carefully ground into an oval shape. These pieces of pottery, of which many were found in the graves, are referred to subsequently as "ovals." In addition to the drawings to which references are given in the Tomb Register, some of these objects are photographed (pl. lxxiv, 1 q, ab, d, t, 3k).

3105. This grave consisted of an oval shaft, with the burial in a circular pit (which intersected the floor of the shaft) 100 cms. in diameter and 175 cms. deep from the surface. This can hardly have been a chamber, as there was no sign of the collapse of a roof. The floor of the "shaft" merely served as a crescent-shaped shelf round the burial pit. Some of the scraps of leather were sewn with blue faience ring beads. The plundered bones were near the surface, and the two goats' horns and frontal may have come from another deposit.

3106. There were two pelves in this grave. Seven small river pebbles and two small *Spatha* shells.

3109. This deposit was 10 cms. down on the edge of a grave. Ox-horn with frontal painted in red and black stripes. Five irregular-shaped pieces of sandstone (?). One large black and one small yellow pebble. This collection of objects seems more like a dump than an untouched original deposit.

3110. Oval grave. Female with linen next to the body, and traces of skin garments sewn with beads. Three bead necklaces, one of shell, one of blue faience, and one of carnelian.

3111. Plaited leather thong and pierced bone oval

plaque, both possibly from an axe. Two *Spathas* and a *Mutela* shell with slightly ground edges. The two carnelian bosses, pl. lxxvi, 61, had thick copper wire or nails corroded into their holes; apparently they had been fastened to some object.

3112. Oval grave. Two *Spatha* shells, edges filed, containing a paste. Piece of smoothed ox-rib 21 cms. long. Ring beads threaded alternately two white shell and one blue faience. One horn.

3113. Oval grave. Body covered with linen, and skins over that. Sandals on feet. Remains of a leather bucket. Painted ox-horns.

3114. Painted ox-horns.

3115. Oval grave.

3117. Shell-spacers laced together side by side. Ball beads threaded black and blue faience alternately with white shell in between each. Another string consisted of a blue faience drop, a *Conus* shell, and a black faience ball.

3118. Shell rings and blue faience ball beads threaded alternately.

152. *3120*. Oval grave of an oldish female with long henna-stained nails, but no trace of hair. The body was wrapped in skins, some with sewn beads, and tied up with rope. It lay on an ox-hide, and the whole burial was covered with two layers of ox-hide, reaching to the walls on all sides. At right wrist three strings of blue faience ring beads. Two silver ear-rings on each ear. Silver torque round neck. Leather sandals at feet, close to which was the pot 55b. Between the elbows and the pelvis was a bundle of sheepskin with linen inside. In front of the knees was a long roll of sewn leather garments partly stained red, and behind the back was a leather bag, containing pebbles and blue faience beads, and another roll of skin garments. Half-way down in the filling of the grave was a large leather bucket. Also in the filling was a pot, pl. lxxii, 32, with sherds of 25 and 45.

3121. Oval grave with shelf on south side, similar to 3105. The burial pit measured 110 × 130 cms. and was 150 cms. below the surface. The sherds included a piece of a large buff "fruit dish" with knob decoration like *Q. and B. III*, pl. xiii, type 9, and a large fragment of Predynastic pottery. The blue "marble" *koḥl*-pot was an old one, with its neck broken and foot filed smooth. Scrap of a painted ox-frontal.

3122. Oval grave. Oval wood plaque 3·75 cms. long (from an axe-handle?). Scrap of a heavy ivory bracelet, flat inside, convex outside.

3123. Rectangular grave. Coffin painted buff with designs in two shades of blue. The body had been plundered, and the bones were in disorder. In the coffin was one sandal, and the alabaster *koḥl*-pot and lid (pl. lxviii, 27) with powdered galena inside. East of the coffin, at the head end, though not necessarily in their original position, were a copper adze and razor, two very small horn cores, a leather bag containing galena, fragments of leather open-work very finely cut, leather with sewn beads, and a string of cowries. (For other examples of pierced leather-work see WAINWRIGHT, *Balabish*, p. 28.) Under the coffin was a copper axe-blade. Also under the coffin, and to the west of it, was a collection of oddments: ten chunks of flint, five irregular black pebbles, two flat pieces of sandstone, two rough pottery sherds, a piece of ox-rib 20 cms. long, a quarter of a black granite shaped palette, part of a globular limestone vase (pl. lxviii, 40), and a quantity of sinew in bunches.

3124. Grave with rounded ends. Scrap of a large alabaster jar 1·7 cms. thick.

3125. Rectangular grave. Skull in filling. Right arm at side; bracelet of blue faience beads on right wrist. Scraps of five horn bangles, four thin and one thick: bangle of hair. Sandals on feet, and leather garment over them. Bag of red leather.

3126. Scrap of an alabaster *koḥl*-pot.

3127. Collection of some twenty-five ox and other horns, with two painted frontals, which had been thrown into the filling of a grave, at a depth of 120 cms. The shells were with the horns. The shell beads, and the gold nail with silver washer (from the wooden part of a dagger-handle) had probably come from the burial.

3128. Oval grave, undisturbed. The body was aged, and apparently female; wrapped in skins and roped. The sand on the east side (behind the body) was almost solidified by the unguent poured over it, and smelt strongly like the fat in some Predynastic jars. Round the neck was a string of crumbed beads alternating with carnelian spheroids. On each wrist was a bracelet of *Nerita* shells, strung side by side, not end to end, this being effected by the use of two separate parallel threads. In front of the face was the pot 41 (pl. lxxii), while 5 and 49 were at the knees, the latter inverted over a *Spatha* shell. The axe-blade lay behind the back, under the impregnated sand. Immediately east of the grave, 80 cms. below the surface, was a deposit of eighteen small horns.

3129. Oval grave. The child's body was at the feet of the man, with its head north-east. Well-preserved linen, but no sign of skins. Some of the linen and the pelvis was copper-stained. One string of ring beads ran in groups of eight black faience alternating with eight white shell, and then a 2-cm. stretch of black faience.

153. *3132*. Oval grave. String of blue faience spheroids alternating with black faience, and a white shell ring bead in between each.

3133. Oval. Part of a leather bucket, like those used in a *shaduf*.

3134. Circular grave. Girl with plaits.

3135. Oval grave, badly plundered. On the floor of the grave lay a copper axe-head engraved with the cartouche of Neb-maat-ra, a king of the XIVth Dynasty apparently, certainly not Amenhotep III. The axe-handle remained, lashed to the blade with plaited sinews; but it was in a terribly decayed condition, and had to be solidified with wax before it could be removed (pl. lxxiv, 9). Close to it was an archer's bracer of leather, tooled with designs which included a figure of Bes and a lotus. This was folded round a rough lump of grey schist (pls. lxxiv, 1c; lxxv, 49).

3136. Oval grave. The sand over the body was caked with unguent, and had a strongly aromatic smell. An untouched female with linen next to the body, and skins, sewn with beads, over that. Lying on matting. Two silver ear-rings laid over the linen at the left ear, evidently placed in the grave as an afterthought. (See notes at end of Chapter XXIV.) The scarab was near the neck, and the beads and shells (see notes at end of Chapter XXIV) lay between the head and the knees as if put separately into the grave. One pot (pl. lxxii, 47) stood before the face, the other four were behind the back, 53 being inside 13. Near the latter were two *Spatha* shells, and a bone spatula, pl. lxxiv, 2l.

3137. Rectangular grave, with the bones of a child, skins, and a few of the typical irregular little blue faience beads.

3138. Rectangular grave, with extended body of a male covered with skins, and only partially disturbed. The beads were at the neck; the recorder does not state whether the two bosses (pl. lxxvi, 59, 60) were with them. Near the hand was a horn (goat's ?). Under the body were two copper axe-heads, and two pierced ivory oval plaques, with wood pegs and copper nails by which they had been fastened to some object, probably an axe-handle, top and bottom. Also under the body was the stout copper pin ending in a lion's head and fore-quarters, and the shaft of a large bird's leg-bone, end cut level (pl. lxxiv, 2a). Also in the grave was part of a leather band with copper nails or studs, and some resin.

3139. Linen next to body; then skins. Coarse black curly hair.

3141. No burial. Perhaps a dump.

3143. Rectangular grave. Coffin painted white inside. Cartonnage mask (?) on chest, with traces of gold leaf. Scrap of quartzite, and a flat grey pebble.

3144. Hair black and fuzzy. Point of a bone awl. Ox-horn in the filling.

3146. Rectangular grave. The two "foreign" pots (pl. lxxii, 58, 60) were inside the coffin at the north end. In the north-east corner of the grave were the other three pots and a small *Spatha rubens* shell. In 18g (pl. lxxiii) was a string of red ochre or clay ball beads, and the other two were covered by a skin garment, coloured red. There was a strong smell of unguent in the grave.

3148. Oval grave smelling strongly of scented fat. The body, which was of a female, was disturbed at the head and shoulders. The whole burial was covered with hides, and the body with a dress of red leather very neatly sewn together in small pieces. Round the left arm and wrist were several strings of bright cobalt-blue faience ring beads with one string of white shell; round the right wrist were exactly similar strings. Possibly originally on the head was the alabaster penannular ring (pl. lxxv, 25), and there was a pair of very dilapidated sandals. Besides the three pots the grave also contained a bone awl and a bone point (pl. lxxiv, 2 e, r), a pottery "oval" (pl. lxxiv, 1e), the leg-bone of a ruminant (possibly from a meat offering), a small *Spatha* shell with black *koḥl* in it, two larger *Spathas*, a pebble, and a roll of sheepskin, 8 cms. long, coloured red, tied up with a thong, and containing eleven *Nerita* shells still retaining their fresh colouring, very different from the usual dirty white and grey.

3149. Large black pebble.

154. *3150*. The objects which have been given this number were found in the filling of 3152, and may have come from that, or another grave. They comprised some beads sewn on leather, *Nerita* shells, two pots, four *Spatha* shells, one Nile oyster, a bone awl (pl. lxxiv, 2s), nine brown jasper pebbles (2t),

a bone spatula (2w), two worked pieces of rib (2 u, x), and a big bone (2v), possibly from a meat offering).

3151. Oval grave. The rough lump of copper was wrapped in linen (see notes at end of Chapter XXIV); the goat's (?) horns bore traces of painting. The bones were of some animal, possibly the remains of food.

3152. Rectangular grave. The wood "ring" or collar looked as if it might have been a make-shift neck for a broken *koḥl*-pot.

3153. The six pots and the alabaster *koḥl*-pot were all inside the coffin at the head end. In the north-west corner were 52 (with 39 inside it, pl. lxxii), and 37h (pl. lxxiii) with 19 inverted over it. The rest were at the east side.

3155. Oval grave.

3156. The odds and ends found in this plundered grave were a worked piece of bone (rib), red polished pottery "oval," a horn spatula, some brown pebbles, and part of a wooden stave (45 cms. long) with a circular groove at the end.

3157. These two pots were found in the same hole as the two very decayed black incised vessels which seem to be Tasian (pl. xviii, 20, 21).

3159. Oval grave: the contents included two slips of wood, a sandstone grinder or whetstone, a flat grey pebble, and a copper band (8 cms. wide) nailed to wood.

3160. Oval grave of a child two years old with a silver ear-ring, and a few beads. The ribbed ball beads of blue or black faience were strung on twisted linen thread with an amethyst, carnelian, or blue faience ball bead between each. The white shell ring beads were strung edge to edge, two threads passing in and out alternately, keeping them flat.

3161. Oval grave. The beads at the wrists and elbows were in separate strings of blue and white. There seem to have been only white shell beads at the waist.

3163. Large oval grave, terribly plundered. Among the contents were seven irregular small black pebbles, scraps of an ivory bracelet, and a hæmatite *koḥl*-stick with gold tubular sheath for a handle; 70 cms. to the north of the grave was a deposit of horns.

155. *3170.* Oval grave of an adolescent between 12 and 16 years old, clad in cloth and skins (see below), and lying on matting. Round the head was a broad plaited leather band sewn with parallel slanting rows of white shell beads (pl. lxxvi, 63). Round the neck was a silver torque and bead necklaces of carnelian, black, dark and light blue, and black faience, and white shell. These were in all conceivable combinations. Round the elbows were similar strings (without the carnelian). The order of one of these strings was three black faience spheroids between runs of at least five shell rings. On each wrist were bracelets of shell spacers strung side by side in the usual way like piano keys. On each ankle were strings of blue beads, alternating singly with white, and also black alternating with white. Round the waist blue and black were on one string, and blue and white on another. The leather garments were also sewn with blue and white beads; some fragments showed each bead sewn into a slit in the leather so that it could be seen on both sides. (See end of Chapter XXV.)

In front of the head were the three pots 22c, 40g (in cord sling), and 40u (with sherd lid). The two last contained a red powder. Behind the head was a copper axe-blade and a *Spatha* shell which had been placed over a scarab, a collection of beads, and a few small shells. One string consisted of blue faience cylinder beads with black stripes alternating with *Columbella* shells.

3171. Circular hole close to 3163 on the N.E. A deposit of fifty-two horns, with an old *koḥl*-pot of black limestone, twelve pebbles, a sandstone grinder, a few rough pieces of grey schist, and a few beads of white shell.

3172. The sandstone grinder may be intrusive, possibly from the prehistoric village.

156. *3203.* Roughly rectangular grave, smelling of unguent. A very old female, undisturbed. At her right hand was a scarab of Second Intermediate type (pl. lxix, 36). Under the head was an old mended alabaster *koḥl*-pot with lid (pl. lxviii, 36), containing *koḥl*. Near the left elbow was a copper awl (pl. lxxvii, 1) with wooden handle, six rough flint flakes (pl. lxxiv, 2ab), a fruit of the dôm-palm, and five unpierced *Nerita* shells. Close to the head was a globular pot closed with a saucer and containing the aromatic unguent.

3208. Oval grave of an undisturbed female, unusually covered with matting. Necklace of blue faience beads, and bracelets of blue and black in no definite order. Running from the pelvis to the knees was a row of small lumps of pitch. The two pots were in front of the body; and close by lay a copper razor (?) blade (pl. lxxvii, 14) much worn.

3209. Long rectangular grave, filled with rough stones just under the surface. The pot was behind the head, outside the coffin.

3211. Group of six pots and some beads at a depth of 65 cms., perhaps thrown out from a grave, but the bowl 35 (pl. lxxii) was inverted over 52n (pl. lxxiii), as if intentionally.

3212. Oval grave, completely plundered. A few scraps of pink limestone were all that remained of a vase. The fragment of "oval" was of bone, with nicked edges (pl. lxxiv, 1b). (For shells see notes at end of Chapter XXIV.)

3214. Oval grave. Adult female, partly disturbed. At the neck was a string of blue faience barrel beads alternating with one black and one blue faience spheroid, a string of black spheroids, and a string of blue rings, with other odd beads. On the upper arm was a string of blue rings and one *Nerita* shell. Round the waist were separate strings of white shell and pale blue rings; and on each wrist bracelets of shell spacers threaded side by side. There was also a pair of silver ear-rings, two gold finger-rings (pl. lxxv, 21, 22), and several horn bracelets. Besides the scarab and the pot, there were also in the grave two large *Conus* shells, and two pieces of red ochre with surfaces rubbed smooth.

3217. Small oval hole with ten pairs of horns, all small, one ox-horn and a painted frontal, together with an alabaster *koḥl*-pot. This may have been a dump, but is more probably an undisturbed deposit.

157. *3220.* Rectangular grave with four pots in the rubbish inside the coffin: 5c (without lines), 5g inverted over 34d, which contained dregs, and 52h polished black; all these in *Q. and B. III*, pls. xii–xvi.

3221. Toothless old woman wrapped in cloth in rectangular coffin. The grave smelt of unguent. The two bowls had probably been placed on the coffin lid, for both were inverted, one lying on the side of the skull. Both were full of organic matter.

3222. Circular grave of a boy (?) of about fourteen years, who had died from a fractured skull. The body was wrapped in cloth, and was covered with fine matting. Some rope had perhaps been used for tying round the body, which was contracted, though not very tightly. There were sandals on the feet. The pots were represented by sherds only. The grave also contained what seemed to be a leather bag full of chaff (?).

3223. Oval grave, badly plundered. The objects included a large globular pebble, three small river pebbles, a quantity of red ochre rubbed smooth, and two pottery "ovals."

3224. Circular grave of a child of about four years. Leather sewn with beads, a small *Spatha* shell, and a scarab (pl. lxix, 40).

3226. A deposit of forty-seven pairs of antelope horns, mostly very young. They were neatly arranged in three close parallel rows of thirteen, twenty-one, and thirteen. Close together on one side were a globular vase (pl. lxxiii, 54g), and an incised bowl (pl. lxxii, 2), both filled with unguent, which was still greasy and melted with the application of heat (see notes at end of Chapter XXIV). There were also a couple of beads (possibly intrusive), and a scrap of grey schist.

3227. Completely plundered rectangular grave of an adult with "fuzzy-wuzzy" black hair. Parts of two large ivory bracelets with incised circles (pl. lxxv, 30).

3228. Rectangular grave, badly robbed. Sherds of a black incised, and the rim of a large polished red, bowl. Scraps of a cylindrical alabaster vase, four large black pebbles, quartzite grindstone coloured red, small piece of sandstone, two small horns, a flint chip, scraps of schist, and skin clothing, all together in a group partly under the coffin, partly to the east of it. Grave smelling of unguent. The ox-horn was in the filling.

3229. Only the legs, pelvis, and left forearm remained. Close to the hand was the copper dagger with ivory and wood handle, wrapped in linen. Four barrel beads of carnelian and felspar and a sherd of a pot like 57b (pl. lxxiii).

158. *3230.* This oval, plundered grave contained various odds and ends, which are detailed in the Register. The stone grinder measured 10 × 7·5 cms. One of the bone awls is photographed, pl. lxxiv, 20, and the broken pottery "oval," pl. lxxiv, 1r. Other stones were a brown pebble, flint nodules, a piece of red ochre, and a piece of grey schist. There was also a scrap of basket. The two pots were represented by sherds only.

3231. This oval grave smelt of unguent.

3232. Oval grave.

3234. The pot 54f (*Q. and B. III.* pl. xvi) had a cream slip. The leather bag contained beads; the galena was lying in cloth, perhaps another bag.

3235. Rectangular grave. Pot 44m contained hard unguent.

3236. The horn bracelet had been 2·2 cms. wide. Part of a leather bucket.

3237. Oval grave. One necklace was of two blue alternating with two black faience spheroids.

3240. Rectangular grave. The odds and ends included a small black pebble, a flint flake, and seven small chunks of flint.

3241. Oval grave. There were sherds of three black-rimmed bowls. The odds and ends included a pair of horn cores, a flint flake (pl. lxxiv, 2y), scraps of red ochre, twenty yellow pebbles, one large and three small *Spatha* shells, a piece of reed 20 cms. long, quite plain, a sandstone grinder, a schist "oval" with nicked edges (pl. lxxiv, 1s), and a *Pecten* shell (pl. lxxiv, 1w).

3242. At the neck were separate strings of blue and black faience spheroid beads. The *kohl*-pot with clay lid, the copper awl with nut handle, the two *Spatha* shells, and the large *Strombus*, were all together in a basket.

3243. Rectangular grave, containing a wood anthropoid coffin 180 cms. long, painted in red, and light green horizontal bands with vulture on chest. The face was white, and the eyes inlaid with alabaster and obsidian. Down the lid ran a vertical inscription with the usual funerary formula to Ptah-Seker and Osiris, lord of Daddu, the Great God, lord of Abydos. The name of the deceased had been erased, very likely because the coffin had been originally made for some other person. Inside was an extended body, apparently male, on left side. The hair was scanty, with a few small plaits. The body was not shaved. Under the head was a *kohl*-pot, the lid anciently mended, a scarab (pl. lxix, 32), and one or two beads and shells.

3245. A circular grave containing two pelves, both female. One, or both of them, may be intrusive, as the grave was thoroughly ransacked. The pots were only represented by sherds. The odds and ends included two nicked pottery "ovals" (pl. lxxiv, 1 f, h), and one plain (1j), a nicked sandstone "oval" (1g), a circular plaque of alabaster, 2 cms. in diameter (1p), four yellow, one red, and one black pebble, and part of a string bag (?), perhaps a pot sling.

3246. Circular grave. Kernels (?) ; see notes at end of Chapter XXIV.

3247. Rectangular grave. Pot at head end.

3248. Circular grave, quite undisturbed, containing the semi-contracted body of a female, head north, facing west, lying on matting. It seemed to have been roped, and was covered with hides. There was an abundance of leather garments, very patched, on the body and behind it. Round the neck were four strings of small faience spheroid beads. Three groups of objects lay round the body, one in front of the knees (A), a second at the feet (B), and a third behind the pelvis (C). Group A consisted of two pots (32w, 61s), a bone awl (pl. lxxiv, 2f), a bone spatula (2h), eighteen small yellow river pebbles, a piece of alabaster rounded and pointed, grey powder (see notes at end of Chapter XXIV), a scrap of schist, a small smoothed piece of sandstone, four *Spatha* shells, a scrap of copper, and a quantity of beads and shells (see Bead Register, pl. lxxiB). Some of the blue faience ring beads had been sewn on leather. Above this group was the pot 49. Group B was all contained in a leather bucket. There were four pots (11, 44, 47, and 18g), a pair of sandals, two odd goat(?)-horns, some red ochre, a pointed piece of smoothed buff pottery, a scarab (pl. lxix, 39), a bone spatula (pl. lxxiv, 2i), a few shells (see Bead Register, pl. lxxiB), and a rough scrap of a blue faience figurine with black designs (pl. lxxiv, 1x). This was apparently the central part of a female figure (perhaps like *Anc. Eg.*, 1926, p. 77), showing the girdle of beads. Two holes had been bored through from front to back at the sides, for what reason it is difficult to say, possibly so that it might be worn as an amulet or perhaps for mending (other parts lost).

Group C contained one *Conus* shell, a pebble, a bone awl (pl. lxxiv, 2g), a flint flake (2z), and more of the grey powder as in Group A. Apart from the leather, the objects in this grave were in good condition ; the blue glaze was of excellent colour, and the crumbed beads were the best preserved I have ever seen.

159. *3251.* Rectangular grave containing two coffins one (A) over the other (B). The upper was completely plundered, and of the lower, only the ribs and leg-bones were in position. Two male pelves were found in the filling, as were the shell ring beads, in considerable numbers. The other beads were at the neck of B. With A was the electrum object which has been called a "nail-guard" for want of a better term ; it was too small to serve as an ordinary finger-ring (pl. lxxv, 19 : notice the scale). On the left elbow of B were scraps of an ivory bracelet (pl. lxxv, 34), and there had been another on the body. The pieces of copper sheeting were perhaps from the handle of an axe or other weapon.

3252. A group of some forty pairs of horns, with frontals, undisturbed. At the north was a large pair of ox-horns with frontal, and to the south of it were five more or less regular parallel rows of pairs of horns, mostly goat, running from north to south. One of these was painted in red and black with a lotus, flanked by two eyes (pl. lxxvi, 65 ; pl. lxxiv, 7a). In the centre of the group was an ox-frontal, with the figure of a man, painted black, in a red kilt, holding a red object in his right hand, and over his shoulder an axe, coloured red ; in front of him is a rectangle containing hieroglyphs, no doubt giving his name (Q.s.k.; n.t., apparently). The ground is filled up with black and red dots, and the whole is flanked by two sacred eyes (pl. lxxxvi, 66 ; pl. lxxiv, 7b). With the horns was a buff unguent pot, type 57h (*Q. and B. III*, pl. xvi), and a string of the usual little blue faience ring beads.

3253. With the beads was a small blue faience disk, not pierced, glazed on one side only, apparently for inlay.

3254. With the odds and ends were two pottery ovals, one nicked, and part of another (pl. lxxiv, 1l, k), two *Spatha* shells (one broken), two round yellow pebbles and one grey, and one flat grey pebble, a piece of schist, a worked piece of ox-rib, broken (pl. lxxiv, 2p), and a shell (pl. lxxiv, 1y) (see notes at end of Chapter XXIV).

3255. A disturbed deposit of over 36 horns, with sherds of an unguent pot. The sand was scented with the unguent.

3256. The beads were at the hands, and some had been sewn on leather garments. Oval grave.

3258. Oval grave of an old male. Sherds of an "unguent" pot. In the filling were some fragments of painted horns, and a pounder of igneous rock which may have come from the prehistoric village rubbish.

160. *3270.* This grave was more rectangular than oval, but judging from its dimensions the body must have been contracted, and not in a coffin, of which there was no trace. Fragments of an ivory bangle, 1 cm. wide. Horns in the filling.

3271. The bone awls (pl. lxxiv, 2b, n) are probably parts of one broken in two.

5211. Rectangular grave. The pots had apparently been placed on the lid of the coffin, 20 and 52l at the head end and 5c in the middle. The *kohl*-pot was behind the head.

10,101. Rectangular grave of an old woman ; beads at neck. Sherds of an incised red pottery "Pan" bowl were found about 2 metres from the grave.

10,116. The head and shoulders had been removed. The beads had been apparently at the neck. The axe-head was lying on the chest, wrapped in cloth. (See notes at end of Chapter XXIV.)

The "Pan-Grave" Settlement

161. In area 2600 there were a number of brick-lined pits, and other constructions which cannot be dated very closely, as there were no objects definitely connected with them, They seem, however, to be remains of hut-circles and granaries of the Pan-grave people, or at any rate of people living in the Second Intermediate period. All the bricks used measured approximately 30 × 15 × 7·5 cms., much the same size as those found in the graves of the Old Kingdom and subsequent period. But the constructions are certainly of later date, as they overlie, in some instances, graves of the VIth Dynasty. The probability is that they formed part of the settlement to which the cemetery 3100/3200, close by under the cliffs, belonged. The details recorded are as follows:

(i) Brick-lined circular pit, 230 cms. in diameter, 150 cms. deep, flat bottomed.

(ii) A similar pit, but smaller, close to it.

(iii) Another circular pit, brick lined.

(iv) A circular pit, lined with bricks almost up to the ground-level ; diameter 269 cms., depth 135 cms. It was subsequently divided into two equal parts by a central cross-wall.

(v) Oval brick-lined pit, measuring 100 × 150 cms. Depth 200 cms. Near the surface the brick walls curved in a little, as if there had once been a vaulted roof.

(vi) One or two courses of a wall forming an oval (85 × 135 cms.). Depth, 50 cms.

(vii) Wall of bricks forming a sort of figure eight, with two ovals, one larger than the other, round the mouth of a VIth Dynasty grave. The smaller room still had part of a brick floor remaining. Only three courses of bricks left in the walls.

(viii) A circular pit or granary with a grave of the VIth Dynasty or rather later (2612) running under the wall.

(ix) An oval of bricks, five courses high, length 150 cms., over an Old Kingdom tomb with chamber on west.

(x) Two other circular pits or granaries, brick lined.

(xi) A confused jumble of brickwork to a depth of 130 cms. which seemed to have contained two small rectangular compartments, but which was too much destroyed to plan with any certainty.

162. The objects found in the vicinity were:

(i) Some sherds of black pottery, with incised criss-cross patterns and plain band rim, certainly of the Pan-grave family, from the tip of the spur.

(ii) A scrap of ostrich-egg shell.

(iii) The rim of a black incised Pan bowl.

(iv) Five small pieces of wheel-made pottery with ground edges, in the shape of circles and rectangles.

(v) Two small spheroid pounders of grey igneous rock and one small flat circular quern, of very rotten grey stone.

(vi) A curious clay object, found just under the surface, and close to a Badarian grave, which is drawn on pl. lxxvi, 64, with conjectural restoration seen from a rather different view-point. It seems to represent a baby monkey on the back of its mother; but the parent can hardly be said to be a lifelike representation. As we know of no figures of apes or monkeys in prehistoric times, and as these animals appear frequently in the New Kingdom, I have concluded that this sculpture is of the same date as the Pan-grave village.

CHAPTER XXIV

SUMMARY OF THE PAN-GRAVE CULTURE

163. PAN-GRAVE cemeteries are rare in Egypt, as would be expected. Four only have been published, those of Hu (PETRIE, *Diospolis*), of Rifeh (PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh*), Balabish (WAINWRIGHT, *Balabish*), and Qau (BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari III*). These are referred to as *Dios.*, *Giz.*, *Bal.*, and *Q. and B. III* respectively. Wainwright has given a most complete survey of the culture, and very little can be added to that excellent account. The recorded cemeteries are all of small size: Hu twenty-eight graves, Rifeh not stated, Balabish forty-nine, and Qau thirty-seven (in three different groups). As there are a hundred and seven at Mostagedda, almost all in one cemetery, it has been thought desirable to consider the culture in some detail, though this involves a good deal of repetition of what is already known.

Unhappily, a very small proportion of the graves anywhere have been found intact. At Mostagedda there were only nineteen, and the rest had been, for the most part, thoroughly turned over. Apparently the robbing did not take place for a considerable time after the burials had been made, as in one or two cases there was a green stain on cloth or bones, showing that the copper object which had been removed had lain sufficiently long in the grave to become thoroughly corroded. The presence of a gold-mounted *kohl*-stick, and the gold-headed nails from dagger-handles, proves that these people, although barbarian in some respects, were yet the owners of objects of luxury in numbers and quality to tempt the greed of the ancient plunderers.

The Graves. There were four types of graves: (i) Circular. (ii) Oval. (iii) Circular or oval with a shelf. (iv) Rectangular. Type (i) was represented by twenty-four graves, either circular or nearly so. The diameters varied from 75 to 145 cms., and the depths from 55 to 190 cms. Forty-five graves were of type (ii), varying from 80 to 220 cms. in greatest length, and from 66 to 230 cms. in depth. The shapes varied from oval to almost rectangular with rounded corners. Of type (iii) there were only two examples, 3105 and 3121, oval graves with burial to the north. At Badari there were five tombs of this type in Cemetery 5400 (*Q. and B. III*, p. 6, pl. vi) with chambers mostly to south, but none are recorded elsewhere. Perhaps it was the result of an attempt at a chamber, which was not persisted in, as the crumbly gravel inevitably collapsed. The definitely rectangular graves (type (iv)) numbered thirty-two, measuring from 100 to 230 cms. in length, and from 35 to 300 cms. in depth. None had any attempt at a chamber. It will be noticed that the maximum dimensions of the oval graves are greater than those of the circular, while the maximum dimensions of the rectangular are the greatest of all. There was no evidence at all to show if or how the graves had been roofed. The ox-hides placed over the burials (see below), and the thorny sticks in the graves at Qau (*Q. & B. III*, p. 6) rather suggests that they were simply filled in with sand. We found none of the shallow pan-shaped graves of Hu (*Dios.*, p. 45); possibly the small depth of these was due to the hardness of the marl in which they were dug, or to denudation of a softer layer of sand or gravel above.

There can hardly be any doubt that the grave-shape changed from circular to rectangular as the colony of foreigners became gradually Egyptianised. But a glance at the cemetery plan on pl. lxixA will show it had no ordered growth, graves of both types being mixed up more or less indiscriminately, with a slight tendency for the rectangular to lie on the outskirts. There was no evidence as to what superstructures the graves may have had.

164. *The Bodies.* There was no trace of "mummification," that is to say, preservation with extraction of the internal organs, in any of the untouched bodies that were found. The brain remained in the skulls. Their condition was not so good as those at Balabish, and we did not find the same extraordinary state of preservation of the skin (*Bal.*, p. 3). In no grave was there the slightest evidence that dismemberment was practised; and it seems certain that the conditions recorded by Petrie are not due to any such ceremonial (*Dios.*, p. 45).

As to physical type, there are two characteristics of these people which are obvious to the layman. One is the prominence of the front teeth in some of the skulls; remarkable examples are shown on pl. lxxxiv, 10, 11. The other is the nature of the hair, which was sometimes black and "fuzzy-wuzzy" like that of the modern Bisharin. This was noted in four graves (3100, 3139, 3144, 3227, males, except perhaps 3139). On the other hand, the hair might be plaited. One body (3100) had very dark brown, crisply curly hair, in plaits, the ends bound with thread. One plait was artificially lengthened by the addition of human hair fastened on with thread. A female (3134) wore plaits, as also did a male (3243).

One oldish female (3120) had long henna-stained nails. We found no red staining of the body as mentioned by Wainwright (*Bal.*, p. 4), and also found by me at Mayana in a grave of this period (*Sedment I*, p. 17).

The Attitudes. In all cases the hands were down, unlike the prehistoric attitudes, except one child in 3222 with the hands before the face.

In the circular and oval graves, the bodies were all semi-contracted (types 3 and 4, *Q. and B. I*, pl. xxv); in the rectangular graves they were extended, the legs slightly flexed or straight (types 7 and 8, *Q. and B. I*, pl. xxv).

The heads were laid to the north, except in four burials: 3110 south, 3152 east, and 3136, 10,116 west.

The direction of the face, the obviously important consideration, was to the west, as in the prehistoric age. All the bodies in the circular and oval graves, except one, were so placed, even the one body with its head to the south. The exception was 3136, which faced south, or nearly so. With the extended burials in rectangular graves the Egyptian position was used, facing east; but even then there are two bodies on their right sides facing west (1895 and 3209), and one supine, face west (3247).

Petrie gives the attitudes at Hu as head west, face south (*Dios.*, p. 45), the different position being no doubt due to the direction of the river. At Balabish (p. 3) the attitudes were the same as at Mostagedda, but no bodies were found supine.

165. *The Wrappings.* The bodies of both sexes were, in almost all cases, clad in leather garments. That these were really garments and not rugs is shown by the embroidery of beads which could sometimes be detected on them. Underneath the leather, next to the skin, cloth was detected in eight graves of both sexes; probably it had occurred in many more, but being very decayed had escaped notice. It was also observed in nine graves where no leather was seen, and in two where there definitely never had been any (3129, 3229). There were leather sandals on the feet in five graves (3113, 3120, 3125, 3222, 3248), and it certainly seems that the bodies were dressed in their ordinary clothes when buried rather than specially wrapped, as Wainwright thought was the case (*Bal.*, p. 4). On the other hand, there were twisted thongs in 3110 and rope in 3120, 3128, 3248 (where the body seemed to have been tied up), and 3222. All these graves were undisturbed (and, incidentally, of four females and one child); and it may be that the corpse was sometimes tied up to prevent its "walking." Skin garments occurred in only three of the rectangular graves (3137, 3138, and 3152). In the last there was a wooden coffin, but none in the others. These three graves might be classed as intermediate between the purely foreign and the more or less Egyptian.

In many graves matting had been placed on the floor for the body to lie on. In two graves, both undisturbed (3208 and 3222), one of a female and the other of a child, matting of a fine kind had been laid over the body; but there was no sign of this in the other untouched graves. In three graves of females the whole burial, including pottery and objects, had been entirely covered with ox-hides (3120, 3148, 3248). All the graves with matting or hides were circular or oval.

The Coffins. Traces of these, all of wood, were found in twenty-six graves. All except one of those which could be measured were of the long and narrow rectangular type usual in the Middle Kingdom, varying from 32 to 40 cms. wide and 180 to 190 cms. long. The exception (in 3243) was apparently anthropoid, with inlaid stone eyes, painted and inscribed down the front, probably reused (see notes on the grave). The rectangular coffins occa-

sionally showed traces of colour. In 3123 the ground was buff, with designs in two shades of blue, and in 3143 the inside was painted white.

Sometimes there was evidence that a painted cartonnage or plaster mask had been used. In 3100 were some fragments of painted and gilt plaster. In 3143 remains of stuccoed cartonnage with gold foil lay on the chest.

166. *The Pottery*. Most of the types are drawn on pl. lxxii (foreign) and pl. lxxiii (Egyptian). For some of the Egyptian types already published, reference must be made to *Q. and B. III*, pls. xii–xvii. The new forms of Egyptian pottery are underlined in the Tomb Register, pls. lxx, lxxi.

The native Pan-grave pottery is almost exclusively in the form of bowls, resembling the Badarian in this respect. One rather globular shape occurs (pl. lxxii, 16) resembling the Qau vase (*Q. and B. III*, pl. ix, 5), and 37 also has a shoulder and neck; these forms do not occur in the other published cemeteries. Common features are the hatched patterns (1–17), the milled or otherwise decorated rims (6–14), and the almost universal band, either recessed or projecting, round the mouth. None of these features ever occur in the Badarian pottery. Noteworthy forms are 52–54 with curved rims. The last has a projection at one end forming a kind of handle. This also was found at Hemamieh (*Q. and B. III*, pl. ix, 11), and it has points of resemblance with some Badarian bowls (pl. xviii, 36–38). The rough little 57 looks like a crude imitation of 54 made by an unskilled hand, with attempts at a hatched pattern added.

The arrangement of the pottery on pl. lxxii is as follows:

(i) Incised: brown or black: plain rim band, 1–3.
(ii) Incised: red: no rim band, 4.
(iii) Incised: red: plain rim band, 5.
(iv) Incised: red: nicked rim band, 6–14.
(v) Incised: red: black rim band, 15–17.
(vi) Plain: red: black rim band, 18–37.
(vii) Plain: red: plain rim band, 38–44, 50, 51.
(viii) Plain: red: no rim band, 45–49.
(ix) Plain: red or black: fancy forms, 52–54, 57.
(x) Plain: black: no rim band, 55.
(xi) Plain: black: plain rim band, 56.

At the bottom of the plate are foreign forms, usually called Syrian. No. 58 is of the peculiar polished red ware often found in this un-Egyptian pottery; 59 and 60 have the well-known decorations, painted in one case, incised with dots in the other.

167. Turning now to the Egyptian pottery (pl. lxxiii), most of the forms are of typical Intermediate types, some with "scrabble" patterns, and many of drab ware. None of the ring-stands of the Middle Kingdom which occurred several times at Qau were found; the main link with the pottery of the XIIth Dynasty is the incense-stand 85e. On the other hand, the forms 20p–22t are evidently connected with the common New Kingdom forms which eventually become straight-sided. Perhaps the most striking of the new types are the bottles with tall spirally grooved necks, 63m, 63n. The commonest and most characteristic form is type 54, 55, 57, mostly drab or pale cream coloured, which seems to have been specially used as a container for the scented fat. These pots were found in twelve graves (two in each of 3136 and 3242), one loose, and seven with deposits of horns. Five of these examples survived as sherds only, and so could not be drawn or typed (3100, 3229, 3253, 3255, 3258). Only one was found in a rectangular grave (3234); it may be, therefore, that these pots belong to the early part of the period. A remarkable fact is that of the twelve graves in which they were found, nine were of females, in one the body was not sexed (3234), and only two were of males. Both these last were badly plundered, and it is quite possible that the sherds were intrusive in each case. Wainwright considers that these ointment jars are not Egyptian, but Syrian (*Bal.*, pp. 37–40).

It seemed reasonable to suppose that some sort of sequence of graves might be established by the occurrences of Pan and Egyptian pottery either separately or in combination. These can be tabulated as follows:

	Graves with Pan pots only	Graves with both	Graves with Egyptian pots only	Totals
Circular . .	7	10	1	18
Oval . .	19	9	6	34
Rectangular .	6	4	11	21
Totals .	32	23	18	73

These figures show that both classes of pottery are found in all types of grave, but that the foreign pottery is more usual in the oval and circular, and the Egyptian in the circular and rectangular, a result which was to be expected as far as the rectangular graves are concerned, but not as regards the circular.

Of the native Pan pottery the incised wares seem to be earlier than the plain, as only three examples were found in rectangular graves. The plain red (classes vii and viii) are often found with the incised, whereas the black-topped (class vi) is only found four times in combination, so that perhaps the black-topped is later. This is also suggested by the finding of black-topped bowls with New Kingdom forms in 3134 and 3126.

Of the Egyptian pottery, if we select those forms which have strong New Kingdom affinities, we find that 22c is in a circular grave with a Pan bowl of type vi, while 20p, 22t, 40h (all pl. lxxiii), 4s (two), 20d, 22g, 22k, 34d, and 35d (all *Q. and B. III*, pls. xii–xv) are in rectangular graves with no Pan pottery at all. This confirms the suggestion that the black-topped pottery survived longest, and that the rectangular graves are the latest in the cemetery.

There was no trace of Kerma ware; nor were there any potmarks.

168. *The Amulets*. If we consider the great quantities of beads used by the Pan people, it is remarkable that they had not a greater liking for amulets. No doubt they did not share with the Egyptians their belief in the efficacy of talismans. One little hawk was found in grave 3234 (of a First Intermediate type); others are a hippopotamus, three figures of Taurt, and a shell (pl. lxxvi, 1, 3, 4, 7). All these come from rectangular graves except the Taurts (3), which were found in oval graves and are apparently of "native" make. There are other forms (8, 9, 10, 11, 15, and M.K. 42t, 44v, in *Harageh*) which might be classed as amulets; but it is hardly possible to say what objects they represent. One of them, 10, like a door with pivots, was also found at Mayana (*Sedment I*, pl. xliii, 82).

The Beads. The great majority of these were of small spheroid or ring forms. A certain kind of very small ring bead, with a tendency to the spheroidal shape, of a bright blue faience, very irregularly made, was a distinctive characteristic of the culture. It occurred in almost every grave, and with fifty-seven burials there were often enough to make many long strings. Great quantities had been used for sewing on the leather garments. As they are distinct from Egyptian beads, it must be supposed that the Pan people manufactured these themselves. The next commonest beads were the rings of white ostrich shell, which were very frequent and found in most of the graves, though not in the same abundance as the blue faience. Thirty-two graves yielded enough to make good strings when rethreaded. They were also used for sewing on the skin garments.

Another common form was the small spheroid, generally of black faience, rather irregular and probably of native make. Strings of these came from seventeen graves.

Cylindrical, barrel, and drop forms of blue faience occurred sporadically, but only in odd instances, never in strings. Double ring beads ("multiples") of pale blue faience were found in one grave (3170).

169. The following are elaborate forms of which one or two examples were found.

(i) Notched cylinders of blue faience (pl. lxxvi, 15), of which one or two were found in each of three graves.

(ii) Notched prisms of blue faience (pl. lxxvi, 16, 17), two examples from two graves. This type occurred at Balabish (pl. xiii, 6) and Qau (*Q. and B. III*, pl. iv. $58r_2$ and pl. xxxii, 28).

(iii) Barrels (pl. lxxvi, 31, 32), or long drops (*Harageh*, 65d, 65h), of blue faience with black spirals, from three graves. Similar beads were found at Balabish (pl. ii, 1, p. 23), and Qau (*Q. and B. III*, pl. xi, 40); they are known in the XIIth Dynasty.

(iv) Barrels with grooves at each end, sometimes with criss-cross incisions on the body (pl. lxxvi, 33), of blue faience or bone, two examples from two graves. A similar bead of ivory occurred at Qau (*Q. and B. III*, pl. xi, 18).

(v) A flattened, ridged barrel, with a ring at each end, of soapstone, is perhaps akin to (iv) (pl. lxxvi, 35).

(vi) A truncated cone or "flail" bead (pl. lxxvi, 36) of carnelian is obviously a survival from the Middle Kingdom (*Harageh*, pl. li, 61).

(vii) Melon beads occurred in seven graves, of blue faience, with one example in black (pl. lxxvi, 40–42; *Harageh*, 47b). They were never numerous, and generally single. Other examples come from Balabish (p. 21), and from Qau (*Q. and B. III*, pl. xi, 19), in ones and twos, not in strings.

(viii) The floral bead (pl. lxxvi, 50) occurred once. It was also found at Mayana (*Sedment I*, pl. xliii, 77). The form seems connected with the IXth–Xth Dynasties type (*Q. and B. II*, pl. xcviii, $58c_{12}$, c_{21}), which is also known in the Middle Kingdom (*Q. and B. III*, pl. iv, $47j_2$).

(ix) One little pendant of blue glazed quartz (*Harageh*, 44v) is like the similar pendants in the same material of the VIIth–VIIIth Dynasties

(*Q. and B. II*, pl. civ, 89 m_4, m_{10}), and is possibly a reuse, like the Predynastic pendant in grave 3253.

(x) The spacer-beads of sea-shell (pl. lxxvi, 54–57) were found in twelve graves, and were worn strung side by side as bracelets. They are a characteristic ornament of the Pan people (*Bal.*, p. 20; *Q. and B. III*, p. 7; *Dios.*, p. 46).

(xi) The pairs of bosses (pl. lxxvi, 59–62) from two graves, of hard stones, are not, strictly speaking, beads. One of them had the hole filled with copper, as if it had been nailed on to some flat (wooden?) surface. A somewhat similar boss of carnelian was found at Rifeh (*Giz.*, pl. xiiic, 105), in grave 116; but as there is no tomb register, we cannot say in what circumstances it was found. It has a copper loop by which it could be attached. In one of the Mostagedda graves in question (3138) there was an axe-head, and in the other (3111) there was some indication that there had also been an axe.

170. The materials of which the beads are made call for little remark. The colour of the blue faience varies considerably, apart from the shades caused by decay. There is occasionally a deep rich blue, a cobalt, and a distinct pale blue; while a few beads can only be described as green. A few spheroid beads of red faience were found in 3104. This colour is almost unknown in faience before the XVIIIth Dynasty, but red paste was found in the Second Intermediate Period at Qau (*Q. and B. III*, p. 11) in spheroid or barrel forms. The presence of beads of crumbed faience does not seem to have been observed before in Pan graves, though they are well known in cemeteries of all periods from the Old Kingdom down to the Middle Kingdom, and were found in the Second Intermediate Period at Mayana (*Sedment I*, pl. xliii, 85). They are of black faience rolled in chips of bright blue; enough to form strings were found in 3128 and 3248, and there were odd ones in 3154, 3170, 3253, 3254, and 3258. None was found in the rectangular graves.

One example of blue frit occurred in grave 10,101, a rather shapeless amulet, perhaps a cat.

Of the hard stones, carnelian beads were found in some numbers in nine graves, with odd beads in many others. The forms are mostly spheroids with a few barrels, and one curious spiral cylinder (pl. lxxvi, 14). Amethyst beads occurred in nine graves (a fair number in 3251), garnet in five (string in 3163), felspar in two, and hæmatite (?) in one. Quartz occurred as a boss or button in 3138, and blue glazed in 3224 (spheroid and pendant) and 3234 (pendant).

There was a string of red ochre (?) spheroids in 3146 (pl. lxxvi, 29), but there was not a single bead of steatite in the cemetery.

Gold or electrum beads were found in four graves. In 3129 there were two gold spheroids; in 3245 there was one other of electrum. In 3163 there was a short string of gold ring beads (pl. lxxvi, 47), and in 3251 a short string of electrum barrels. These were all of thin sheet metal on a core. Silver was rather more usual, occurring in six graves, but never more than one or two, rings or barrels made in the same way as the gold.

Of organic materials, ostrich shell was extremely common, large quantities being found with thirty-two burials, and odd beads with many others. The spacers of sea-shell have already been referred to. Also of sea-shell were ring beads formed of shell centres which occurred in five graves, generally a few in each, 3122, 3129, 3163, 3248, and 3258 (pl. lxxvi, 48, 49). Beads made of bone were an elaborate barrel (pl. lxxvi, 34), and sections of bone-shaft (13) in 3134, 3237, and 3103. Fish vertebræ were strung in 3155.

The way in which beads were used, either as necklaces, bracelets, anklets, and girdles, or sewn on leather garments or fillets, has been described in the notes on various burials, and need not be repeated here.

171. *The Shells.* The Pan-grave people, like the Badarians, had a passion for wearing Red Sea shells, and most graves contained examples of one or two, sometimes more, different kinds. The numbers of graves are as follows (for details see Bead Register, pls. lxxiA, B).

Nerita	37	(unpierced in 3203)
Conus, sometimes filed .	17	
Natica. . . .	8	
Columbella, sometimes filed.	7	
Cypræa, sometimes filed.	6	
Trochus . . .	5	
Cleopatra . . .	2	
Nassa, sliced . .	1	

Wainwright has given a list of shells found in Pan-graves (*Bal.*, p. 17), but he does not distinguish between the pierced and unpierced. He states (p. 18) that *Nerita* was, as at Mostagedda, by far the most common. *Natica*, *Trochus*, and *Cleopatra* are not given in his list. The *Nassa* shells are also named *Arcularia*; sliced examples are well known in the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period (*Q. and B. I*, p. 65). Perhaps this solitary specimen (in 3103) is a reuse. For Identifications see end of chapter.

172. *The Scarabs.* Nine scarabs were found in the cemetery. All are with women or children, except one in 3243 with a male, and one with an unsexed body, probably female. They are all drawn on pl. lxix. They are of Middle Kingdom types (14, 15, circular graves), of Second Intermediate types (32, 36, rectangular graves), or the type with Re'-r-di (38, 39 (two), 40, 41, all forms of graves).

The Stone Vases. These are shown on pl. lxviii. Nineteen vases or parts of vases were found in sixteen graves, and two in deposits of horns. Five of the graves were of females, four of males, and the rest unsexed.

The forms are mainly *koḥl*-pots, either of regular Middle Kingdom types, with hollowed receptacle, of alabaster or anhydrite ("blue marble"), or else of the later class with a more or less tubular cavity (32, 36, 23, 38, 34), in alabaster or black limestone. These last were in four rectangular graves, and one with a horn deposit.

Other forms, 40 in limestone, 41 and 39 in alabaster, seem to be antiques of the Old Kingdom, or slightly subsequent period, reused. A good Middle Kingdom type is 42, found loose. Scraps that could not be drawn were part of a *koḥl*-pot (3126), scrap of a large vase 1·7 cms. thick (3124), both of alabaster, scrap of pink limestone (3212), and a wooden ring like the neck of a *koḥl*-pot, perhaps made as a repair (3152).

Only four vases were undamaged (30, 27, 28, 23), and one of these had no lid. The rest were all more or less battered, with occasional attempts at repair. The broken edges of 25 had been filed smooth; 36 had the rim mended with clay; 24 had a mud lid made for it; the lid of 38 had been anciently mended; and the lid of 34 was a misfit.

Two, at least, still contained some of the powdered galena (27, 36). Only three came from untouched graves (3203, 3243, 5211). In the first two, the *koḥl*-pot was under the head, in the third behind it. In two partly disturbed graves (3153, 3242) it was in front of the head or chest.

173. *The Axes.* In spite of the plundered state of the graves no less than eleven axe-heads were found (pls. lxxvii, lxxiv), a couple being found in two graves. The forms vary somewhat from broad to narrow, sides straight to curved; in fact, no two are alike. No particular type seems earlier than another, as varying types (6 and 19, 10 and 11) are found together in the same grave. It will be noticed that one has a slight ridge down the centre, a very unusual feature. For an analysis of the metal of one axe-head see the end of this chapter. Two of the axe-heads are inscribed. One (pl. lxxiv, 9) has the cartouche Neb-maat-re', a king of the Second Intermediate period; it is preceded by *neter nefer* and followed by *di ankh*. The other (pl. lxxvii, 8) has a kind of monogram which one might tentatively render as a personal name, Ka-nefer.

The handle of the royal axe still remained, but it was reduced to little more than powder. Fortunately it was lying flat on the floor of the grave, and Kirwan was able, with great patience and care, to solidify it with hot wax, so that it could be moved intact. The blade is lashed to the handle with leather thongs. A wooden staff in 3156 with a groove running round it at one end, at least 45 cms. in length, might just conceivably be an axe-handle; but the grave was that of a woman.

Three little oval plaques of bone, pierced with holes to form a pattern, were found in two graves (3111, 3138, pls. lxxiv, 6 b–d; pl. lxxv, 46–48). They had been attached to some object with wood and copper pegs, the copper being possibly used chiefly as ornament. These were probably terminals for the butt-end of axe-handles. The oval shape would be suitable; and in grave 3138, where there were two axe-heads, a large and a small, there were also two plaques, a large and a small. An oval plaque of wood from grave 3122 (pl. lxxiv, 10) may have served the same purpose. In 3111 there was some plaited thong, perhaps the binding of an axe-head which had been taken by the robbers.

The burials with which the axe-heads or oval plaques were found were two unsexed, six males, two immature, and one apparently female (3128). This last skull is at the Medical School, Cairo, and Dr. Derry agrees with my sexing. The grave was undisturbed: the woman was aged, and had perhaps retained her dead husband's weapon as a keepsake.

On the painted ox-frontal (pl. lxxvi, 66; pl. lxxiv, 7b) a man is shown carrying his axe over his shoulder. Both blade and handle are coloured red.

Wainwright found three axes at Balabish; one was with a male, and one was fastened to its handle with hide lashing (*Bal.*, p. 32). At Hu and Rifeh there was none in the purely Pan-graves.

174. *The Other Weapons.* One fine dagger with hilt of wood and ivory was found in a plundered grave, lying near the knees and left hand, which were still in position. It had been wrapped in linen. The nails attaching the handle to the blade are of copper with silver washers (pl. lxxvii, 2; pl. lxxiv, 6a). The form is the usual one of the period (*Giz.*, pl. xii; *Dios.*, pl. xxxii).

A scrap of wood with gold-headed nails and silver washers (pl. lxxv, 41) no doubt came from an even more elaborate dagger; it was found mixed up with horns in the filling of a grave. Other gold-headed nails were found in 3130, a completely plundered burial.

Of bows and arrows there was hardly any trace. Loose in 3100 was a long piece of finely twisted gut which may have been a bowstring. The native diggers said it was like Bisharin work. In 3241 was a broken piece of reed, 20 cms. long, which might possibly have been an arrow. Arrows were found at Rifeh (*Giz.*, pl. *x*F) and possibly at Balabish (*Bal.*, pl. iii, 11, p. 10). Similar bunches of sinew to those at Balabish were found in grave 3123.

Further evidence of the use of bows is supplied by the archer's bracer (pl. lxxv, 49; pl. lxxiv, 1c). This is of leather; incised on it are lotus flowers in each of the three projections and in the centre is a figure of the god Bes. There are holes in which cords could be inserted for tying on to the arm. Wainwright found four bracers at Balabish (*Bal.*, pl. xii, 1–3, p. 30). Two of these also have degraded lotus-flowers tooled on them. From the patterns, especially those of the Mostagedda specimen, it may be inferred that these were Egyptian rather than Pan objects. In fact, we may doubt whether the Pan people made any of the weapons which are found in their graves, and we can suppose that they were supplied to them in their capacity as mercenaries.

The object shown in the right (?) hand of the man painted on the ox-frontal (pl. lxxvi, 66) may be intended for a weapon. It is coloured red. The double line is against its being a throw-stick; can it be intended for a sling?

175. *The Copper Tools.* One fine specimen of adze came from grave 3123 (pl. lxxvii, 18; pl. lxxiv, 3a). For a similar adze of the XIIth Dynasty from Kahun see Petrie, *Tools and Weapons*, pl. xvii, 83.

There is one little chisel (pl. lxxvii, 5; pl. lxxiv, 3g).

Of awls or borers there are four examples. One has the remains of a wooden handle and another is set in a nut (pl. lxxvii, 1, 3; pl. lxxv, 39, 40; pl. lxxiv, 3m, l, j, i). Three of these were with females; the other burial (3234) was not sexed, but probably female too. A copper rod (pl. lxxv, 38; pl. lxxiv, 3k), with a probable female, may be a borer which has not been sharpened to a point.

An enigmatical instrument is the pin (of square section) ending in the forepart of a lion (pl. lxxvii, 4; pl. lxxiv, 3h) from a man's grave. Part of a similar object, but with the forepart of a ram, is figured by Wainwright (*Bal.*, pl. xiii, 3), also from a man's burial.

Three razors, mostly very worn down, were found (pl. lxxvii, 14, 15, 17; pl. lxxiv, 3b, c, d); also two pairs of tweezers of a well-known type (pl. lxxv, 28, 29; pl. lxxiv, 3e, f).

The only other copper objects found were (i) some scraps of sheeting (3116, 3122, 3251), some of which may possibly come from axe-handles, more especially as in 3122 was an oval plaque of wood which seems to have come from a handle butt. (ii) A band 8 mm. wide nailed to wood (3159). (iii) A small lump of metal (3151) wrapped in linen. (See analysis at end of the chapter.) (iv) The copper rim of a wooden vessel (pl. lxxv, 27).

The Bone Tools. These for the most part consisted of sharply pointed awls made from birds' bones very similar to those so familiar in prehistoric times. Eight of these are shown in the photograph (pl. lxxiv, 2c, d, e, f, g, m, n, s) and four more came from graves 3123 (two), 3124, and 3144. Next come other pointed pieces of bone (pl. lxxiv, 2b, o, r), with one from 3126 (tip only), and, finally, some rough pieces, generally of rib (pl. lxxiv, 2a, p, u, x) with others not photographed from 3112, 3123, and 3156. The spatulæ are classed under toilet objects.

176. *The Flint Implements.* Four flakes are shown on pl. lxxiv, 2y, z, aa, ab. In six graves there were collections of rough pieces of flint, 3123 (ten), 3203 (five, pl. lxxiv, 2ab), 3223 (six), 3228 (one), 3230, and 3240 (seven). Whether the Pan-people worked flint themselves or only made use of flake implements picked up in the prehistoric village debris is a moot point; but the fact that so many collections of rough chunks were found in graves suggests that a certain amount of actual manufacture was carried on. See also *Bal.*, p. 34.

Other Stone Objects.—Small irregular pieces of quartzite or sandstone were used as grinders or whetstones. There were five in 3109, and two in 3228, where one piece was coloured red, having evidently been used for grinding paint, such as was required for colouring the skins, and probably the pots also. One in 3230 measured 10 × 7·5 cms. Another from 3248 had one smooth surface, showing it had been used for rubbing down a harder material. Other pieces came from 3123, 3143, 3159, 3171, 3172, and 3241. A fragment of a shaped paint slab of black granite was found in 3123.

The stone pounder of conical shape (pl. lxxv, 42) was found loose, and may not be contemporary. In 3103 was a little cylindrical piece of limestone 2·8 cms. long and ·8 cm. in diameter (pl. lxxiv, 1q), looking like a drill core. If one end had been pointed it might have served as a lip-stud (see *Bal.*, p. 13).

177. *The Toilet Objects.* The *koḥl*-pots have already been referred to under the heading *Stone Vases.* Only one *koḥl*-stick was found, an elaborate affair of hæmatite set in a sheath of gold for a handle (3163, pl. lxxv, 36; pl. lxxiv, 3n).

Two curious objects, shaped somewhat like hands, may have been used as scratchers of some kind (pl. lxxv, 43, 44; pl. lxxiv, 1z, ab); one is of shell, and the other of alabaster. Both come from graves of females. Wainwright records another (*Bal.*, pl. xiii, 19) made from a pebble.

A number of bone slips with at least one end carefully rounded may have served as spatulas. These are shown on plate lxxiv, 2 h–l, q, w. Five come from four graves of females, one from an unsexed burial, and one was found loose. A narrow scoop, 10 cms. long, of horn, found loose, is perhaps a strigil like those found by Wainwright (*Bal.*, pp. 13, 31; pl. xii, 6, 7, 8).

Spatha shells were found in twenty-three graves, and a single *Mutela* shell in another. As many as four *Spathas* were found together with five burials. The shells were used for mixing *koḥl* or paint, and black paste was noticed in three (3112, 3148, 3170). In 3234 there were also some pieces of galena with the *Spatha.* The edges were sometimes filed smooth (3111, 3112). Fifteen of these graves were of women or children, and only four of males. Three fossil oyster shells, from graves 3150, 3154, 3254, may have served a similar purpose (pl. lxxiv, 1y). See identifications at end of the chapter.

Five dorsal spines of the *Lates niloticus* from grave 3155 were possibly used as picks.

178. *The Faience Objects.* Part of a small figurine was found in grave 3248 (see notes on the grave). No faience vases, or even fragments of them, were found in the whole cemetery. This is strange when we remember that there had been a considerable number of them in the little group of graves 1300 at Qau (*Q. and B. III*, p. 7). Possibly those graves were rather earlier than the Mostagedda cemetery, and the supply ceased in the troubled times that were to follow.

The Pottery Ovals. On pl. lxxiv, 1, are photographs of a number of little oval pieces of pottery, all slightly concave, and evidently made from sherds of Pan bowls by rubbing down the edges until the required shape was obtained. They were found in nine graves (all disturbed), and fifteen examples were noted. Three had little nicks carefully made all round the edge (f, h, k); the rest were plain (d, t, e, m, n, l, a, r, g, i). In addition to these there were similar objects of bone (b), schist (s), and sandstone (j), all three nicked round the edge, and a circular plaque of alabaster (p).

No similar objects are recorded from other Pan sites. Their use is unknown; none showed any signs of having held any paint or similar material. Being mostly oval, they can scarcely have been lids, but see *Bal.*, p. 8.

179. *The Jewellery.* Two silver torques are unusual and striking objects. They are formed of thick wire, the ends being hammered out wide and thin, and then coiled (pl. lxxv, 16, 18; pl. lxxiv, 3 ab, ac). Both come from oval graves, one of a woman (3120) and one of a child (3170), and both were found round the neck. Torques are almost unknown in Egypt until Coptic times. I only know of two examples, both of the Middle Kingdom (Petrie, *Illahun*, pl. xiii, 18; Caton Thompson, *Desert Fayum*, pl. lxxxiv, 3). Both these are of copper.

Ear-rings were fairly common: they were of two types; plain silver rings, the ends rarely overlapping (but not coiled spirally), and the penannulars of alabaster or sea-shell. One little copper spiral ear-ring (from grave 1895, male (?)) comes from the latest phase of the Pan culture. The ear-rings were doubtless originally in pairs, as found in the two untouched graves 3120 (where there were two at each ear) and 3136; a pair also came from robbed burials (3214, 3246). All the silver and penannular ear-rings came from the graves of women or children (ten in number); one other seems to have been of a male, but it was utterly plundered, and some of the bones may be intrusive: also it contained the gold-mounted *koḥl*-stick. Drawings of the ear-rings are on pl. lxxv, 11–13,

15, 17, 20, 21, 23–26, and photographs on pl. lxxiv, 3 x, ab, p, ad, t, w, s, r, u, v.

Silver ear-rings were recorded from the Pan graves at Qau (*Q. and B. III*, p. 7), and penannulars of shell from Balabish (*Bal.*, p. 13). These are apparently the earliest examples of ear-rings in any Egyptian graves. For a curious type of penannular shell ear-rings with tails, from Nubia, see STEINDORFF, *Aniba I*, pl. xxxii, 20–24. See analysis at end of this chapter.

Bracelets were of ivory, horn, and hair, ivory being the most usual material. Some of these are drawn on pl. lxxv, 30–35 (also pl. lxxiv, 3z), the rest were represented by fragments only. All are quite plain with the exception of one (30) which is decorated with a row of incised circles. An example of the horn bracelets is shown on pl. lxxiv, 3aa. Ivory bracelets occurred in ten graves, horn in four, and hair in one. Seven graves were of males, and five of females.

At Balabish there were bracelets of horn and tortoise-shell (*Bal.*, pl. xii, 5, 10).

Two little gold rings (pl. lxxv, 22; pl. lxxiv, q) have been recorded as finger-rings, but they may equally well have been a child's pair of ear-rings. Nothing was ever found on the fingers of any of the undisturbed bodies. The strange little gold or electrum object (pl. lxxv, 19; pl. lxxiv, 30) has been called a "nail-guard," as it is too small for any but a very young finger; but there are no parallels for such an ornament.

180. *The Leather Buckets.* These unusual receptacles, which are not recorded from other Pan graves, were mostly in hopelessly bad condition, and could not be preserved. One was roughly circular, with vertical sides and a flattish base, perhaps 24 cms. in diameter. They were found in five graves, three of females and two of males. It has been suggested that they may have been the equivalent of milk pails, as some of the cattle people of the Sudan have an aversion to putting milk into pottery vessels.

In 3248 the bucket was used as a container for four pots and a variety of odds and ends. (See notes on the grave, group B.)

The Bags. These again, being of leather, were in a very decayed condition, and only remnants of one or two could be preserved. In 3120 one bag contained pebbles and beads; in 3123 galena; and there was galena (wrapped in linen) with beads in 3234. One bag in 3125 was of fine red leather. What seemed to be a leather bag filled with chaff (?) was with the bag (?) in 3222, who had died of a skull fracture. Possibly this was why he had been given a pillow, such as were found in the Badarian graves; it was the only instance of a pillow that we found. (See *Bal.*, p. 29.)

Remains of a string bag (?) in 3245 may have been part of a pot-sling like pl. lxxiii, 40g.

Baskets were curiously rare, doubtless due to leather being used for so many various purposes. Wainwright mentions none from Balabish. Traces were found in two graves, 3230 and 3242. In the latter the small objects had been placed in the basket.

181. *The Food Offerings.* Very little trace remained of the food placed in the pottery vessels. *Cyperus* tubers were identified in 3246 and a *dôm* fruit in 3203. In 3148 and 3150 there was a leg-bone of a sheep ((?) pl. lxxiv, 2v) and other bones in 3151; but it is perhaps more likely that these were raw material for tools (like the flint nodules) rather than remains of meat.

The Pebbles. One of the features of the Pan graves was the number of water-worn pebbles, mostly small, yellow or brown, which were found in the graves. As many as sixteen, eighteen, twenty, or twenty-seven were counted in one grave. The average for twenty-five graves was six, and no doubt many more were not recovered. One set of nine is shown on pl. lxxiv, 2t. Large black pebbles were found with a group of horns (3100, ii), with the group 3109, and in graves 3149, 3132, 3228 (four), 3245, and 3223; all these were of women or children, with one doubtful male. The large pebbles were doubtless used as grinders or as polishers. Possibly the small pebbles were also polishers; it is difficult to suggest any other purpose for them.

Feathers. The remains of a feather were noticed in one woman's grave (3149), but as this was quite plundered there is only a probability that it belongs to the burial. Wainwright also found feathers in one grave at Balabish, that of a man (*Bal.*, p. 12).

Horns. Although horns of goats and oxen were found in over a dozen graves, these mostly came from the filling, and are evidently strays from the deposits of horns just under the surface which are such a feature of Pan-grave cemeteries. In 3112 and 3138 a single horn, in 3228 two goats' horns, in 3128 eighteen goats' horns, in 3248 two odd horns, and in 3241 two horn cores, probably belonged to the actual burial.

Shells. In addition to the pierced shells which

were threaded and worn as ornaments, and the large flat shells used for toilet and other purposes, a few were found which were unpierced and kept as amulets, or simply as "curios." These include large varieties of *Conus* in 3214 (two), 3215 (pl. lxxiv, 1u), and 3248, all female burials; *Strombus* in 3242 (female), and loose in 3200 (pl. lxxiv, 1v; see Identifications); and a *Pecten* in 3241 (also female, pl. lxxiv, 1w).

Minerals. Small pieces of red ochre, probably for colouring leather and pottery, were found in eight graves. In two graves the surfaces had been worn quite smooth by rubbing.

Small rough pieces of grey schist were also fairly common, nine specimens being found. Two were with deposits of horns (3171, 3226). In 3135 the leather bracer was folded round one.

Resin occurred once in 3138, a late rectangular grave.

Galena, in leather bags, was found in 3123 and 3234 in conjunction with a *koḥl*-pot in each case. There was no trace of malachite, as at Balabish.

182. *The Deposits of Horns.* Most of these were disturbed in the general pillage of the cemetery, and no very definite information about them could be obtained. The position of 3171 was close to a grave, and to the north-east of it; 3128 was immediately to the east of another. It is not impossible that at any rate the more important graves had a deposit belonging to it, but this is scarcely more than a surmise. The deposits were in round holes, varying in depth from 10 cms. to 110 cms., usually about 50 cms. Only two were found with any semblance of arrangement, 3226 and 3252, where the horns were in three or four close rows, running from north-east to south-west. The animals concerned were not always easy to identify, as so many were very young, but the commonest were goats and sheep, with some gazelles and ibex (?), and a few oxen. The oxen were rarely represented by more than one specimen in a deposit; but in 3100 (ii) there were seven horns. Occasionally the pair of horns had the frontal bone attached in the case of goats and oxen, but this was not usual. Two complete goat skulls were found, one in a robbed grave (3118), and the other alone in a hole (3100, iv). The frontal bones were probably always painted, and we found one pair of ox-horns which had red and black stripes on them. The most remarkable paintings are shown on pl. lxxvi, where the presence of the sacred eyes may have some connection with the sacred eyes on Middle Kingdom stelæ (LANGE and SCHÄFER, *Grabsteine des Mittleren Reichs*, 20,032, 20,034, 20,035, 20,050, etc.). This suggestion of a stela is borne out by the figure of the axe-bearer with his name in front of him, Qeskant.[1]

The most remarkable feature of these deposits is the presence with the horns of various other objects. One or two pots are commonly found; and where there is pottery the unguent jars (types 54–57) are always represented, except with the solitary goat's skull (3100, iv) which was flanked by two "Pan" bowls. The deposits not only were supplied with jars of ointment, but it was sometimes poured over all. (For an analysis of the fat see end of chapter.)

Besides pottery we find beads (3127, 3171, 3226, 3252), shells (3109, 3127), sandstone grinders (3109, 3171), shaped pieces of pottery (3109), pebbles (3109, 3171, 3100, ii), schist (3171, 3226), pieces of diorite (3100, ii), a horn bangle (3100, vii), and stone *koḥl*-pots (3171, 3217). The burials of horns were evidently treated, to a great extent, like the burials of persons. (For a good description of other deposits see PETRIE, *Dios.*, p. 46.)

The Dating of the Cemetery. Although the period of the "Pan" people is obviously subsequent to the XIIth Dynasty and prior to the XVIIIth, it is difficult to define it with any greater precision. Various authorities refer to a king Neb-ma'at-re' (No. 52 of the XIIIth Dynasty in the Turin Papyrus) whose surname was Aba. But the name is defective, and only *ma'at* and *re'* are to be read with certainty. Now that we have this name in full on the Mostagedda axe-head, it may be that the suggested restoration of the Turin Papyrus is correct.

IDENTIFICATIONS

183. *Botanical.* 3246. "Tubers of a monocotyledonous plant, not identified as to Family. The state of preservation is not suggestive of very great antiquity."—Kew.

"Tubers of *Cyperus*, sp. most probably *Cyperus esculentus*."—Hort. Section, Giza.

Natural History (shells). 3136. "*Conus miliaris* and *Cypræa erones* (Red Sea)."—Dr. J. Wilfred Jackson.

3200. "*Strombus tricornis* (Red Sea, etc.)." —Dr. Jackson.

[1] Mr. G. W. Murray has pointed out to me that there is a common word in the Nubian language, *gos-kanti*, meaning an egg: MURRAY, *English-Nubian Dictionary*, p. 57.

3212. "*Natica zanzibarica* (?) (East Africa) and *Conus minimus* (Red Sea, etc.)."—Dr. Jackson.

3254. "Fossil Oyster (*Exogyra* sp. (?))."—Dr. Jackson.

Chemical. 3136. "This silver was very corroded and partly converted into silver chloride. The results of an analysis by Dr. H. E. Cox, London, were as follows:

	%
Gold	1·0
Silver	61·0
Copper	0·6
Lead	Nil
Not determined, chiefly silver chloride	37·4
	100·0"

—A. Lucas.

3151. "This proves to be arsenical copper. Arsenic is present to the extent of about 1·6 per cent. The chief impurity present is iron. Tin is present to the extent of 0·2 per cent. There are traces of lead, antimony, and nickel."—Sir H. C. H. Carpenter.

3226. "This has been an oil or fat and is now partly changed into fatty acids. The nature of the original oil or fat has not been determined."—A. Lucas.

"Sufficient of this material was available for a fairly comprehensive examination. It was in soft lumps, of a cheese-like consistence, and was composed of about 66 per cent. of fatty matter, 24 per cent. of fibrous organic matter, 9 per cent. of ash, and 1 per cent. of moisture or volatile matter. The fibrous organic matter appeared to be of the nature of cellulose, and was probably derived from vegetable material originally present with the fat, whilst the ash consisted, for the most part, of silica (sand). The fatty matter, which had been extracted with petroleum spirit (b.-pt., 40–60° C.) was a hard tallow-like substance . . . saponification value, 201; acid value, 26·4; iodine value (Wijs), 3·5; acetyl value, 42·5."—Extract from a long analytical report by Drs. A. Banks and T. P. Hilditch in the *Analyst*, May, 1933, pp. 265–267.

3248. Grey powder. "This consists largely of carbonate of lime (i.e. powdered limestone), mixed with a small proportion of powdered gypsum and a little powdered charcoal. It may have been originally a very poor quality of gypsum containing a little unburned fuel."—A. Lucas.

10,116. "Analysis of axe-head.

	%
Copper	96·9
Arsenic	1·5
Iron	0·7
Tin	0·2

Small quantities of nickel, sulphur, and oxygen are present."—Sir H. C. H. Carpenter. See also his detailed report in *Nature*, April 18th, 1931, where he states that the Brinell hardness varied from about 90 on the flat to 112 at the edge. Experiments with an identical alloy made in the laboratory all lead to the conclusion that the axe-head was cast to shape, worked to some extent—no doubt by hammering—and annealed at about 700° C. either during or after the mechanical working.

Pathological. 1895. A report on the urinary calculus by Dr. A. L. Urquhart, O.B.E., Professor of Pathology, Egyptian University, will be found in the *British Medical Journal*, July 26th, 1930.

CHAPTER XXV

THE PAN-GRAVE TEXTILES

184. For the following remarks on specimens of textiles, etc., I am much indebted to Mr. Thos. Midgley. A collection of fragments was made from various graves in Cemetery 3100, which Mr. Midgley has distinguished by the addition of a letter.

3100. Plain weave, warp and weft doubled and hard twisted. At irregular intervals there are thick much-twisted weft threads in one shed forming pronounced ridges in the fabric. In the thicker bunches of weft, at frequent but irregular intervals, are lumps caused by the bunching up of the weft by the compression and slipping of the warp. Colour, dark brown. Structure well preserved but condition rotten. Fibre, type C.

3100A. Close weave of coarse hard-twisted yarn, some of which is doubled. The weft yarns have been produced in pairs to form a looped fringe ½ in. long. Colour, brown. Fibre, type A, fairly well cleaned.

3100B. A close weave of thick hard-twisted yarns, a few doubled. One fragment shows selvedge. Colour, dark brown. Very decomposed with white deposit—salt (?)—on surface. Fibre, type C, fairly well cleaned.

3100C. Very regular weave of well-spun, hard-twisted, and mostly doubled yarns. Very well preserved but fragile. The fabric has the texture of many of the Badarian weaves. Colour, reddish brown. Fibre, type A, but dark, perfectly separated, the best-prepared yarn of this type seen.

3100D. Thick pad of closely folded fabric at least 20 layers thick. 6 × 2 in. Close and regular weave of single soft yarns. Fibre, type A, well cleaned, surface pustulated.

3100E. Thick pad of very irregularly woven fabric. Yarns hard-twisted, doubled, and of variable diameter. The warps are looped along one border, too decomposed to be dissected. Fibre, type C, not well cleaned, surface pustulated.

3100F. Close weave; warps hard-twisted doubled yarns. Weft much finer and of single strands. Colour, brown. Structure well preserved. Fibre, type A, well cleaned, fibres slightly pustulated.

3100F1. A thin gauze-like fabric adhering to 3100 F. Warps (?) far apart, wefts irregular in spacing and diameter. Colour, brown. Structure well preserved but very fragile. Fibre, type B.

3100G. Coarse close weave of thick yarn, variable in diameter, hard-twisted generally single yarns. Colour, dark brown. Structure and texture well preserved. Fibre, type A, slightly pustulated.

3100H. Close, somewhat coarse weave. Yarn very well spun, with a few doubled strands. Colour, brown. Well preserved. Fibre, type C.

3100H2. Not so regular in texture and weave. Colour, brown. Fibre, type B, badly cleaned and fragile.

3100J. Close weave of hard-twisted yarns, many doubled. Colour, brown. Structure well preserved but fragile and decomposed. Fibre, type A, well cleaned.

3100K. Coarse close weave, well-spun yarns, the warps much thicker than the wefts—determined by selvedge. Colour, reddish brown. Well preserved. Fibre, type C, very well cleaned.

3100L. Compact pad of 20 or more layers. Regular but somewhat open weave. All yarns single, well spun, and fine. Colour, dark brown. Structure well preserved but decomposed. Fibre, type A, badly cleaned.

185. *3100M.* Much-folded and twisted fragment. Close and very regular weave. Weft much finer yarn than warp. Colour, brown. Structure well preserved but decomposed. Fibre, type A, not well cleaned.

3100N. Two small pads of closely pressed layers. Irregular weave of doubled, well-twisted yarns, variable in diameter, weft finer than warp. Colour of natural flax. Texture well preserved. Fibre, type B.

3100O. Close regular weave of hard-twisted, chiefly doubled yarns. Colour, brown. Structure well preserved. Fibre, type A, surface of fibre roughly pustulated.

3100P. Close weave. Colour, brown. Structure well preserved. Fibre, type C, very well cleaned.

3100Q. Close weave of soft yarns, many doubled. Natural flax colour. Fragile, but structure well preserved. Fibre, type B, very well cleaned.

3100R. A pad of fabric, many layers, 20 to 30, thick. Hard-twisted, single, and fine weft yarns. Warp threads twice the diameter of the wefts, double-twisted yarn. Colour, reddish brown. Structure well preserved. Fibre, type C, well cleaned.

3100S. Two pads, many layers thick. Close and very regular weave of rather coarse single yarns with medium twist. Fringe of looped threads on one edge with a hard border 5/16 in. wide formed by the grouping of the warp (?) threads. A green deposit on the surface of the cloth, probably from contact with copper. Fibre, type C, well cleaned.

3170. A much-folded fragment of a leather garment. The whole surface is decorated with lines, about ⅛ in. apart, of slits in the leather ⅛ in. wide and 1/64 in. across.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE GRAVES OF THE SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD

186. By far the greater number of the graves of this period are more or less definitely of the Pan-grave people, and have been dealt with in Chapter XXIII. There are, however, a few which contain no Pan-grave pottery or beads, and show no other typical Pan-grave features. They are included in the Tomb Register, pls. lxx, lxxi. They were situated almost exclusively in the large cemetery near the Camp house 200/1600–1900 etc., or close to Mostagedda Village 400/1500/5200, with a few in Cemetery 600/700, and one or two near the settlement in 2600. It will be seen that all (except the last mentioned) are north of the headland, whereas the Pan graves are mainly to the south, with a very few scattered on the north.

240. The pot was at the feet. Both the scarabs were with the beads at the neck.

400. Found loose in this cemetery was the alabaster vase, pl. lxviii, 43, and the scarab, pl. lxix, 22.

417. Not registered. Female with light brown wavy hair in plaits.

418. The two pots were at the head, with a *dôm* fruit. Another *dôm* was near the waist, and remains of a leather bag (?) at the feet. The necklace was composed of groups of three shell ring beads alternating with three blue faience more or less regularly.

722. Not registered. Disturbed young female in wood coffin plastered inside (174 × 31 × 27 cms.). With her were a few blue faience beads and a scarab (pl. lxix, 13).

1621. Two pots in a robbed tomb of the VIIIth–IXth Dynasties.

1700. Found loose in this area were the scarab (pl. lxix, 23) and the cowroid (pl. lxix, 57).

1705. Not registered. The scarab (pl. lxix, 28) was with the plundered bones of an intrusive burial in a VIth–VIIIth tomb.

1718. This was a secondary burial in a First Intermediate tomb, lying more or less in place on top of the early coffin, but plundered.

187. *1800.* Loose in this area were four scarabs or scaraboids (pl. lxix, 33, 45, 56, 60).

1821. Burial in the shaft of a robbed IXth–Xth tomb. Body covered with matting; about twelve years old, and a girl, to judge from the objects. The beads were at the wrists, and the scarab was on the right hand. Pot 59q was near the head, and pot $2y_2$ at the hands with the grey anhydrite *koḥl*-pot.

1830. Child of about ten years with many plaits. Beads at the wrists and waist, with one of felspar at the neck. The four scarabs (pl. lxix, 21, 27, 30, 37) were all at the wrists with the beads.

1871. This untouched burial was in the shaft of an earlier tomb of the VIIth–VIIIth Dynasties. The body lay on its left side, knees slightly bent and hands down. At the neck were strings of beads, one of which consisted of runs of black faience with one carnelian in between. With the beads at the left elbow were the five scarabs and scaraboids. The date of this burial is uncertain. The beads all fall quite happily into the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period, but some of the scarabs and scaraboids seem to be later than the XIIth Dynasty. If we take the attitude into consideration it would perhaps be better to call this burial early Middle Kingdom rather than to suppose the beads were reused in the Second Intermediate Period.

1874. Hair in many little plaits. Beads and both scarabs at neck. The two alabaster vases were behind the pelvis. Pot 7g was inverted over 20f.

1898. Child of five years in small wood box. The shells were at the right wrist, and there were two shell bangles at the left elbow. These were apparently Predynastic and reused; one had been repaired.

1953. Scarab at hands.

2600. Near the settlement described in Chapter XXIII were a few burials of Second Intermediate date: (i) Female with hair in plaits, in a wooden coffin; (ii) Female with child in wood coffin; (iii) Similar burial, sex undetermined. All three were robbed.

2639. Coffin very decayed, possibly of wood, but more likely of reeds. Child of about twelve years, with a copper ring at each ear, and scarab (pl. lxix, 16 misnumbered 2630) at hands.

11,708. Not registered. Female extended on right side, hands down; many loose greyish plaits. String of small black faience spheroids with a few of garnet and carnelian at neck.

11,800. The cowroid (pl. lxix, 53) was found loose in this area.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE GRAVES OF THE NEW KINGDOM

188. There were few burials of this age, and those of very little interest. South of the headland there was a small group of poor graves in Area 2600, but none elsewhere. North of the headland we came across a few in almost all the areas excavated. The main burial-ground of the period seems to have been situated near Khawaled (5300), and is now covered by the Mohammedan cemetery. It was here that Suti, the high official of Sety I, made his great tomb.

128. Female, supine, face to south-west, hair in plaits; on her chest lay the bones of an infant. Pot in front of face. Two spheroid beads and two scarabs (pl. lxix, 18, 24) at hands. This grave has been registered as XVIIIth Dynasty on account of the pot; the scarabs are somewhat earlier.

1432. Group of objects from the filling of the chamber of a Vth Dynasty tomb. In addition to the beads, which included an eye-bead of blue glass with black and white eyes, were five copper fish-hooks (pl. lxxx, 10–14), two small pierced rectangular plaques of copper (perhaps parts of one), scraps of copper wire, three pear-shaped limestone net-sinkers, and some nuts, identified as pistache (see end of chapter).

1502. Bricked grave, with gable roof (two bricks inclined). The beads and amulets came from the neck; the scarabs and scaraboids (pl. lxxviii, 25–28) were found in the sifting. All the lower part of the body had been disturbed.

1716. Two bodies in one coffin, both facing west, the child (of eight years, A) in front of the man (B). Pot in front of B's face. The date of this grave is probably the same as 128, the scarab being earlier than the pot.

2604. Not registered. Child of about five years, head south, face west. Pot $7h_4$ (XVIIIth Dynasty) and a *dôm*-fruit in the filling.

2622. A secondary interment in the shaft of an Old Kingdom tomb, which had been specially bricked round as far as the burial. The head had been covered with a white plaster and cartonnage mask; eyebrows gilt; headdress blue with black lines; ornaments in red.

5301. Tomb of Suti; see below.

5302. Burial of a child of ten years, cut into at the head end by a Roman grave. Two pots 26u at head end; pots 7s and 78k (with lid pl. lxxx, 7) at feet. The eight scarabs, plaque, and six scaraboids (pl. lxxviii, 8–20) were mainly at the wrists or waist. Two scaraboids are not drawn: one blue faience, plain, the other green faience, with three scratches on base.

11,712. Female with infant beside her. *Koḥl*-pot (pl. lxxx, 9) on her chest.

The Tomb of Suti

189. This tomb was discovered in October 1899, when a modern grave was being dug, and was forthwith excavated on behalf of the Government by Mohammed Effendi Shaban, who published an account of it in *Annales du Service II*, p. 137. The entrance was then closed with a wooden door and the shaft filled in. We received permission to re-examine it, and we are now in a position to add a few details to the published account.

The marl in which the tomb was cut is of very poor quality, and much of the roof has now fallen in, in spite of the limestone pillars used by the makers to support it. The published plan (*l.c.*, p. 137) gives an idea of the general arrangement of the various chambers, but is not very accurate as to measurements, as the work is poor, and none of the rooms well squared. For instance, the entrance hall, for which the measurements are not given in the text, measures 6·45 m. east, 6·03 m. west, 2·85 m. north, 3·27 m. south, and 1·8 m. high. The small room to the south, *c*, varies ·60 m. in the length of its longer sides (height 1·26 m.), and the other small rooms are equally irregular.

The limestone pillars of the entrance hall are square, set on square bases, and support limestone architraves. The ceiling is divided into squares, each square containing either a four-leafed star of green with four red spots in between the leaves and one at the centre, on a yellow ground, or the same with red leaves on a white ground, alternately. Each square is bordered by a dark green (?) line. The architraves are decorated with a row of blue and white squares on a yellow ground. The inscriptions on the pillars are in black on a yellow ground and the figures are in black, blue, red, and yellow on white. The inscriptions on the jamb of the first doorway are in black on white plaster. On the inner doorway, leading into the sarcophagus hall, they are in black on yellow. The figures are coloured as they are on the pillars, on a white ground, and the cornice has blue stripes.

On the left jamb of the entrance is the inscription given by Shaban as " sur la paroi gauche de la salle " (*l.c.*, p. 137). Above is a *khaker* frieze, and below a figure of the deceased entering, now very faint. Entering the hall, immediately to the left is Anubis on pylon, a head of Hathor on *neb*, and a seated Osiris, mostly effaced. Next, on the pilaster is a *ba*-bird, Horus with a table, and the deceased (?) with an offering-table. On the central pillar are (*a*) *ba*-bird, Atum, and table, deceased's wife (?) and offering-table; here the owner's name is written with the Set animal only; (*b*) *ba*-bird, Anubis, and deceased, with tables; both (*a*) and (*b*) are inscribed. The third face of the pillar (*c*) has the *ba*-bird, Hathor, and deceased's wife, with tables; the spaces for inscriptions have been left blank. The pilaster on the east wall has the *ba*-bird, Isis, and deceased with tables, and almost effaced inscriptions, on the front; and the traces of a divinity with table on the side.

Between the pilaster and doorway between the two halls is Osiris seated, with Horus behind and Anubis in front. The figure of the deceased mentioned by Shaban has now disappeared. Above is the solar boat. The inscriptions on the frame of the doorway are given by Shaban (p. 138). The central tablet shows Suti with his wife offering to Osiris seated, with Isis standing behind. The wife's name seems to end in *nefer*.

Between the doorway and the pilaster on the right (south) is a scene matching that on the left, with thirteen lines of inscription (p. 138); above is an ape adoring the solar boat in which Ra is seated.

The pilaster to the right of the first doorway has a figure of Suti at the bottom, but only sketched in; the upper part is destroyed. Between the pilaster and the entrance is Osiris seated, sketched only, and upper part gone. On the right jamb of the entrance only the *khaker* frieze remains.

190. The sarcophagus trench in the second hall was lined with blocks of limestone, and covered in a very curious way by the body of a rectangular sarcophagus of black granite, with cornice, which has been inverted over it (*l.c.*, p. 139, fig. 3). This obviously was never intended for such a purpose, and the figures and inscriptions have been added later, so that they are now right way up, although the cornice is at the bottom. It is now considerably broken, but a copy was made of it (pl. lxxix). Our copy differs in some small details from that of Shaban's; but the signs are lightly incised and sometimes difficult to identify. In any case, the legends are terribly blundered, and the sculptor evidently did not understand them. For instance, the second column from the right on the south side is meant to contain the phrase, " Reʿ liveth, the Tortoise dieth," but is not much more than a jumble. The *pet* sign on a pole held by Thoth looks like a rake, and Isis and Nephthys at the ends are indistinguishable. This cover remains in the tomb.

In clearing the tomb we found very little. One pot, and part of an alabaster vase are drawn on pl. lxxx, 6, 8. There was also a broken piece of alabaster, perhaps part of a statue, but not recognisable; the foot of a pottery vase painted blue, with bands of yellow in red borders, and one or two ring beads of blue faience. Two pieces of highly polished blue glass inlay, floral designs, may have come from the coffin.

Shaban mentions fragments of granite statuettes and a black granite sarcophagus. The latter is now in the Cairo Museum (no. 28/11/24/7), restored; on each side of the lid are two pairs of holes for insertion of the ropes used when it was lowered into position, a feature which seems unique. In the museum are also some fragments of finely worked black serpentine shawabtis of Suti (27/3/24/3–6), and another of Mutnefert (27/3/24/2), which came from Khawaled, and may be of Suti's wife. There is another shawabti of Suti in pottery, painted grey and yellow (Reg. 34,555, Cat. 48,498); also a statue base in alabaster measuring 11 × 8 cms. (Reg. 38,941). When we were working in the tomb we heard tales from the villagers that during the first excavation a seated statue had been found, and also a bed (?), whatever that may have been.

Suti must have been an important official; the titles that occur most frequently are royal scribe, overseer of the treasury, and general (*mer meshau*); the titles vizier (*ṯꜣy*) and fan-bearer on the right of the king occur once or twice in the tomb. The name of the king is only seen once; as it is a single cartouche Sety-merenptah it may be either Sety I or Sety II, probably the former.

Identifications

191. 1432. " *Pistacia vera.*"—Horticultural Section, Giza.

2604. " Seed of *Hyphæne thebaica.*"—Horticultural Section, Giza.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE GRAVES OF THE LATE AND PTOLEMAIC PERIODS

192. The graves which can be dated to these periods were found in almost all the areas excavated. The majority were grouped either to the south near Deir Tasa (2800/3000) or to the north near Khawaled (800/1100, and 500/700). The cemetery in Area 3900, just south of the headland, was Ptolemaic or early Roman. These burials were, on the whole, of very little interest, and the following notes are kept as brief as possible.

401. This was a group of objects found in brick rubbish at the tip of the spur. The four pots are shown on pl. lxxxi, 12–15. The " weight " was cubical, of grey igneous rock.

403. A bricked grave, lying east and west, with a two-brick gabled roof. The bone bangle was on the woman's left wrist, and the wood (?) ring on the third finger of the right hand.

541. Not registered. An anthropoid coffin containing a mummy with garlands of persea leaves. (See Identifications.) Late Period.

588. Bricked grave with flat roof. Woman of about eighteen years with short brown hair, clothed in linen decorated with red vandykes. Round the neck were two strings of beads: (1) cowries about 2 in. apart with carnelian spheroid, white glass spheroid, black and white glass-banded barrel, two gilt glass and one carnelian spheroid; (2) amethyst bicones, carnelian spheroids, agate barrel, black and white glass barrels imitating onyx, and a little carnelian head (of a negress, pl. lxxxiii, 2). There was one plain finger-ring of bronze, and another of an unidentified material.

193. *801.* The chamber was closed with big stones. Child of about five years. The beads were at the feet: three glass eye-beads, black with dark blue and white eyes, a *uzat* with pupil and brow in black, and a head (negro (?)) in dark blue and white glass (pl. lxxxiii, 1). This grave may be Ptolemaic.

820. Not registered. Infant, supine, extended, head west, in a rough hole, covered with thorny twigs. (See Identifications.)

1503. An undisturbed burial found high in the rubbish of the brick vault 1506. Anthropoid coffin painted red, blue, black, and white with the four children of Horus inside the south side, at head end. One carnelian bead. Scarab (pl. lxxviii, 29) on left hand.

1504. Painted coffin. Reused XIIth Dynasty pot west of face. One lotus pendant of blue faience. Scarab on chest (pl. lxxviii, 30).

1506. A large brick tomb with vaulted roof consisting of two chambers measuring 205 × 75 and 320 × 150 cms. There were two transverse walls near the junction of the two chambers, one being no doubt due to a secondary use of the tomb. Heights of chambers 155 and 200 cms. The orientation was 140° for the small, and 130° for the large chamber. There were at least seven bodies, all head north, in anthropoid coffins. Besides the two pots (pl. lxxxi, 6, 7) there were sherds of many large double-handled jars. The bricks of the smaller room measured 30 × 13 × 8·5 and 33 × 16 × 8, and of the larger 26 × 12·5 × 7 cms. The cross-wall bricks measured 37 × 16 × 7 and 25 × 18 × 13 cms., the smaller being the later. In addition to the bodies in coffins there were a large number of bones, which probably came from the original burials.

1940. Another brick family vault of the New Kingdom reused in the XXIInd–XXVth Dynasties. It measured 330 × 170 cms., and was 210 cms. high to crown of the vault. High up in the north wall there was an arched opening. There were three layers of mummies in painted coffins or cartonnage, all head north. The highest layer consisted of two males and two females, the upper parts robbed. The second layer had three bodies, a male, a female (?), and a child of ten years, all undisturbed, but without ornaments. Under these, again, were three other bodies. The three pots (pl. lxxxi, 1, 2 (two)) were in the north-east and north-west corners of the tomb.

194. *3000.* Burial of a dog with a large shell at its neck (pl. lxxxiii, 5). (See Identifications.) Close by were a number of rams. Ptolemaic.

3413. Rectangular wooden coffin containing the mummy of a woman. The hair was parted in front down the middle of the head, carried back on either side, and ended in two spiral plaits or tresses bound in coarse blue cloth. Underneath the scapula were three horn rings (pl. lxxxiii, 14).

3900. Mummy of a man in a green cloth garment, with a border of dark blue and red. (See Chapter XXIX.) Another male had fine green cloth round the head, tied with a red cord. Another had a tight cap of black felt, while a third had a cap of quilted cloth with green linen over the head as well. Ptolemaic.

3901. Not registered. Female in reed coffin, head west. Round the neck were various beads of carnelian, cylinders of pale blue glass, a melon bead of silver, and three eye-beads of green glass with eyes of yellow with green centre, and red border surrounded with black and white spots. Ptolemaic. (For the cloth see Chapter XXIX.)

3902. Copper bangles on each wrist (pl. lxxxiii, 10). On the chest, wrapped in cloth, was the glass vase (pl. lxxxiii, 9) with the broken bronze " bolt " used as a *koḥl*-stick (pl. lxxxiii, 11).

10,103. Bricked grave measuring 190 × 60 × 85 cms., perhaps a New Kingdom tomb reused, but there was no door at the end. Bricks measured 34 × 16 × 8 cms. Two bodies, one female. The pot was at the north end. String of filed cowries, and a few odd beads.

10,110. The bones were high in the filling of the grave, and the gold ear-ring may not belong to them.

BURIALS OF SHEEP IN CEMETERY 100

195. Mr. Myers records as follows: "Seven sheep were found and three lambs. In grave 111 was a single ram facing north in a natural crouched position; 112 was a ram in the same attitude, with a very young lamb between its forelegs and chin; 113 a ewe on its back, tail to north, and head on chest facing north; 115 a ram with fine horns facing south in natural attitude. Under the left horn-tip were the heads of two lambs, facing south, the bodies stretched under the ram's chin, and turned round so that their hind legs (under the right horn) were pointing north.

"All the graves were orientated remarkably accurately to 150°. They varied in depth from 77 to 90 cms., in width from 50 to 70, and in length from 90 to 127. Nos. 111 and 113 were each roofed by two large slabs of limestone, and 112 by several smaller blocks of the same stone. No. 115 had no roof; but though the burial was not disturbed, the roof may have been removed by robbers, who finding an animal burial only, went no further.

"In no case was there any sign of mummification; remains of the intestines were present. The bones were in good condition, and much of the wool well preserved. There was no covering of any kind, and no objects."

It is difficult to date these burials. The Ptolemaic and early Roman periods are those to which most animal interments belong; but mummification was then the general rule. The roofing of the graves shows that the sheep were venerated, and they cannot be chance burials of more or less recent date. Probably they are of the Ptolemaic age, and not mummified for some economical reason.

IDENTIFICATIONS

196. 541. "Leaves of *Mimusops schimperi*."—Kew.

820. "*Tamarix* leaves."—Hort Section, Giza.

3000. "*Tonna* (= *Dolium*) near *luteostoma*, Kuster. Indian Ocean."—Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson.

3900. "The greenish blue dye was readily bleached by nitric acid.

"It was fairly soluble in hot aniline and very soluble in warm pyridine, which extracted it completely from the material, leaving this of the same shade as the undyed portions.

"The pyridine solution so obtained was of a deep blue colour of the shade of indigo. Addition of an equal volume of 50 per cent. alcohol to this solution caused some slight precipitation, and this residue was collected on filter paper, where it formed a greenish-brown stain.

"The stain was washed with dilute alkali and then with very dilute hydrochloric acid and finally with alcohol and ether, when the acid had been completely removed, and the effect of this treatment was that the stain became a characteristic indigo blue colour. It would seem, therefore, that the dye used for colouring the fabric was indigotin."—Dr. Alexander Scott.

Mr. A. Lucas, however, is of opinion that woad would equally well satisfy these tests. It was cultivated in Egypt, and its colouring principle is very similar to that of indigo, and responds to the same tests. The Greek name for woad is *isatis*, and it is mentioned frequently in the Oxyrhynchus papyri between 1st and 4th cent. A.D. (for instance, Vol. II, pp. 270–1; Vol. VII, pp. 205–6).

CHAPTER XXIX

NOTES ON THE PTOLEMAIC OR EARLY ROMAN TEXTILES

197. I AM much indebted to Mr. Thos. Midgley for the following notes.

3900 (i). Woven fabric. Red ground with wavy vertical lines in light and dark green and yellow along one edge. Ground decorated with lozenges embroidered in undyed flax. Rotten. Fibre, flax, some resembling type A.

3900 (ii). Band ⅜ in. wide embroidered on yellow warps. Border $\frac{1}{12}$ in. wide deep blue enclosing a red stripe across which are fine herring-bone stitches in yellow. Centre of band yellow. Condition, rotten. Fibre, all wool.

3900 (iii). Male. Twill weave, thin hard warp, soft thick weft. A selvedge on both sides of cloth. The warp ends are plaited and form a fringe of doubled strands about 2 in. long. Yellow wool, stripes of various widths woven in brown wool.

3900 (iv). Male. Portion of tunic. Plain weave of fine yarns of very even diameter; selvedge on both sides. Colour, pale blue, discoloured to green and yellow in parts.

Near the border the warp threads are bare for about five inches, probably for the inertion of rods during weaving, or, as alternate warps are broken off and twisted round the next adjacent for about an inch, it may have been intended to form an open-work band across the cloth: 32 × 20 in.

3900. (v). Child. Blue wool yarns, apparently the warp taken from a loom. Though somewhat tangled, the yarns remain close and parallel as though they had been stretched for some time on the loom beams and sized slightly for weaving.

3900 (vi). Male. Portion of a woollen robe, golden yellow in colour. Next the selvedge is a band ⅜ in. wide formed by two parallel deep blue warp threads in one shedding, the thicker yellow weft producing a fine check pattern. Above are two narrow stripes woven in the same way. The spaces between the stripes and next the selvedge have parallel pairs of yellow warp. Running across the cloth from the selvedge is a beautifully worked band woven in alternating dark blue and yellow stripes and cross-lines. The preparation of the yarns, the dyeing and weaving are all exceptionally good.

3900 (vii). Male. Part of a woollen robe, natural colour. Technique similar to (vi), but weaving of stripes even more intricate. The warp ends are twisted and knitted in the end of the cloth to form a fringe about 3 in. long.

3900 (viii). Male. Portion of blue tunic. A regular weave of fine well-spun yarns. The warp and most of the weft are wool. Stripes, varying in width, are formed with weft of *white silk*. There is a selvedge at each side formed of 28 sets of doubled warps and two sets (the first and fourth groups) of four warps. Single wefts are used throughout the fabric.

3900 (ix). Male. Fragment of fabric made of reed fibre having same microscopic appearance as type C used in early weaves from Mostagedda. The warp is finer than the weft and dyed blue. The weft yarns are dyed blue and red (degraded). Weave open and very regular.

There are fragments of narrow bands, blue, with reddish borders ½ in. wide, plaited from same yarns as those used in the fabric. They were probably used in the decoration of the garment.

3900 (x). Male. Plaited cord of bright yellow and purple-brown wool.

3900 (xi). Male. Portions of thick woollen tunic. Very coarse weave, deep yellow colour. Heavy thick selvedges. Red, yellow, and green stripes woven in weft.

3901. Woven fabric, warp and weft little twisted. Warps very evenly but widely spaced. Colour, brown, some of the weft dyed green. Fibre, hair. (The material is unlike any other examined. It is not wool, silk, or flax. It retains an elastic springiness and smoothness which are peculiar, almost like horse-hair seating, but much finer.) [Goat ?—G.B.]

CHAPTER XXX

THE ROMAN AND COPTIC GRAVES

198. THE burials of these periods were scattered about in most of the areas north of the headland, especially in 1400 close to Mostagedda village. There was none noted to the south, the Ptolemaic cemetery in 3900 being the latest that was found there.

300. There were remains here of a crude brick building, apparently one room only, measuring 5·70 by 6·60 metres. Only two or three courses of bricks were left on the west and south sides, and there was no sign of a doorway. Various fragments of pottery and glass were found in the rubbish. These included three pots which could be drawn, two lids, and a bowl (pl. lxxxii, 19, 22, 23), sherds painted with black horizontal lines and blobs on red, and black lattice pattern on buff, base of a polished red dish with a circle of stamped crosses, and part of a large bowl with projecting ridge and vertical flutings below the rim, on the outside. The glass consisted of parts of a large jar, yellow with a blue band, and parts of another, but greenish instead of yellow. There was also a piece of a blue faience bowl on a ring base, with a projection on the outside under the rim.

400. Group of pots, pl. lxxxii, 1–4.

416. Grave 150 cms. deep with loculus on south closed by bricks (34 × 16 × 10 cms.). Male, head west. Beside his head (but outside the chamber) was a skin bag. (For contents see end of chapter.)

420. Similar loculus. Female, head west. At neck beads of carnelian, gilt glass and imitation pearl, with cowries. On right wrist, beads of gilt glass, imitation onyx, carnelian, and green, red, and pale blue glass. On left wrist two bone bangles (pl. lxxxiii, 30).

421. Group of pots (pl. lxxxii, 5–18), one with a potter's mark.

500. Various graves, generally with a loculus on south, heads west. No objects.

571. Child, head west, in loculus. Bronze torque round neck, with a necklace of small beads of bronze,

emerald green, dark red, gilt, and pearl glass, and carnelian.

573. Plundered body with beads of dark blue glass, and imitation pearl.

574. Child, head west; no loculus. Two bronze ear-rings, one with melon beads of gilt glass. Necklace of small glass beads, red, dark and light blue, yellow, and black.

576. Another child with necklace of *Conus* shells, blue and white eye-beads, and beads of gilt glass, ivory, and carnelian.

577. Another child, head west, with necklace of yellow glass barrel beads.

811. Woman, head west. Long scarf round head, coloured blue and red, about 8 cms. wide, and a head-band of leather sewn with small beads of silver, and pale blue, yellow, and red glass. Iron bangle on right wrist. Coptic.

900. A group of graves with loculi on south; bodies head west. No objects.

199. *1102*. Child, head west. Lead or silver ear-ring. Necklace of blue faience beads with incised eyes, and of glass, gilt, dark red opaque, dark blue opaque, and pale green.

1103. Child, head west, in loculus on south. Iron anklet with pale blue faience bead with incised eyes threaded on it.

1104. Similar burial. Silver (or lead) ear-ring, and two bronze ear-rings (pl. lxxxiii, 27). Torque of silver (or lead). String of beads (attached to the ear-rings) of green, dark red, dark blue, and gilt glass, imitation onyx, blue, and white eye-beads, two or three carnelian spheroids, one large cowry, and a *Clanculus* shell.

1105. Child, head west, with a few beads, and a bronze anklet (pl. lxxxiii, 31).

1110. Child in loculus, head west. Two plain bronze ear-rings and a leather band round right arm. Necklace of small blue faience ring beads, and a filed cowry.

1111. Similar burial. At the neck a *Conus* shell, and two gilt glass beads. Not disturbed. In the shaft a silver (or lead) ear-ring, and a string of beads: blue faience with incised eyes, blue and white eye-beads, imitation onyx, pearl and amber-coloured glass.

1132. Child, head west, lying on matting which was also folded under the head to form a pillow. Cloth with green, red, and blue pattern on body. Two plain bronze ear(?)-rings. String ring on right hand. (For matting see Chapter XXXI.) Date (?)

All the above burials are probably of early Roman date, with the exception of 811 and 1132. The following graves are of the Coptic period.

200. *1400*. Various poor burials. One man was buried with a child in the same grave. The man had a cord round his neck on which were threaded two bronze rings. A young female had two ear-rings like pl. lxxxiii, 18.

1401. Female, head west, wrapped in several garments. Two bronze ear-rings and a finger-ring. Lying over the wrappings were three bronze (or brass?) bangles tied together.

1402. Female, head west, cloth blue with white decoration. Palm leaves doubled up between the legs.

1404. Female, head west. Clad in plain garment with blue collar. Two bronze and one iron ring on fifth finger of left hand.

1407. Child, head west. Coarse garment with purple embroidery. Beads at neck.

1409. Woman, head west. Palm leaves. Dress with blue embroidery. Bronze torque, two bronze, and two iron rings.

1410. Male, head west, covered with palm leaves. Apparently five different garments: (i) Coarse yellow; (ii) finer cloth, with mauve appliqués; (iii) finer linen with red vertical band from shoulders; (iv) finer cloth, with heart-shaped appliqués; (v) finer linen with coloured band down the centre. Round the head was (i) striped blue linen; (ii) linen with fringe and embroidered with red, green, and blue wool. Over the pelvis was the lid of a basket; the body of the basket lay over the feet with a broken glass vase (pl. lxxxiii, 34).

1411. Young girl with palm leaves wrapped all round the head, but not elsewhere. Long roll of red cloth with embroideries laid beside body, which was covered with various garments. At the ears were rings like pl. lxxxiii, 18, and plain rings with triangular knob. All the other ornaments were laid on the body, over the wrappings. On the chest was a string with two crosses, and a few beads and shells; ball and loop fastening. Over the pelvis were masses of beads, including one XVIIIth Dynasty carnelian poppy-head. Also on the body were several bronze rings, four thick bronze bracelets, a bronze torque, a bone pin, horn bangles, multiple dark yellow glass bangles, and a vase of horn with coloured horizontal bands and a wood stopper.

1413. Child of five years, head west. Bronze torque and bead necklace. Bronze ear-ring. Two black glass bangles on right arm, one of them double.

1414. Female, head west, in bricked-up loculus on north. Bronze ear-rings, with beads, one on left and two on right ear. Necklace of clear red glass ball beads with gilt designs. Bronze bangle on right arm. Purse or bag of knitted red wool near right shoulder. Bricks 25 × 12 × 8 cms. Early Arab.

1415. Adjoining 1414. Similar grave but loculus on south. Male with the jug (pl. lxxxiii, 39) close to the head. Early Arab.

1421. Male, head south, with the pot (pl. lxxxii, 24) over the pelvis. There was no skull, but the rest of the body was undisturbed.

1423. Female, head west, with a bronze chain, lead cross, the top of a bone hair-pin, and a few beads.

1428. Child of fourteen, head west, with leather sandals placed over the wrappings, and a clay net-sinker (?) near the right hand.

1429. Child of fourteen years, head west, with beads at neck and waist, and three bracelets on left arm; two of iron and one of horn (or tortoise-shell).

1440. Another child with five lead crosses, and an embossed metal plaque (with the figure of a saint ?).

1441. Another child with an iron torque strung with five iron rings, four metal crosses and one mother-of-pearl cross, and a metal plaque incised with a cross. On each arm two iron bracelets, and one horn (or tortoise-shell) bracelet.

201. *1800* (i). Young girl with string round neck, on which were strung eight plain bronze rings, and one with knob.

1800 (ii). Child of twelve years, head west, in four garments. Coarse cloth inside, then gauze, then orange cloth with tapestry cuffs, then garment with tapestry strips running down it. Head covered with blue cloth embroidered with white. Two iron bangles and one of bronze (pl. lxxxiii, 26). (For notes on the textiles see Chapter XXXI, 1800, iv, v, vi, viii, ix, xii.)

1809. A bronze ear-ring, and a bronze pendant found together loose (pl. lxxxiii, 20, 21).

1822. Child of six years, head west, in garment with coloured neck-band. On the body were an iron torque with four bronze rings threaded on it, an iron cross 3 cms. high, a smaller bronze cross, three little disks of thin glass backed with plaster and set in lead (two 1·5 cms., one 1 cm. in diameter), tiny bronze seal (1·2 cms. in diameter), and an iron bracelet.

1844. Body, head west. Bead necklace, two lead bangles, two lead rings, lead cross, and bronze bell from chest (pl. lxxxiii, 22–25), and two bronze ear-rings. The beads were of glass, dark green, clear white, dark purple, pale blue and dark blue (all large), and small spheroids of emerald green and black; carnelian; and several barrel and spheroid glass beads with yellow and red concentric circles or eyes surrounded by rays of green and black. Also one glass bead with red and yellow eyes on a blue ground.

1845. Young child, head west, in coloured wrappings. Iron and lead bangles; bead necklace. The beads included a few carnelian spheroids, one onyx barrel, an amethyst drop, two carnelian barrels, and various glass beads, black, and clear green. Several multiple spheroids of clear yellow glass.

1881. Child of about twelve years, head west. Body wrapped in covering of coarse brown cloth (bangles and beads immediately under this). Next, robe of brown cloth with neck and short sleeves woven with red pattern outlined in white. Four reeds next to this. Round this was twice wound a strip of blue braid with white decoration. Thirdly, a robe of brown cloth with neck-band of blue with white floral design. Next to this, up the back were four supporting reeds. Fourthly, a robe with short elbow sleeves, having a red border with white designs. Length of robe to just above ankles. Outer covering of head bound with strands of red, blue, and green wool. (For notes on the textiles see Chapter XXXI.) Iron torque round neck. Under upper layer of cloth, on chest, a horn bangle, and another of tin (?). Two strings of beads; one amethyst drop, one carnelian ball, several imitation onyx, and various beads of black and yellow glass; a few blue faience barrels; one of the well-known "Coptic" beads of green opaque glass with yellow ends; and one large barrel bead with yellow and red eyes on a ground covered with green speckles.

1894. Child with beads of grey opaque quartz, black amber (or resin), blue and dark yellow glass, opaque green glass with yellow end ("Coptic"), and several black glass ball beads, with white central band.

202. *1950*. Child with beads of amethyst, carnelian, and glass, purple, yellow, emerald green, opaque red, and blue. Yellow glass multiple spheroids, and several black glass spheroids with wide white band.

10,100. Plundered child, head west, with pair of leather shoes (pl. lxxxiii, 28).

10,106. Child, head east, with three rolled-up garments at head, and three others at feet. (See notes Chapter XXXI.)

10,109. Body with decorated garment next to skin, and outer wrapping of coarse cloth. Head wrapping of net. Lead ear-ring at right ear. Five bronze bangles, two on right arm above elbow, one each on left arm and each wrist. Bead necklace threaded on yellow wool; these consisted of lead rings, carnelian spheroids, and three green and yellow "Coptic" beads. With them were cowries, *Conus*, and *Columbella* (?) shells.

10,113. Young female with bronze bangle on right wrist, and iron (?) on left. Beads of green, black, blue, yellow, and opaque green glass, amber (?), and *Nassa* and *Conus* shells.

10,115. String of beads found loose. Gilt glass, red glass paste, imitation onyx, real onyx, carnelian, beryl, black glass, green glass, and one amethyst bicone. Early Roman.

10,117. Child of three years, head north. One bronze and one lead ear-ring (pl. lxxxiii, 16, 17). Necklace of beads; one dark blue glass, one green and yellow ("Coptic"), and one of wood.

11,713. Young female, head west, clad in a red outer robe, and wearing a blue head-band (see notes in Chapter XXXI). Bronze ear-ring at each ear (pl. lxxxiii, 18). Two or three horn (or tortoise-shell) bracelets on right arm. Necklace of glass beads, clear blue, green, purple, black, "pearl"; two beads of green, yellow, and red mottled glass; several fish vertebræ. At the right elbow was a string of beads of glass, clear blue, purple, "pearl," and gilt; black amber (or resin); carnelian; and black glass spheroids with white band.

11,716. Child of three years, head west; necklace of beads with a re-used scarab of the XVIIth Dynasty (pl. lxix, 48). The beads were of glass, dull purple (multiples), emerald and pale green; shell (small rings); and beryl.

11,755. Child with bronze finger- or ear-ring. Necklace of purple, yellow, and dark blue glass beads; others of agate, carnelian, and shell (small rings); black and white striped glass cylinders with brown ends; green and yellow glass barrel with red spots; pale blue glass spheroid with multicoloured eyes; and a mother-of-pearl plaque.

11,756. Child, head west, with two ear-rings, one of lead (pl. lxxxiii, 19), and one, plain, of silver (?). Three bronze bangles. Necklace of black, muddy white and gilt glass beads: and one *Conus* shell.

IDENTIFICATION

203. 416. "Natron and sand with some resinous matter and pieces of wood."—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

CHAPTER XXXI

NOTES ON THE TEXTILES OF THE ROMAN AND COPTIC PERIODS

204. MR. THOS. MIDGLEY has very kindly sent me the following notes on the textiles of these periods.

1800 (i). Portions of woollen tunic. Coarse close weave. Cable edging. Three raised lines of decorative stitching 3½ in. from edge. Applied shoulder bands tapestry woven in red, blue, and white thread. General condition poor.

1800 (ii). Lower portion of woollen tunic, close weave. Four ½-in. stripes, tapestry woven in purple wool, with six spots, three each side; a purple stripe near lower edge. Cable edging in each side; heavy selvedge along bottom.

1800 (iii). Two pieces of coarsely woven red woollen tunic, plain weave. One fragment has a tapestry woven band in red, yellow, and blue wool on natural-coloured flax warps. The centre of the band is decorated with animals, whilst additional motifs have been embroidered in natural-coloured flax. This piece also has a selvedge formed with two groups of warps, two threads in each group. A raised stripe effect has been obtained by weaving seven doubled wefts over three and one warp alternately. Every fourth warp is left floating on the wrong side and the doubled wefts are well beaten up.

1800 (iv). A lace-like fabric, about 18 and 12 threads to the inch. Woven from twisted fibre yarns. Very fragile.

1800 (v). Child of twelve years. Sleeve from tunic. Red, somewhat coarse weave. Woollen.

1800 (vi). Apparently fragments of two or three tunics adhering and perhaps as placed on the body. The layers cannot be separated. There is a fairly coarse cloth, some fragments like 1800 (iv), and pieces from very elaborate tapestry weaves.

1800 (vii). Fragments of woollen tunic (?). Cable edging and two lines of decorative stitching. All in natural colour.

1800 (viii). Child of twelve years. Tapestry woven shoulder-band 1⅝ in. wide, 17 in. long. Dark blue borders with rhomboids in purple (degraded). Centre purple, with floral design in blue, separated by lozenges having a yellow ground, blue edging, and a cross saltire. Attached to a fragment of yellow woollen tunic. Two lines of decorative stitching along one side of tapestry woven band. Pinned to this is a fragment of a narrow band in blue wool embroidered with white thread, probably the edging to the neck opening.

1800 (ix). Child of twelve years. Tapestry woven band 3 in. wide. Two purple stripes with repeating floral design in dark blue, separated by lozenges outlined and worked in yellow on a blue ground. Central stripe and borders dark blue ground with "H" shaped motif repeated throughout the length in red (degraded).

1800 (x). Portion of loosely woven wool tunic. There is a bit of selvedge at one end and cable stitching on one side with narrow and broad stripes of natural colour near the edge. Two tapestry woven bands 1 in. wide in red with lozenges worked in yellow and blue. These are separated by groups of yellow spots.

1800 (xi). Sleeves from red woollen tunic. Cable edging to wrists with a blue band embroidered with thick white thread. Above this is a tapestry woven band with red centre on which are running animals in dark blue. The borders, separated by yellow lines, are dark blue with floral designs in red. Above and below this band are lines of decorative stitching.

1800 (xii). Child of twelve years. Tapestry woven band 1⅝ in. wide. Centre purple with floral design in dark blue. Borders purple, outlines in blue with yellow, purple, and red rhomboids. Attached to a fragment of woollen, natural colour, tunic. There is a decorative stitched line along one side of the band (similar to 1800 (xv)).

205. *1800* (xiii). Portion of coarse brown woollen tunic. Attached are pieces of tapestry woven bands having a blue ground with an indeterminate design in red. Also a fragment of narrow tapestry woven band, purple with a design of circles. Condition very poor.

1800 (xiv). Fragment of wool tunic with selvedge, natural colour, with a broad red and two narrow purple stripes. Each side of the latter there is a cross-stitch figure worked with triple purple threads.

1800 (xv). Tapestry woven band 1½ in. wide, on fragment of yellowish woollen tunic. Centre purple with floral design in dark blue; borders blue with rhomboids of purple and red. A line of decorative stitching runs alongside the band. (See 1800 (xii).)

1800 (xvi). Woven shoulder-band on fragment of yellow woollen tunic. Red ground with running wave border. Alternating animal and plant forms in green, yellow, and red outlined in dark blue. Pendant to band, oval, with a plant design in green and yellow. A line of white thread surrounding the central part of the band has perished.

1800 (xvii). Tapestry woven neck-band and shoulder-band. Red ground with plant designs in green and yellow; running wave border. Line of decorative stitching along one side of shoulder-band.

1800 (xviii). Portions of tapestry woven shoulder-bands. Red ground with running wave border and alternating animals and plants in green, yellow, and red. (See 1800 (xvi).) White thread nearly all perished.

1800 (xix). Tapestry woven band 1⅝ in. wide. Red ground with alternating animal and plant designs in green, blue, yellow, and red; running wave border. On yellow woollen fabric with cable edge on one end and heavy selvedges on two sides. Probably a sleeve from 1800 (xvi). 8½ in. × 6⅝ in.

1800 (xx). Tapestry woven band 1⅝ in. wide. Red ground with alternating animal and plant design in green, blue, yellow, and red; running wave border. On yellow woollen fabric with cable edge on one end and heavy selvedges on two sides. Probably a sleeve from 1800 (xvi). 9½ in. × 9½ in.

1800 (xxi). Tapestry woven roundel. Purple ground with detached Coptic indeterminative motifs in blue, chrome yellow, red, green, and white. The border, defined by a line of thick white thread (mostly missing), has closely worked, irregularly shaped motifs in chrome yellow, green, blue, and various tones of red. The roundel is stitched to a piece of natural colour woollen of its own size; this is attached to a piece of coarsely woven red tunic.

1800 (xxii). Tapestry woven roundels similar to, but more fragmentary than, 1800 (xxi). The rotting of the white threads has allowed parts of the design to fall to pieces.

1800 (xxiii). Light red (degraded) woollen band, 4½ in. wide, 27 in. long, probably the lower border from a tunic. Embroidered with rosettes and stars in dark green doubled wool. There are two wefts in one shed throughout the piece.

206. *1881* (i). Child of twelve years. Woollen strands knotted together and bound round outer robe and covering of head.

Red, green, and blue, colours very pure and brilliant. Probably they are the rovings from which the yarns required for tapestry weaving were spun.

1881 (ii). Portion of woollen tunic, somewhat coarse weave; deep yellow.

From the neck opening two lines of decorative stitching pass down front and back. Opening hemmed over. Portion of sleeve with a band woven in blue and red wool; roughly embroidered in thick doubled white thread. Tunic 28 in. × 11 in., neck opening 6 in. × 4¼ in., sleeve 10 in. × 8 in.

1881 (iii). Wound in parallel bands round outer robe. Band 2 in. wide, 24 in. long, woven from coarse blue yarn. Embroidered with rosettes and linear designs in thick white thread.

1881 (iv). Neck of intermediate (2nd) dress reaching to just above ankles. (See Fig. 5.)

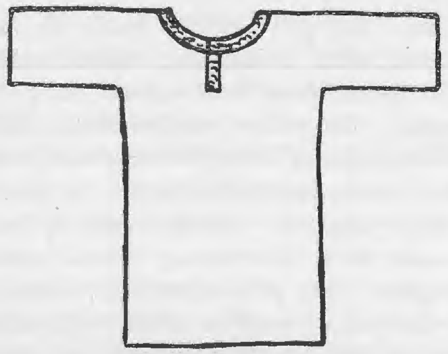


FIG. 5

Dark blue band, wool, 1 in. wide. Complete circle with pendant piece. Embroidered with chevron lines in thick white thread.

1881 (v). Woollen tunic, fairly complete, with neck opening and sleeves. Coarse weave; yellow, deeply stained. Neck opening and sleeves with bands, 1 in. wide, woven in red with stitching in thick white thread. On the lower part of the tunic are eight raised lines of decorative stitching, some in red.

10,100 (i). Female. Long strip of coarsely woven yellow cloth, woollen, plain weave with tapestry woven band 3 in. wide stitched to it. The band is woven in red, blue, and yellow on hard-twisted double warps. A series of roundels evidently formed the central pattern, but these have all perished, probably owing to the strain put on the warps when weaving them. The yellow cloth to which the band is stitched has a cable edging and rough darn in thick yellow wool.

10,100 (ii). Female. Portion of red woollen tunic; selvedge on lower border; decorative stitching of irregular width along one side. A number of small variously shaped tapestry woven pieces have been attached to the tunic.

10,100 (iii). Female. A long strip, probably the lower border of a tunic. Tapestry weave, 3½ in. wide, in blue and yellow wool. The design has been a row of circles and semicircles, the circles enclosed in diamond-shaped lozenges of yellow with a red spot at the intersections. Most of the circles and semicircles are missing, the warp threads having rotted. There is a fragment of wool fringe which probably bordered the woven band. Cable edging on tunic.

10,100 (iv). Female. Fragment of roundel; tapestry woven in red, blue, and yellow wool. Floral design, wave border. Attached to fragment of woollen tunic. 4 in. diameter.

10,100 (v). Female. Woven band, embroidered in white thread. Attached to the edge of a fragment of woollen cloth of a degraded red colour. Three strands of 3-ply plaited wool between the woven band and tunic.

207. *10,106*. Child. Fragments of brown woollen tunic, fine plain weave, wefts well beaten up. Tapestry woven bands, floral design in red and yellow wool, are on several pieces, also a selvedge formed of three groups of warp threads, five threads in each group, and a cable edging. Two selvedged edges have been sewn together with red wool in a decorative stitch. One fragment has a small roundel in the centre—a tree device tapestry woven in red and yellow wool.

11,700 (i). Girl. Portion of woollen tunic. A plain close weave of soft yarns; selvedge at bottom. Light red. Cable edging and stripes, whitish, along each border. Upper part of garment very imperfect. 35 in. × 31 in.

11,700 (ii). Fragment of green wool overlay on heavy black and red fabric. A " Leno " weave, the only example seen among Egyptian fabrics.

11,700 (iii). Fragment of a tunic; natural-colour fine wool; selvedge.

11,700 (iv). Red and yellow check fabric. Very open weave of soft wool yarns. The ends of the warps, red and yellow and green, are bunched together; probably it is the end of the " piece." Along the selvedge green warp yarns have been used.

11,700 (v). Fragments, similar to 11,700 (iv) but without selvedge or warp ends.

11,700 (vi). Tapestry woven band and small roundel, attached to fragment of coarse red woollen tunic. The centre of the band is dark blue with a floral design in red, yellow, and green wools and white thread. Border green with running wave design in yellow. The roundel is dark blue with a cruciform design in yellow and red.

The " white thread " has largely perished and allowed the parts of the design which it outlined to fall away.

11,700 (vii). Tapestry woven band on fragment of yellow tunic. Dark blue ground with rows of purple, brown, and yellow spots.

11,700 (viii). Plaited red wool bag, part of the blue, and yellow closing cord remains.

11,700 (ix). Plaited bag, made of strong natural-wool yarns. Decorated with interlacing lines of blue wool. There is a line of decorative stitching below the top edge which is cable-stitched in blue and red wool.

11,713. Red outer robe, blue head-band. Woollen plain weave, dyed bright red. As the dye has not penetrated the yarn, the garment was probably dyed after weaving.

Along the lower border a woven band, dull green, is stitched to the fabric. This is embroidered with rosettes, etc., in a darker wool. One sleeve is preserved and a fragment of the neck-band. A loose piece of the " Blue head-band " is in a very rotten condition. It is a rather open weave in blue wool (much degraded in colour) embroidered with white thread. This has quite perished in most parts of the design.

MATTING

1132. Woven, thick warps. Stiff, brittle, and very rotten. Hair.

NOTE ON THE TEXTILES IN GENERAL

208. It is unfortunate that Mr. Midgley has not been able to send me his final report with regard to the textiles of all periods from Mostagedda. That there are details of considerable interest will be seen from the following extracts from some of his letters to me.

26 June, 1928. " I succeeded in getting sections sufficiently well preserved for examination under fairly high powers of the microscope. From these sections it is safe to say that certain of the fabrics have been woven from a yarn other than flax. This applies to the very open weaves, such as 1964, 5100, 5110, 5101." (From Qau and Badari, 1924.)

19 March, 1930. " The 1928 examples are likely to enable us to define with far more certainty the nature of the fibre used. There are, however, several points which are very puzzling. Some of the linen of the Dynastic period is not made from the same flax which was used in other parts of Egypt during the purely Dynastic periods. It is the same material, whatever its source may prove to be, that was used for some of the Predynastic fabrics. The Pan-grave cloth is of the same material as that used in the early Predynastic age.

31 March, 1930. " One is quite justified in saying that not a single fragment [of the 1928 and 1929 samples submitted] is linen, i.e. a fabric made from flax such as was used during the Dynastic period, which is indistinguishable from the finest Irish flax of to-day. This remark applies to the pieces dating from the First Intermediate Period as well as all the examples from Pan-graves."

12 September, 1930. " I have been examining the Roman things from Mostagedda; many of them have parts of the designs in the tapestry weaving outlined in white thread. This thread is also used for the embroidery on sleeves, etc. I took it to be flax, but could not understand why so many of the lines had perished, or were very imperfect. Flax is of such resisting nature. On comparing it under the microscope with fibres from other sources, it is certain that the yarn is made from hemp. This of course accounts for the rotting of the lines. Hemp is the type A fibre which is found in the Badarian, Predynastic, and Pan-grave cloths, and I find it in the Dynastic fabrics from these Badarian sites also. It is very puzzling."

5 September, 1931. " I should be able to send you a full report on the material from Mostagedda at the end of the present month. The material has been exceptionally difficult to analyse. There are three distinct types of fibre (A, B, C) used as yarn, and one or other of the three is dominant in the Badarian, Predynastic, and Pan-grave fabrics."

10 September, 1931. " I have been examining the Coptic and Roman fabrics from your 1929 dig at Mostagedda. There are a few very unusual weaves amongst them. I have never before seen a ' Leno ' weave from any period in Egyptian finds, and it is a difficult problem to solve as to how they managed to produce such a fabric. In 3900 there is a very interesting pale blue fabric with a wool warp. Throughout the length there are variations of texture produced by a most ingenious use of a white *silk* weft. In both 1800 and 3900 there are fabrics

made from twisted yarns identical in character with those used in Badarian times. In the former case, the weft yarns have been dyed red, producing a very striking series of decorative stripes.

"I think that a close examination will prove that several fabrics from Medum, El Gerzeh, and other sites, which have been classed as linen, have been woven from yarns obtained from some form of reed."

CHAPTER XXXII

The Wady Caves

209. Mr. Myers interested himself in the examination of certain caves which existed in the sides of the Mostagedda *wady*, and which contained deposits of organic material. The following description is based on his notes. It is difficult to explain in what way these deposits were made, but being unusual they are of sufficient interest to warrant publication.

Cave C

This cave is about one and a half miles up the *wady*, which rises some 45 to 60 metres before the cave is reached; it lies on the left bank. There is a shelf 3 metres above the *wady* floor, and the opening is 60 cms. above this. In front was a ring of rough boulders, and there were others inside the entrance. The hollow between was filled with limestone debris, bones, and a fine dust, having an acrid taste and smell. This deposit was 75 cms. deep. Inside the cave the depth of rubbish varied from none at all to 20 cms. in depth; it was loose and dry and had been much scratched about by jackals or foxes, and was therefore not stratified.

The cave was very irregular in shape; the dimensions are rough: height at entrance 1 metre, at back 50 cms.; width at entrance 2·4 metres, at back 4·8 metres; depth about 9 metres; at the back a tunnel, too small to be entered, ran into the rock on the right.

The deposit in front was first cleared. Here were animal bones, Roman and other sherds. Inside there were mainly animal bones, with some sherds and a few other objects. The following is a list:

Sherds: Predynastic (one piece at the very back), Protodynastic, XVIIth Dynasty, and XXIInd Dynasty.

Predynastic flint knife (pl. xxvi, 93).

Piece of burnt and curiously scratched limestone.

Piece of fossil wood.

Scraps of leather.

Nuts.

Part of a wooden instrument.

Remains of at least six human skulls.

Animal bones, skulls, and jaws: ox, camel (four, two outside), donkey (one), various gazelle and other ruminants, crocodile, cat (?) (two), hyæna (?), jackal (twenty-seven), fox (fifty-six), turtle.

Other Caves

210. In a small side *wady* farther up the gorge (W.4) were four small caves.

Cave A. 8 metres wide, 5 metres deep, 1·5 metres high. Tunnel running into rock at back. Deposit of concreted limestone fallen from roof, fine blown dust, excreta, and bones; depth from 33 to 50 cms., much disturbed by digging jackals. Roman sherds on surface.

Cave B. Same dimensions as Cave A. Similar deposit 60 cms. deep, with two gazelle horns, and undated sherds.

Cave C. 2·5 metres wide, 12 metres deep, 1·75 metres high. (See further below.)

Cave D. 2·6 metres wide, 5·9 metres deep, 2·6 metres high. A tapering fissure. Roman bricks and plaster, very firm and strong. Roman and painted Coptic sherds.

Cave 3 (C)

A trench 70 cms. in width was cut through the deposits of chips outside the entrance. This extended for 2 metres. The depth at the entrance was 50 cms. At the bottom of the trench 20 cms. from the entrance was a Badarian or Predynastic flint flake. The deposits inside the cave, which rose to less than 40 cms. from the roof, were then attacked. The top layer was composed of chips of limestone, dust, and the droppings of goat and gazelle, varying in height from 5 to 30 cms. Underneath this was 50 cms. of clean sand. At the back of the cave the whole appeared to have been disturbed and was not examined.

The top layer in front (layer 1) was first examined. This was clearly unstratified and had been churned up by animals in a recent opening of the cave, the entrance of which appeared to have been blocked until modern times. This layer produced:

A number of Roman sherds.

Various Predynastic sherds, mostly rough; some of the types were like R61g, 69b, and 81.

Part of the rim of a large Protodynastic jar nearly a metre in diameter.

A broken XXVIth Dynasty *uzat*.

A string of New Kingdom beads, the thread still in good condition.

A flint knife (pl. xxvi, 94).

A large flake, retouched round the edge, 12 cms. long.

An oval scraper (pl. xxvi, 91).

Two small flake knives.

A few roughly chipped flints.

A wooden "crochet" needle.

Piece of cut unworked wood.

Several pieces of linen in good condition.

Three pieces of leather in good condition.

Jaws of two small unidentified animals.

Bones of gazelle, ox, donkey, and fox.

Two fish vertebræ.

Four turtle plates.

Fruit stones.

Grain.

Burrs.

Layer 2. Clean sand; although windblown, quite dry, and never likely to have been wet, this was extremely consolidated, and considerable force had to be used to cut it. It extended to a depth of 75 to 100 cms., and contained an occasional pocket 15 cms. deep of grain and burrs.

Layer 3. Slabs of limestone fallen from the roof. The top surface was polished by human or animal use, and on it lay a slight quantity of gazelle dung. This layer was about 10 cms. thick.

Layer 4. Ash to a depth of 25 cms. This had all been burnt at one conflagration. The shaly limestone on top of it appeared to have been burnt at the same time, some of it being reduced to lime. As it seems impossible for it to have been burnt after the limestone had fallen, one must conclude that the heat of the fire caused the collapse of the roof.

Layer 5. Dark brown deposit with a depth in the centre of 35 cms. One sherd of Predynastic date was found in this, but it may well have been intrusive from the higher layers, as there were fox's holes running through the filling. At a depth of 10 cms. in this layer the sides of the cave narrowed the floor to a width of 130 cms.

Layer 6. Clean sand to a depth of 69 cms.

Identifications

211. The following identifications were supplied by the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.

"*Burrs.* Fruits of *Sclerocephalus arabicus.* Not of great age, might be only a few years old.

"*Wood, nuts, etc.* Petiole of a Palm, seeds of *Balanites Ægyptiaca*, wood of *Tamarix* sp., and of *Acacia* sp., two pieces of wood not identified and perhaps not very old, two specimens of animal matter.

"*Grain. Triticum dicoccum* Schubler. This sample is in good condition and is the only one which can be named with certainty. It matches fairly well with modern specimens and also with an illustration in Percival's *Wheat Plant.* The only other species with which it is likely to be confused is *T. durum*, but this has usually wider spikelets."

Prof. John Percival remarks: "Very fine spikelets of Emmer. The spikelets are large and well preserved with large grain. Doubtless these are of considerably later date than the previously mentioned samples of Emmer."

Mr. Thos. Midgley describes three specimens of cloth: "(*a*) Regular and close weave of thick yarns. Fragment $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fibre, cotton. (*b*) Plain close weave, soft spun yarn. Fibre, flax, not typical. (*c*) Fragments, yellow. Yarns as in (*b*)."

The animal bones submitted to the National History Museum, South Kensington, still await examination.

Note.

Chapter IX is a summary of a paper entitled "A Study of Predynastic Egyptian Skulls from Badari, based on measurements taken by Miss B. N. Stoessiger and Professor D. E. Derry," which appeared in vol. xxviii of *Biometrika* in 1935 (pp. 293-309).

The three Tasian skulls (pl. lxxxiv) and the Badarian dwarf are now at the Royal College of Surgeons, London. The series of Badarian, Predynastic, and Pan skulls from Mostagedda are at the School of Medicine, Cairo.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

ABBREVIATIONS

Ash.	Ashmolean, Oxford.	Man.	University, Manchester.
Ber.	Berlin.	Pitt.	Pitt Rivers, Oxford.
Blo.	Bloemfontein, S.A.	Res.	Kept in Reserve.
B. Mus.	British Museum.	Stock.	Stockholm.
Bol.	Chadwick, Bolton (Lancs.).	U.C.	University College, London.
Cape	Cape Town, S.A.	Wel.	Wellcome Historical Medical.

101. Ber.
3. B. Mus.
5. B. Mus.
8. Ber.
110. Res.
6. Ber.
121. Ber.
2. Res.
4. Res.
7. Ber.
8. Stock.
201. B. Mus.
2. Ber.
5. B. Mus.
7. B. Mus.
8. Wel.
9. Cairo (pot) Reg. 52052 B. Mus. (flake)
210. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. Res.
4. Blo.
5. B. Mus.
6. Blo.
8. Blo.
9. B. Mus.
220. Wel.
1. Stock.
2. B. Mus.
3. Blo.
4. Wel.
6. B. Mus.
7. B. Mus. (shell and pot) Blo. (two pots)
8. Wel.
232. Ber.
3. B. Mus.
236. B. Mus.
8. Res.
9. Ber.
240. Wel.
1. Res.
2. Cape
3. Ber. (beads) Cairo (bracelet) Reg. 52061
301. Stock.
2. B. Mus.
3. Ber.
5. Ash.
8. Stock.
311. Cape.
2. B. Mus.
4. Ash.
320. Ber.
1. Wel.
4. Ber.
330. B. Mus.
401. Blo. (beads) Ber. (weight)
3. Cape
5. Blo.
6. B. Mus.
8. B. Mus.
9. Ber.
410. B. Mus.
1. B. Mus. (half) U.C. (half)
2. B. Mus.
4. B. Mus.
5. Wel.
8. B.Mus. (beads, etc.) Blo. (pot)
9. Man.
420. Ber.
421. Blo.
2. Blo.
3. Wel.
4. Res.
5. Res.
6. Ber. (pot, etc.) Cairo (two pots) Reg. 52048–9
7. Ber.
8. Cairo Reg. 52057–60
9. B. Mus.
431. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
4. B. Mus.
5. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
7. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
441. Ber.
2. B. Mus.
3. Stock.
5. B. Mus.
8B. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
450. Wel.
1. B. Mus.
7. Stock.
9. B. Mus.
460. B. Mus.
1. Stock.
2. Stock.
3. B. Mus.
4. B. Mus.
5. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
7. B. Mus.
8. B. Mus.
470. Ber.
472A. B. Mus.
2B. B. Mus. (beads) Cairo (pot) Reg. 52038
2C. Ber.
3A. Ber.
4A. B. Mus. (two hooks, pot) Cairo (two hooks) Reg. 52070
480. B. Mus.
1. B. Mus.
5. Stock.
7B. B. Mus.
492. Man.
3A. Ber.
4. B.Mus. (beads, flakes) Cairo (pot, figure, beads) Reg. 52045–6, 52462
5. Ber.
6B. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
501. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. Res.
4. Ber.
5. Res.
6. Blo.
8. Cairo Reg. 52072
9. Ber.
511. Blo.
2. Res.
4. B. Mus.
514A. Res.
6. Blo.
7. Blo.
8. Cape
9. Ber.
520. Blo.
1. Res.
2. Res.
3. Res.
5. Res.
6. B. Mus.
9. Cape
530. Res.
1. Wel.
2. Ber.
3. Res.
4. Blo.
8. Res.
542. B. Mus.
3. B. Mus.
4. B. Mus. Cairo (bangle) Reg. 52065
6. Cape
7. B. Mus.
551. B. Mus.
2. Res.
4. B. Mus.
5. Blo.
6. Blo. (beads) Wel. (4 pots)
8. Res.
563. Ber.
4. Blo.
6. Ber.
571. Ber.
2. Stock.
3. B. Mus.
4. Ber.

575. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
7. B. Mus.
8. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
583. Ber.
4. Ber.
7. Blo.
8. B. Mus.
9. Cairo Reg. 52050
591. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. Res.
4. B. Mus.
5. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
8. B. Mus.
603. Blo.
6. Blo.
8. Res.
9. B. Mus.
610. Blo.
2. Ber.
3. Blo.
4. Blo.
5. Cape
6. Ber.
8. B. Mus.
9. Ber.
621. B. Mus.
2. Blo.
4. Res.
8. Res.
631. Res.
3. Res.
4. Stock.
5. Blo.
7. B. Mus.
8. B. Mus.
9. Res.
640. Blo.
2. Ber.
3. Blo.
4. Res.
5. Blo.
7. Blo.
650. Blo.
2. Res.
8. Cape
662. Blo.
665. Wel.
6. Ber.
7. B. Mus.
8. Cairo Reg. 52053–6
9. Res.
670. Res.
3. Res.
4. Res.
7. B. Mus.
680. Res.
1. Res.
4. Res.
5. Ber.
6. Ber.
9. B. Mus.
690. Res.
1. Res.
2. B. Mus.
4. Ber.
712. Res.
3. Res.
6. B. Mus.
7. Ber.
8. B. Mus.
9. Res.
720. Res.
1. Ber.
2. Ber.
3. Ber.
4. Stock.
5. Blo.
6. Cairo Reg. 52077
7. Res.
8. Res.
9. Res.
730. Blo.
1. Wel.
3. Ber.
9. Cape
740. B. Mus.
2. Ber.
8. Ber.
9. Cape
752. Blo.
3. Res.
6. Cape
8. Res.
761. B. Mus.
3. Res.
771. Cape
2. Ber.
3. Ber.
4. Res.
7. Ber.
780. B. Mus.
1. Cape
5. B. Mus.
6. Blo.
7. Blo.
791. Res.
2. Res.
3. Res.
5. Bol.
6. Ber.
801. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. B. Mus.
4. Ber.
5. Blo.
8. Res.
9. B. Mus.
810. Res.
1. Ber.
3. Ber.
4. Blo.
5. Res.
7. Blo.
8. B. Mus.
901. Ber.
3. Ber.
911. Res.
1001. Blo.
3. Ber.
5. B. Mus.
7. Ber.
8. Blo.
9. Cape
1010. Wel.
1. Res.
2. B. Mus.
4. Blo.
5. Ber.
6. B. Mus.
1101. Blo.
2. Ber.
3. Res.
4. B. Mus.
5. Cape
1110. Ber.
1. Ber.
1112. Res.
1131. Ber.
2. Wel. (rings) Bol. (mat)
1203. Ber.
5. Ber.
6A. B. Mus.
6B. B. Mus.
8. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
1210. B. Mus.
1. Stock.
2A. B. Mus.
3. Stock.
4. B. Mus. (pot) Cairo (spoon) Reg. 52062
5. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
7. B. Mus.
8. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
1220. B. Mus.
1. Res.
5. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
8. Ber.
9. B. Mus.
1230. B. Mus.
3. Ber.
5. Blo.
1240. Ber.
1. B. Mus.
3. B. Mus.
4. B. Mus.
5. Blo.
8. Res.
1250. Stock.
1. Wel.
2. B. Mus.
4. B.Mus. (flake) Cairo (bangles, beads) Reg. 52080
5. Ber.
8. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
1270. Stock.
1. B. Mus.
1301. Stock.
2. Res.
1303. Res.
5. Wel.
6. Blo.
1401. B. Mus.
7. Blo.
8. Res.
1410. Blo.
1. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. Ber.
4. B. Mus.
5. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
8. Res.
1420. B. Mus.
1. Blo.
2. Res.
3. Ber.
7. Res.
8. Blo.
9. Blo.
1430. Ber.
1. B. Mus.
2. Ber. (beads, etc.) B.Mus. (sinker) Cairo (sinker) Reg. 52064
1440. Ber.
1. Ber.
1501. Ber. (ring) Cairo (flies, beads) Reg. 52079, 52460
2. B. Mus.
3. Stock.
4. Wel.
5. Wel.
6. Stock.
7. Ber.
8. Wel.
1510. B. Mus.
1. B. Mus.
1601. Wel.
3. Stock.
4. Blo. (pot) Cairo (pot, beads) Reg. 52047, 52461

1605. Ber.
8. Cape
9. Ber.
1610. B. Mus.
1. Stock.
4. Ber. (sherd) Res. (beads)
5. Wel.
1621. B. Mus.
2. Wel.
3. B. Mus.
5. Ber.
9. Stock.
1630. Blo.
1. Res.
2. Cairo Reg. 52067–8
3. Blo.
4. Cairo Reg. 52051
6. Wel.
7. Wel.
9. Res.
1641. Blo.
3. Wel.
6. Ber.
8. Stock.
9. Res.
1652. Ber.
5. Blo.
6. Ber.
7. Blo.
8. Cape
1662. B. Mus.
7. Stock.
9. B. Mus.
1674. Blo.
5. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
1680. Blo.
1. B. Mus.
2. Ber.
7. B. Mus.
1690. B. Mus. (tools) Ber. (axe, beads)
2. B. Mus.
3. Stock.
4. Ber.
1696. Stock.
7. B. Mus.
8. Wel.
1701. Blo.
3. Blo.
5. B. Mus.
6. Stock.
7. Res.
8. Res.
9. Blo.
1710. B. Mus.
1. B. Mus.
4. Ber.
5. B. Mus.
6. Ber.
7. B. Mus.
8. Blo. (vase, scarab) Wel. (pot)
9. Ber.
1720. Wel.
1. Blo. (beads) B. Mus. (pot)
3. Blo.
5. Res.
6. B. Mus. (2 pots) Wel. (2 pots, slate)
7. B. Mus.
8. Res.
1731. Blo.
3. Cairo Reg. 52078
4. Blo.
8. Cape
1740. Blo.
1. Res.
3. Blo.
6. Cairo Reg. 52071, 52464
7. Cairo Reg. 52075
9. Blo. (pot) Ber. (vase)
1750. B. Mus.
3. B. Mus.
5. Cairo Reg. 52069, 52463
1757. B. Mus. Cairo (one fox) Reg. 52063
9. Wel.
1763. B. Mus. (pot) Blo. (beads)
4. Blo.
8. B. Mus.
9. Cape
1801. Vienna
2. Man. Cairo (beads) Reg. 52834
3. Ber.
5. B. Mus. Cairo (pot) Reg. 52835
6. Res.
7. Durban
8. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
1810A. B. Mus.
1. Ber.
2. Ber.
4. Ber.
7. Res.
8. Res.
1820. Man.
1. Durban
2. Res.
3. Vienna
4. B. Mus.
5. B. Mus.
6. Res.
7. Cairo Reg. 52836
8. Durban
9. B. Mus.
1830. Durban
1. Vienna
2. B. Mus. (slate, beads) Cairo (pin, bangle) Reg. 52839–40
3. B. Mus.
4. Durban
5. Ber. (flake) Cairo Reg. 52841–7
1836. Vienna
7. Cairo Reg. 52848
8. Vienna
9. Vienna Cairo (pot) Reg. 52849
1840. Vienna Cairo Reg. 52850
3. Cairo Reg. 52851
4. Ash.
5. Res.
6. B. Mus.
7. Res.
8. B. Mus.
1851. Durban
2. Res.
3. B. Mus.
4. Res. (beads) Cairo Reg. 52852–3
5. Vienna Cairo (bangle) Reg. 52854
6. Ber.
7. Vienna Cairo (stopper) Reg. 52855
8. Vienna
1860. Ber. Pitt. (matting)
1. Ber.
3. Durban
4. Durban
5. Durban
6. Ber.
7. Durban
8. Cairo Reg. 52856–7
9. Res.
1870. Durban
1. Vienna
2. Vienna Cairo (fig.) Reg. 52858
3. Res.
4. B. Mus. Pitt. (skull)
1875. Vienna
6. Res. Cairo (bangle) Reg. 52859
7. Cairo Reg. 52860
8. Vienna
9. Man.
1880. B. Mus. Cairo (comb) Reg. 52861
1. Vienna
2. Ber. Ber.
3. Ber.
4. Bol. (leather) Cairo (beads) Reg. 52862
5. Ber.
6. Ash.
7. B. Mus.
8. Ber.
9. B. Mus.
1890. B. Mus.
1. Res.
2. Durban
3. Cairo Reg. 52863
4. Res.
5. Vienna
6. B. Mus. Cairo (pot) Reg. 52864
7. Man.
8. Durban.
9. Man.
1901. Vienna
2. Durban
3. Durban
4. Bol.
1910. B. Mus.
1. Res.
2. Ber.
3. B. Mus. Cairo (seal, grinder, ibis) Reg. 52868–70
4. Ber.
5. Res.
6. Res.

1917. Cairo Reg. 52871
8. Vienna
9. Vienna
1920. Ber.
1. Res.
1930. Res.
1. Bol.
1941. Ber.
2. Res.
3. B. Mus.
4. Vienna
1950. Ber.
1. Man.
2. Res.
3. Ber.
4. Res.
5. B. Mus.
2002. B. Mus.
3. B. Mus.
4. Cairo Reg. 52044
5. Ber.
8. Res. (beads) Bol. (mat)
2010. B. Mus.
1. B. Mus.
2020. B. Mus.
2101. Ber.
2201. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. Stock.
6. B. Mus.
8. Ber.
9. B. Mus.
2211. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
4. B. Mus.
5. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
2220. B. Mus.
1. B. Mus.
2. Res.
3. B. Mus.
5. Res.
6. Ber.
7. B. Mus.
8. Cairo Reg. 52039–43
9. B. Mus.
2230. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. Cairo Reg. 52073
5. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
2252. B. Mus.
3. Stock.
4. Ber.
2604. Blo.
2614. Cairo Reg. 52076
9. Stock.
2621. Blo. (pot) Cairo Reg. 52074
2. Blo.
4. Blo.
5. B. Mus.
7. Ber.
8. Res.
2633. Blo.
4. Res.
5. Stock. Cairo Reg. 52066
6. Res.
8. B. Mus.
9. B. Mus.
2642. Blo.
4. B. Mus.
5. Stock.
6. Cape
7. Res.
2650. Res.
6. Res.
2660. B. Mus.
4. B. Mus.
2673. B. Mus.
7. Ber.
2702. B. Mus.
4. Ber.
5. B. Mus.
6. B. Mus.
8. B. Mus.
9. Ber.
2711. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
5. B. Mus.
2801. Blo.
3. B. Mus. (?)
2804. Res.
5. Res.
2820. Cape
1. Ber.
2. Res.
4. Blo.
5. Res.
6. Res.
8. Res.
9. B. Mus.
2830. Res.
2. Blo.
5. Blo.
7. B. Mus.
8. Ber.
9. Ber.
2840. B. Mus.
1. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. Ber.
5. Res.
2850. Ash.
1. B. Mus.
3. Ash.
4. B. Mus.
2907. Ber.
8. B. Mus.
2910. Res.
1. B. Mus.
2. Blo.
3. B. Mus.
4. Blo.
5. Res.
3001. Vienna
2. Vienna
3. B. Mus.
4. Vienna
5. B. Mus.
3014. Ber.
5. Vienna
3101. Vienna Cairo (pot) Reg. 52877
2. Res.
3. B. Mus.
4. Res.
5. Res.
6. Res.
8. Res.
9. Res.
3110. Res.
3111. B. Mus Cairo (2 spathas) Reg. 52878–9
2. Ber.
3. Ash.
4. B. Mus.
5. Res. Cairo Reg. 52880
6. Res.
7. Ash.
8. B. Mus.
9. Res.
3120. B. Mus. Cairo (dress, bag) Reg. 52881–2
1. Res.
2. B. Mus.
3. Ber. Cairo (bag, leather) Reg. 52883–4
4. Res.
5. Vienna
7 Res.
8. Man. Cairo (pot, spatha) Reg. 52885–6
9. Ber.
3130. Ber.
1. Res.
2. B. Mus.
3. B. Mus.
4. Ber.
5. B. Mus.
6. Man. Cairo (rings, 2 pots) Reg. 52887–9
7. Res.
8. B. Mus. Cairo (2 ovals) Reg. 52890
9. Vienna
3140. Vienna
2. Res.
3. B. Mus.
3144. Res.
5. B. Mus.
6. Ash. Cairo (spatha) Reg. 52891
7. Vienna Cairo (flint, xxvi, 44) Reg. 52892
8. B. Mus. Vienna (leather)
3150. Vienna
1. Vienna
2. B. Mus.
3. Man. Cairo (3 pots) Reg. 52893–5
4. Durban
5. B. Mus.
6. Man.
7. Ber. (Pan.) Cairo (Tas.) Reg. 52896
8. Ber.
9. Ber.
3160. Res.
1. Res. Cairo (axe) Reg. 52897
2. Vienna
3. B. Mus. Cairo (beads) Reg. 52898
3170. Ash. Cairo (fillet) Reg. 52899
1. Vienna
3201. Vienna
3. B. Mus.
4. Ber. Cairo (flint) Reg. 52902
7. Vienna
8. Ber.
3210. B. Mus. U. Coll.
1. B. Mus.
2. Man. Cairo (scarab) Reg. 52903

3213. Ber.
4. Vienna
5. B. Mus.
6. Vienna
7. Durban
8. Res.
9. B. Mus.
3220. Vienna
3. Res.
4. Ber.
5. Res.
6. B. Mus.
7. Vienna
Cairo (bangle) Reg. 52904
8. Res.
9. Res.
3230. Vienna
1. Vienna
2. Res.
3. Res.
4. B. Mus.
Cairo (vase) Reg. 52905
7. Vienna
8. Vienna
3240. Vienna
1. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
Cairo (shell) Reg. 52906
3. Man.
4. Cairo Reg. 52907–9
5. Vienna
6. Vienna
8. B. Mus.
Cairo (spatha sandals) Reg. 52910–1
3250. Vienna
1. Res.
2. B. Mus.
Cairo (goat-skull) Reg. 52912
3. Res.
4. Man.
6. Res.
8. Vienna

3259. B. Mus.
3270. Res.
1. Ber.
2. Vienna
3302. Vienna
3. Durban
3311. Res.
3401. Vienna
3410. Res.
1. Res.
2. Ash.
3. Ber.
4. Res.
3501. Vienna
Cairo (vase) Reg. 52917
3. B. Mus.
4. Vienna
7. Vienna
Cairo (pot) Reg. 52827
9. B. Mus.
3511. Vienna
2. Ber.
Cairo (beads) Reg. 52918
3. Res.
4. Man.
6. Vienna
3520. Ber.
1. Vienna
2. B. Mus.
3. Vienna
9. Res.
3533. Res.
4. Cairo Reg. 52830
6. Vienna
7. Ber.
Cairo (bangle) Reg. 52919
8. Vienna
3540. Ash.
3550. Vienna
2. B. Mus.
3. Vienna
4. Cairo Reg. 52828
5. Vienna
3601. Res.
2. Vienna

3701. Cairo Reg. 52920–7
3801. Man. (xxvii, 57)
Cairo (2 flints) Reg. 52928–9
3901. Ash.
2. Ber.
3. Ash.
4. Res.
4010. Ber.
5001. Ber.
4. Man.
5. B. Mus.
Cairo (2 pots) Reg. 52933–4
6. B. Mus.
Cairo (scarab) Reg. 52935
7. Res.
8. B. Mus.
9. Man.
5011. Res.
2. Res.
Cairo (seal) Reg. 52936
3. Res.
4. B. Mus.
Cairo (axe) Reg. 52937
9. Vienna
5031. Vienna
2. Cairo Reg. 52938
5101. Res.
2. Res.
4. Ber.
5. Res.
6. Res.
7. Res.
9. Res.
5110. B. Mus.
2. Ber.
5. Ber.
6. B. Mus.
7. Res. (beads)
Cairo (vase) Reg. 52941
8. Vienna
5120. B. Mus.
1. Vienna

5122. B. Mus.
Cairo (pot) Reg. 52942
3. Res.
5130. B. Mus.
2. Durban
5210. Durban
1. Durban
2. Durban
3. Vienna
4. Res.
5301. Durban (inlay)
2. Berlin
Cairo (3 scarabs) Reg. 52943–5
3. Berlin
10,001. Res.
2. Vienna
Cairo (3 vases, 4 seals) Reg. 52946–52
10,004. Res.
5. Res.
Cairo (vase) Reg. 52953
6. B. Mus.
7. Ber.
8. B. Mus.
9. Res.
10,010. Res.
2. Res.
Cairo (vase) Reg. 52954
5. Ber.
6. Vienna
7. Vienna
8. Ber.
9. Ber.
10,020. Ber.
Cairo (vase, spatulæ) Reg. 52955–7
1. Ber.
2. Durban
4. Ber.

10,028. Durban
9. Res.
10,030. Ber.
1. Vienna
2. Ber.
3. Vienna
5. B. Mus.
6. Vienna
10,041. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
10,101. Res.
2. Ber.
3. B. Mus.
4. Res.
5. Vienna
7. Res.
8. B. Mus.
9. Durban
10,110. Ber.
1. B. Mus.
2. B. Mus.
3. Res.
4. Vienna
5. Ber.
6. Res.
7. Durban
8. Durban
10,120. Res.
1. Res.
2. Res.
10,210. Res.
1. Durban
2. Res.
4. Res.
10,220. B. Mus.
11,701. Durban
2. Durban
3. Cairo Reg. 52961
4. Res. (beads)
Cairo (bangle) Reg. 52962
5. B. Mus.
Cairo (pot, seal) Reg. 52963–4
6. Vienna
7. Res.
8. Res.

11,712. Durban
3. Ber.
6. Res.
9. Man.
11,720. Durban
2. Man.
4. Res.
B. Mus. (shell)
Man. (shell)

11,726. B. Mus.
7. Durban
8. Res.
9. Durban
11,730. Res.
1. Vienna (beads)
Cairo (arrow) Reg. 52965

11,732. Res.
3. Durban
4. Ash.
5. B. Mus.
7. Man.
11,740. Man.
1. Vienna
2. Vienna
3. B. Mus.
4. Res.

11,746. Cairo Reg. 52966
7. Man.
Cairo (vase) Reg. 52967
11,751. Vienna
2. Res.
3. B. Mus.
5. Res.
6. Vienna

11,757. B. Mus.
9. Vienna
11,801. Res.
11,810. Vienna
1. Ber.
2. Res.
3. Man.
4. Res.
5. B. Mus.

Area 100.
Slate fragment. Wel.
Bone object. B. Mus.
Awl. Man.
Bone needle. B. Mus.
Celt. Ash.
Beaker sherd. Ash.
Sherd with potmark. B. Mus.
Flint knife (xxvi, 66). B. Mus.
Knife with tang (xxvii, 36). B. Mus.
Saw knife (xxvii, 30). B. Mus.
Flint knife. Stock.
Large sherd (rim). B. Mus.

Area 200.
Two grinders. Ash.
Vase fragment. Res.
Disk mace. Res.
Stone vase. Wel.
Pots (two, Pre.). B. Mus.
Amulet (VIth). Res.
Decorated sherd (Bad.). B. Mus.
Two black incised sherds. B. Mus.
Sherd (rim with ledge). B. Mus.
Nicked rim. B. Mus.
Saw knife (xxvii, 27). B. Mus.

Area 300.
Three bone awls. Wel., Man., Ber. (xli, 65).
Bone point. Ash.
Two fish-spines. Man., Ber. (xli, 69).
Pottery boat. B. Mus.
Fish-tailed flint. Wel.
Celt. B. Mus.
Potlet. Stockholm.
Scrap of flint saw. Ber.

Point (xxvii, 10). Stock.
Flint (xxvi, 62). Stock.
Three flints (xxvii, 9, 16, 17). Cairo (Reg. 52032, '35, '36).
Flint (xxviii, 145). Cairo (Reg. 52025).

Area 400.
Bone awl (xxxii, 5n). Ber.
Two celts. B. Mus.
Shell hook. B. Mus.
Alabaster vase. Ber.
Scarab. Stock.
Arrow-head. B. Mus.
Pot. Blo.
Pot (Pre.). B. Mus.
Beaker sherd. B. Mus.
Bone finger-ring. Wel.
Coin of Ptol. VII. Wel.
Flint point (xxvii, 14). Man.
Crescent flint (xxviii, 71). B. Mus.
Small grinder. Man.
Rough flint point. Ber.
Part of stump-handled bowl. B. Mus.
Flint (xxvii, 7). Cairo (Reg. 52033).
Flint (xxvi, 56). Cairo (Reg. 52034).
Flint (xxviii, 137). Cairo (Reg. 52029).

Area 500.
Two amulets (VIth). Res.
Shell and ivory hooks. B. Mus.
Bead (Bad.). B. Mus.
Amulet (IXth). Res.
Bread-pot. Wel.
Pot (Bad.). Stock.
Decorated pot (Ptol.). B. Mus.
Matting on poles. B. Mus.

Area 600.
Bead (VIIIth). Ber.
Incense-burner. B. Mus.
Flint (xxvi, 95). Stock.

Area 700.
Beads (IXth). Blo.
Beads (VIth). Res.
Pottery disk. B. Mus.
Bead (M.K. (?)). Res.
Coptic ostracon. B. Mus.
Rim with sherd ledge. B. Mus.

Area 800.
Beads. Blo.
Long rough flint. Man.
Large flint (xxvii, 1). Ber.
Rim sherd with ledge. B. Mus.

Area 900.
Limestone saw (xxvii, 28). Ber.

Area 1000.
Beads (XXIInd–XXVth). Ber., Res.
Plaque (XXIInd–XXVth). Cape.
Celt. B. Mus.
Beads. Blo.
Flint (xxviii, 140). Cairo (Reg. 52024).

Area 1100.
Bronze jackal. Wel.
Beads (M.K.). Res.
Squat pot. Blo.
Pot (Tas.). Ash.
Terra-cotta dog. Ber.

Area 1200.
Ear-stud (?). B. Mus.
Bone awl. Ash.
Arrow-head. B. Mus.
Two pottery disks. B. Mus.
Celt. B. Mus.
Flint point (xxvii, 15). Ber.
Amulet (VIIIth). Res.
Sherd with potmark. B. Mus.

Area 1400.
Glass fragment. B. Mus.
Ear-rings (Copt.). B. Mus.
Arrow-head. Wel.
Pot. Blo.
Beads, rings, wools (Copt.). Wel.
Sickle flint (xxvii, 39). B. Mus.
Flake (xxvii, 41). Ber.
Beads (Copt.). Res.
Rough sherd. B. Mus.
Flint (xxvi, 54). Cairo (Reg. 52037).

Area 1500.
Beads (Copt.). Blo.
Pot (Pre.). B. Mus.
Pocked sherd. B. Mus.
Flint (xxvi, 60). Man.
Flint (xxvi, 61). Ber.
Flake (xxviii, 156). Stock.

Area 1600.
Part C bowl. B. Mus.
Fish slate. Wel.
Fish slate and rhomb. Cape.
Beads (Pre.). Blo., Ber.
Fish-tail flint. Stock.
Pear mace. Wel.
Pottery disk (xxxii, 5b). Ber.
Clay figure. Wel.
Arrow-heads. Ber. (xxviii, 15). B. Mus.
Shell bangle. Wel.
Green calcite bead (Bad.). B. Mus.
Pot (Pre.). Wel.
Three-handled pot (Pre.). Blo.
Knobbed sherd. B. Mus.
Part of double vase (Proto.). B. Mus.
Crescent flint (xxviii, 68). Ber.
Ship potmark. B. Mus.
Flint (xxviii, 141). Cairo (Reg. 52027).

Area 1700.
Scarabs. Wel., Ber.
Arrow-head. B. Mus.
Knobbed and incised sherd. B. Mus.

Area 1800.
Sherds (Bad.). Vienna, B. Mus.
Flints (Bad.). Vienna (xxvii, 121), Ber. (xxviii, 81).
Fifteen flints (Bad.). B. Mus.
Arrow-head (xxvii, 131). Ber.
Pottery disk. Vienna.
Bone tool. Vienna.
Bone needle. Ber.
Pounder. Cairo (Reg. 52833).
Two flints (Pre.). B. Mus.

Fish-tail flints. Vienna, Durban, Res., Cairo (Reg. 52832).
Three pots (Pre.). Durban.
Spout pot. B. Mus.
Fish slate. Durban.
Thread. Bol.
Ivory hair-pin. Durban.
Strombus scoop. Man.
Three balls of hair. Pitt.
Two disk mace-heads. Res.
Copper needle. B. Mus.
Ivory bangle. Vienna.
Bird slate. Vienna.
Beads (Pre.). Man.
Two stoppers. B. Mus., Vienna.
Mud potlet. Durban.
Shell bangles. Durban (3), Cairo (Reg. 52831).
Pottery figure. Vienna.
Limestone vase. B. Mus.
Rhomb palette. Geo., Mus., Cairo.
Shell hook. Ber.
Two baskets. Bol.
Wood bat. Vienna.
Scarab (XIth). B. Mus.
Two scarabs (XVIIth). Ber., Durban.
Two scaraboids. Ber., Durban.
Pan bowl. Ber.
Bronze bangles and ear-rings. Durban.

Area 1900.
Three flints (Bad.). B. Mus.
Incised sherd. Vienna.
Nine flints (Pre.). B. Mus.
Two flints (xli, 17, 21). Cairo (Reg. 52866–7).
Five bone awls. Vienna.
Basket. Bol.
Bone needle. Ber.
Conus (filed). Man.
Button-seal. Cairo (Reg. 52865).
Bronze ear-ring. Ber.
Beads (XIIth). Durban.
Pot (Pre.). B. Mus.
Decorated pot. Durban.
Beads (Late). Res.

Area 2000.
Celt. Man.
Pottery boat. Wel.
Beaker sherd. Man.

Area 2100.
Arrow-head. B. Mus.
Beaker sherd. Ash.

Area 2200.
Three celts. B. Mus.
Beads (O.K.). Res.
Clay figure. B. Mus.
Pierced shell. B. Mus.
Bone awl (xxxii, 5m). Ber.
Wood (?) ring. B. Mus.
Alabaster palette. B. Mus.
Two pots (Bad.). B. Mus.
One pot (Bad.). Ber.
Four beaker sherds. B. Mus.
Flint (xxvii, 3). Cairo (Reg. 52031).
Three flints (xxviii, 133, 139, 143). Cairo (Reg. 52026, '23, '30).
Decorated sherd (Bad.). B. Mus.
Plait. Ber.
Flint core. B. Mus.
Tabular flint (xxvii, 4). B. Mus.
Flint knife (xxvi, 68). Ber.
Three cores. Ber.
Rough greenish flint. Ber.
Tasian sherds. B. Mus.

Area 2600.
Celt (xxvii, 22). B. Mus.
Alabaster vase. Wel.
Two bone points. Ber., Ash.
Arrow-head. B. Mus.
Mended sherd. B. Mus.
Small pot (Bad.). B. Mus.
Five beaker sherds. B. Mus.
Two flints. B. Mus.
Stump-handle sherd. B. Mus.
Six sherds (Pan). B. Mus.

Area 2700.
Case for wood points. B. Mus.
Rough arrow-head. B. Mus.
Arrow-head. Man.
Potlet (Pre.). Stockholm.
Flint (xxviii, 59). Man.
Flake (xxviii, 120). Man.
Flint point (xxviii, 144). Ber.
Flake (xxviii, 121). Ber.
Point of tool. Ber.

Area 2800.

Tanged arrow. B. Mus.
Two bone awls. Ash., Wel.
Nicked rim sherd. B. Mus.
Flint (xxviii, 146). Cairo (Reg. 52028).
Three beaker sherds. Ash.
Potlet (Pre.). Stock.
Pottery boat (O.K.). B. Mus.
Flint knife (xxvii, 2). B. Mus.

Area 2900.

Flake (xxvii, 40). Ber.
Nicked rim sherd. B. Mus.

Area 3000.

Flint (xxvii, 107). Vienna.
Barrel vase. B. Mus.
Dog's shell. Man.
Faience vase. B. Mus.

Area 3100.

Two grinders. Vienna.
Fossil bone. Res.
Celt (xxvi, 36). Cairo (Reg. 52874).
Domed grinder. Cairo (Reg. 52876).
Pot (Bad.). Cairo (Reg. 52829).
Beads on leather. Cairo (Reg. 52872).
Painted frontal. Cairo (Reg. 52873).
Twisted gut. Pitt.
Plaited hair. Pitt.
Black pebble. Durban.
Goat frontal. Vienna.
Conical pounder. Cairo (Reg. 52875).
Alabaster vase and shells. Man.
Copper rim. Vienna.
Pot (incised spiral, Pan.) B. Mus.
Two pots (Pan.). Ber.
Fine incised pot (Pan.). B. Mus.
Three pots (Bad.). Ber.
Flare pot (Bad.). B. Mus.

Area 3200.

Celt (xxvi, 39). Vienna.
Celt (xxvi, 37). Cairo (Reg. 52901).
Cubic pounder. Vienna.
Flint (xxvii, 78). Ber.
Pot (Bad.). Cairo (Reg. 52900).
Pot (Bad.). Vienna.
Strombus. Man.

Area 3300.

Ear(?)-stud. Vienna.
Two pots (Bad.). B. Mus.
Pot (Bad.). Vienna.
Pot (Pre.). B. Mus.
Two flints (xxvii, 54 ; xxviii, 88). Man.
Two flints (xxvi, 38 ; xxvii, 118). Vienna.
Three flints (xxvii, 79, 119, 120). Ber.
Flint. Cairo (Reg. 52930).
Seven flints. B. Mus.

Area 3400.

Pot (Bad.). U.C.
Two flints (xxvii, 44, 47). Cairo (Reg. 52913–4).
Three flints (xxvii, 45, 122 ; xxviii, 80). Vienna.
Eleven flints. B. Mus.

Area 3500.

Incised sherd. Vienna.
Three bone awls. Man.
Flint (xxvii, 46). Cairo (Reg. 52916).
Flint (xxvii, 51). Man.
Flint (xxvi, 40). Ber.
Five flints (xxvii, 61–4 ; xxviii, 78). Vienna.
Flint (xxviii, 72). B. Mus.
Twenty-nine flints. B. Mus.
Malachite (?) bead. Res.
Beaker sherds. Vienna, Ber.
Breccia bead. Vienna.
Ear(?)-stud. Vienna.
Cylinder bead (O.K.). Res.
Pot (Bad.). Cairo (Reg. 52915).
Ribbed pot (Bad.) B. Mus.
Two pots (Bad.). Ber.
Three pots (Pre.). Man.

Area 3600.

Bone awl (xli, 44). Ber.
Bone awl. Vienna.
Coiled sherd. Pitt.
Bone needle. Vienna.
Flint (xxvii, 82). Vienna.
Flint (xxvii, 108). Ber.
Flint chips (Pre.). B. Mus.
Four flints. B. Mus.

Area 3700.

Two bone awls. Vienna.
Three flints (xxvii, 81 ; xxviii, 172, 189). Ber.
Six flints. B. Mus.

Area 3900.

Seven flints. B. Mus.
Pot (Pre.). Cairo (Reg. 52931).
Comb (Ptol.). Durban.
Mirror (Ptol.). Ber.
Pot (Pre.). Durban.

Area 4000.

Flake (xxviii, 119). Man.

Area 5000.

Two flints. B. Mus.
Bone awl (xli, 43). Ber.
Flint (xli, 26). Cairo (Reg. 52932).

Area 5100.

Two flints. Ber., Man.
Two flints. B. Mus.
Bone tool. Ber.
Rhomb slate. Durban.
Pot (Pre.). B. Mus.
Ivory bead (VIth). Res.
Bone spatula (IXth). B. Mus.
Two pots (IXth). Cairo (Reg. 52939–40).
Faience bowl (Ptol.). Ber.
Penannulars. Durban.

Area 5200.

Two flints. Vienna, Ber.
Two flints. B. Mus.
Four flints (Pre.). B. Mus.
Bone awl. Ber.
Bronze pot-hook. Durban.

Area 10,000.

Flint. B. Mus.
Shell beads (VIth). Durban.
Copper needle. Vienna.
Two amulets (VIth). Res.

Area 10,100.

Four flints. B. Mus.
Three baskets (Pre.). Pitt.
Eight bone points. Durban.
Flint (xli, 51). Cairo (Reg. 52958).
Disk mace-head. B. Mus.
Palette (IXth). Vienna.
Scarab (XIth). B. Mus.
Scarab (XIXth). Durban.
Eye-bead (Ptol.). B. Mus.
Leather shoes. Durban.

Area 11,700.

Arrow-head. Vienna.
Eighteen flints. B. Mus.
Ivory bangle. Vienna.
Bone needle. Cairo (Reg. 52959).
Bone awl. Vienna.
Alabaster pendant. Res.
Boat sherd. Ash.
Amuletic comb. Cairo (Reg. 52960).
Figurine. Vienna.
Ivory bangle. Durban.
Sherd with triangle. Vienna.
Part of knife. Durban.
Wood *kohl*-tube. Durban.
Bronze ear-ring. Durban.
Bone doll. Durban.
Eight pots (Pre.). Vienna.
Cylinder pot with mark. B. Mus.

Area 11,800.

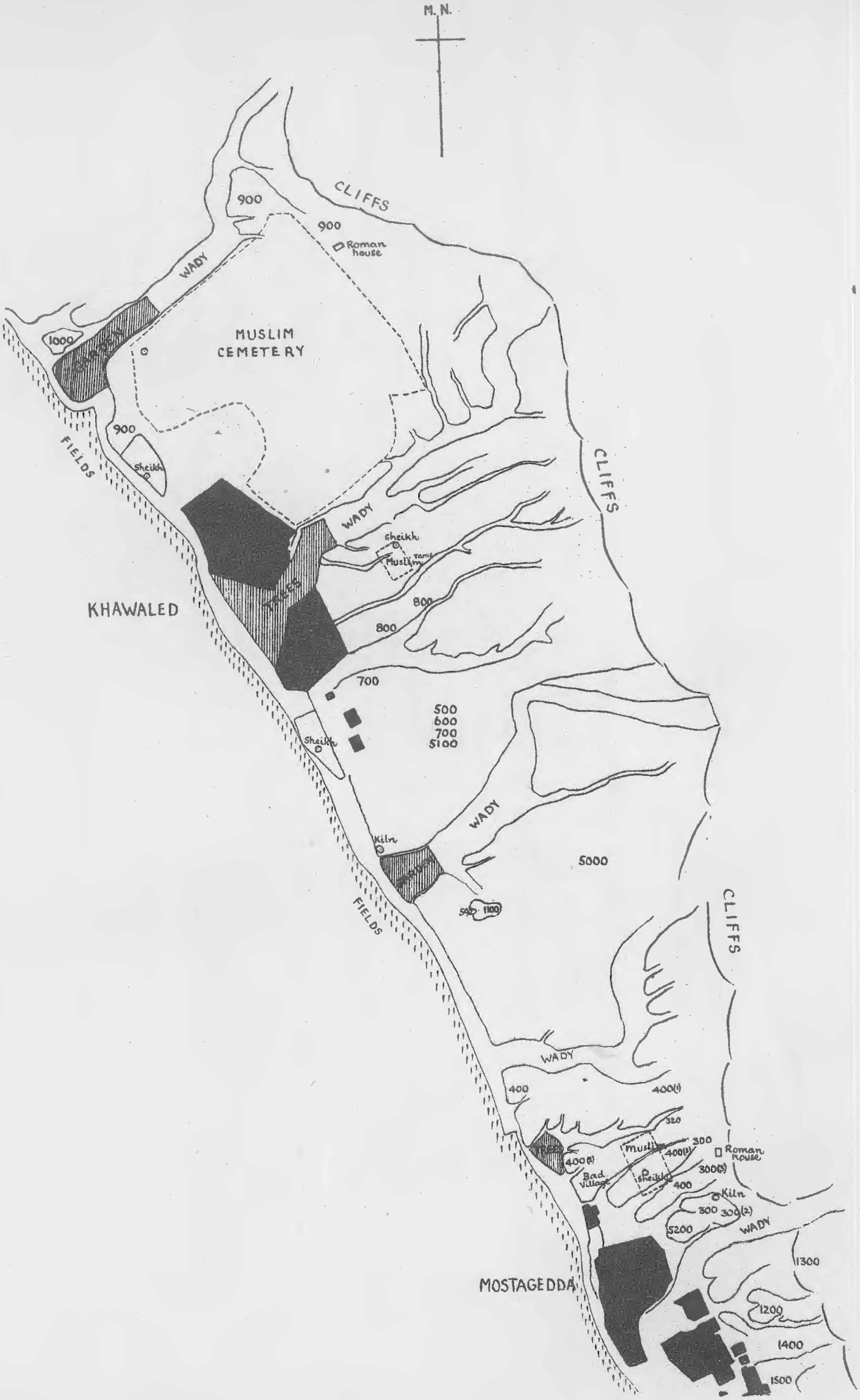
Cowroid. Cairo (Reg. 52968).

Cave.

Flint (xxvi, 93). B. Mus.

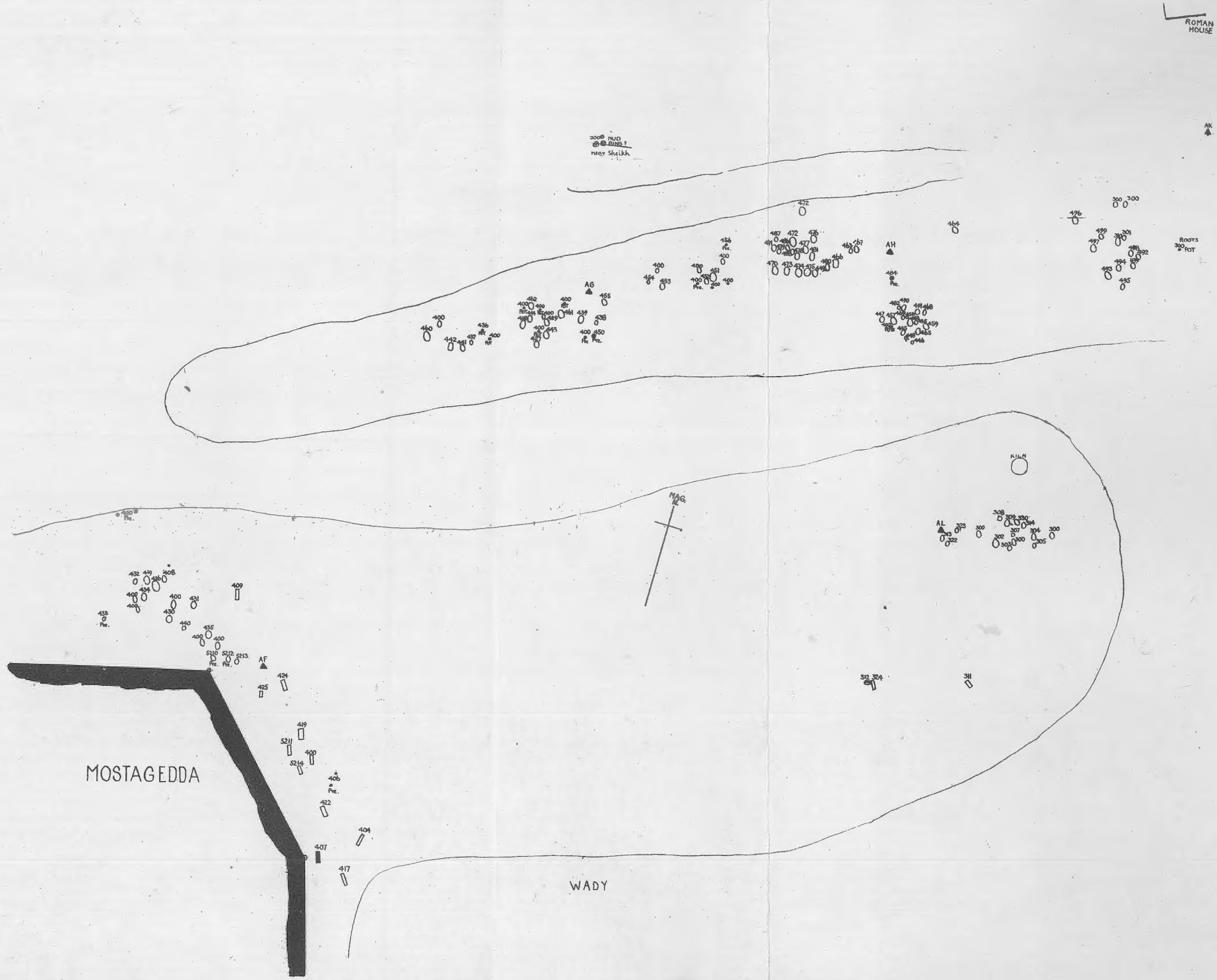
INDEX

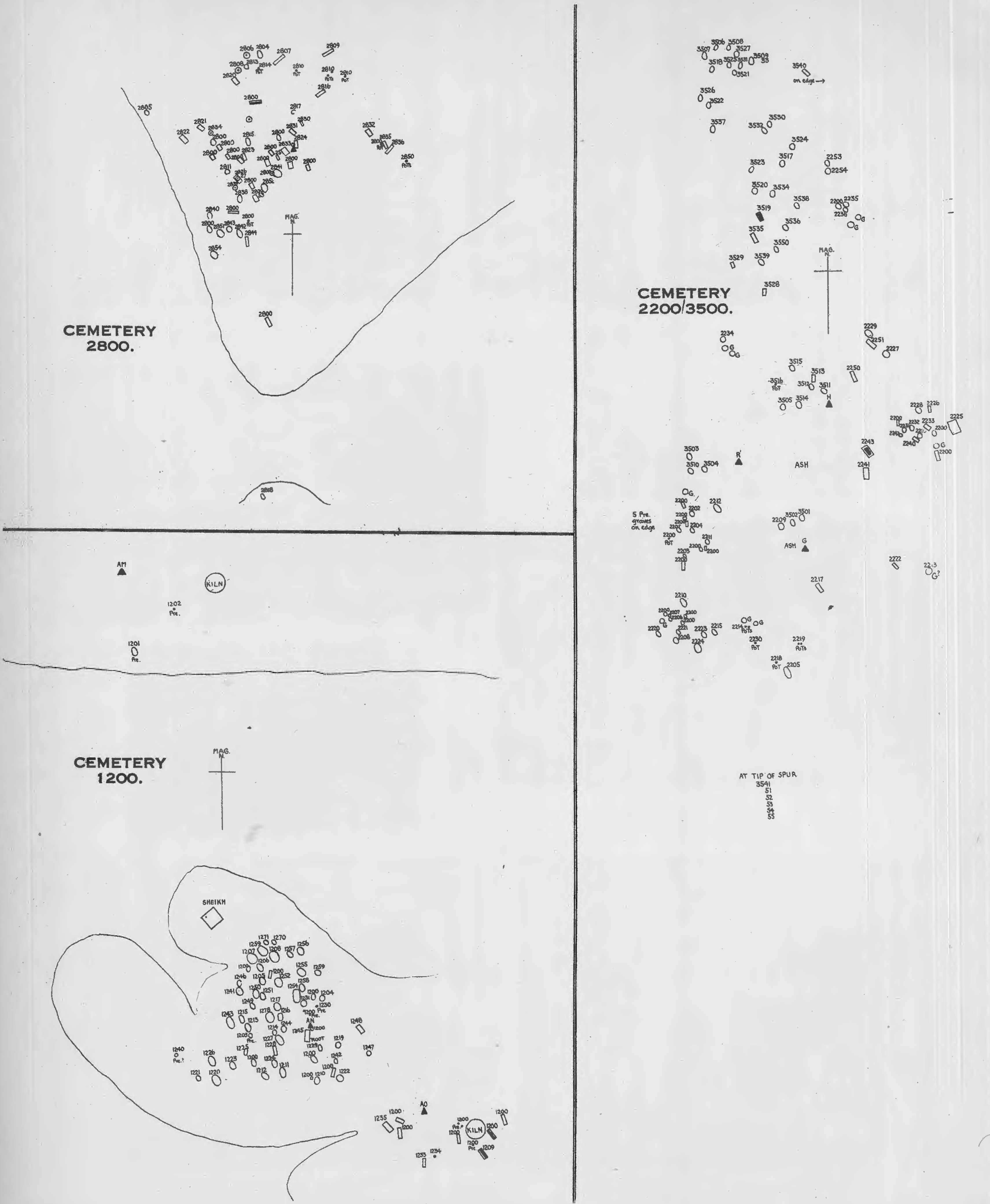
1:10,000 SKETCH MAP: KHAWALED TO MOSTAGEDDA. I



1:750

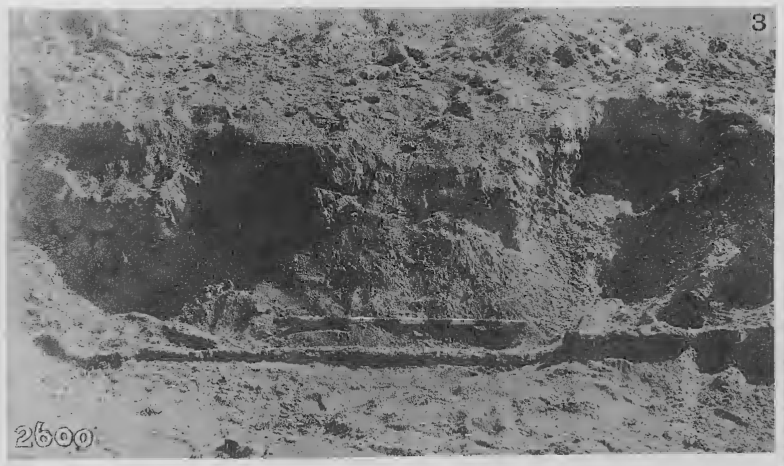
PLAN OF CEMETERIES 300 AND 400.




CEMETERY
2800.
MAG.
N.
CEMETERY
1200.
SHEIKH
KILN
CEMETERY
2200/3500.
ASH
5 Pre.
graves
on edge
AT TIP OF SPUR
3541
51
52
53
54
55


1


2



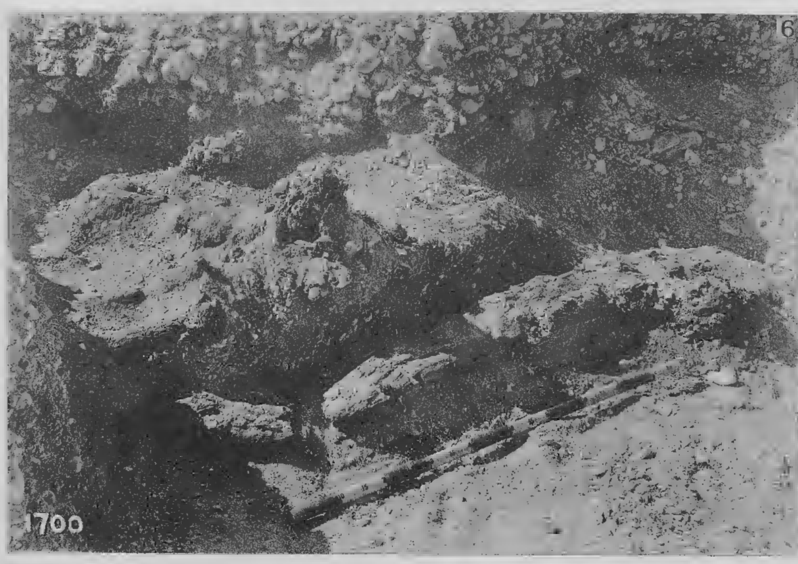
3


4


3



5



6



7


1
2851 TAS.


2
2853 TAS.


3
2223 BAD.


4
PRE. over BAD.


5
419
426
408
TAS.


6
500 BAD.?


7
408 TAS.


8
426 TAS.

TOMB NUMBER	GRAVE N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	HEAD	SEX	WRAPPINGS	POTTERY. PLATES XI, XII (TAS.) XV—XXI (BAD.)	BEADS. PLATE XXXIX	SHELLS	PALETTES PLATE XIII	FLINTS PLATE XXVIII	OTHER OBJECTS. PLATE XIII	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER	
408	85 12 45	142	S	C	MAT:SKIN. CLOTH	8, 22	$75K_6$	NERITA (3)		GRAVE ϕVI.5,7	BANGLE 22: PILLOW: PLAIT: STICKS	N	7	408	
410	70 98 52	162	S	C	MAT: SKIN	6						N	7	410	
412	HOLE 30					53,54 ϕXIV.1							29	412	T
419	110 132 44	155		C		35 ϕXIV.4 (BB14p in filling)				GRAVE ϕVI.5		Q	7	419	
426	120 180 90	150	S	C	MAT:	9,37,45 ϕXIV.1,4		ANCILLARIA (3), COLUMBELLA (2)		GRAVE ϕVI.5,8	STICKS: PILLOW. OX-RIBS	N	7	426	
427	60 100 60	155	S	C	MAT:?	6		ANCILLARIA (6)	38			N	7	427	
429	65 100 80	145	S	C	MAT:	30		ANCILLARIA (4), NERITA (3)	36				7	429	
436						40					3 SPATHAS		29	436	T
437	60 70 45	160	S	C	MAT:SKIN	2					SPATHA. TURTLE(?) PLATE	N	8	437	
438	43 82 60		S	C	MAT:SKIN	3						N	8	438	
439	79 130 100	2	S	M	MAT:SKIN.CLOTH	7						N	8	439	
448 A	44 56 58	10	N	C	MAT:						FEATHER	N	8	448 A	
B	34 55 56	170	S	C	MAT:SKIN	36 ϕXIV.4		CYPRAEA (2), COLUMBELLA (2)				N	8	B	
451	100 140 100	160	S	F?	MAT:	32					BONES	N	8	451	
452	55 100 60	150	S	C	MAT:SKIN	Like 37						N	8	452	
460	110 155 65	154	S	F	SKIN.CLOTH	15						N	8	460	
464	118 82 112	130	S	F	MAT:SKIN	13, 24		CONUS, ANCIL (5): COLUMB (5):			PILLOW?	N	8	464	
466	80 122 76	164	S	M	MAT:SKIN	12. ϕXIV.4					STICKS?	N	8	466	
474	110 140 120	160	S	M	MAT:SKIN	16 ϕXIV.5		NERITA (2)	35		PLATTER. 4 BONE HOOKS 15 ϕXXIII.6n-q	N	8	474	
487 A	70 85 {80	165	S	C	MAT:SKIN							N	8	487 A	
B	{100		S	C	MAT:SKIN	5 SHERD						N	8	B	
496 A	75 130 {110	155	S	M	SKIN						BADARIAN?	N	46	496 A	
B	{125			F?	SKIN	Like 7 BB SHERDS		ANCILLARIA			SPOON-BILL ϕXXIII.2e. MUTELA	Q	8	B	
497	90 110 100	160	S	M	MAT:SKIN	7						N	8	497	
1210	105 120 90	180		F	MAT:	34	{$79H_9$ H_{12} (4) $86C_{16}$ (F) ϕXXII.41}					Q	9	1210	
2664	HOLE 35					61 SHERDS ϕXXVI.21				ROUGH PIECES	FISH BONES		17	2664	T
2705	HOLE 10									101,104,105: CELT XIII.8 ϕXXVI.30	BONES		15	2705	T
2810	HOLE 17					29 3 OTHERS CLOSE BY							14	2810	T
2829	63 113 89	150	S	C	MAT:SKIN.CLOTH	26,49	$78A_{13}$ ϕXXII.50				BANGLE 21	N	9	2829	
2838	100 120 155	170	S	M?	MAT:	42 SHERD					CALF BONES	N	9	2838	
2840	85 100 85	160	{S S	F C	MAT:	38		NERITA (6)	}19	GROUP ϕXXII.25-30	{PEBBLE. SPOON 17. MACE? 18, BANGLE 16}	N	9	2840	
2841	120 140 140	120	S	M	MAT:	46			20		CALF BONES	N	9	2841	
2842	110 155 95	155	{S	C	MAT:	21,44						P?	9	2842	
2843	95 115 125	130	S		MAT:	51 SHERD						N	9	2843	
2850	HOLE 30					4,27				40	15 SPATHAS		14	2850	T
2851	98 147 100	140	S	M	CLOTH	19				GRAVE ϕVI.1		N	9	2851	
2852	110 137 105	157	S	C	MAT: CLOTH	18						N	9	2852	
2853	85 140 140	146	S	F?	MAT:SKIN.CLOTH?				23	GRAVE ϕVI.2	OSTRICH EGG	N	9	2853	
2854	168 105 45	130	S	C	MAT:	23						N	9	2854	
2909	90					20, Like 42				TWO	4 GRINDERS		12	2909	T
2911	90					33				34	3 GRINDERS		12	2911	T
2913	HOLE			C	MAT:SKIN.	1 ϕXIV.2	$76B_3B_6$	NERITA (8), ANCILLARIA (5)			FEATHERS	N	10	2913	
3002	120 150 140	145	S	M?	MAT:	47 SHERD					BONES	N	10	3002	
3003	70 85 100	140	S	M	MAT:	23		NERITA (3), ANCILLARIA (5)	{25 ϕXXII.17}			Q	10	3003	
3004	125 75 130	120	S		MAT:				{24 ϕXXII.20}		2 PEBBLES ϕXXII.18,19	P	10	3004	
3006	120 135 140	140	S	F?	MAT:	40						N	10	3006	
3011	40 140 130	170	S	F	MAT:SKIN	17						N	10	3011	
3015	45 110 135	150	S	C	MAT:	17		NERITA (5), COLUM (6): TROCHUS (2)				N	10	3015	
3401	10		N	F?	MAT:SKIN						2 PEBBLES. ϕXXII.10. BONE POINT ϕXXII.6	N	10	3401	
3533	120 175 160	165	N	F	MAT:SKIN	28						N	10	3533	
3551	30		S	M	MAT:	SB SHERD						P	10	3551	

BADARIAN GRAVES AND TOWN GROUPS (T).

Pottery sub-columns: BB BR PR AB MS SB RB

TOMB NUMBER	GRAVE N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	HEAD	SEX	WRAPPINGS	POTTERY (BB, BR, PR, AB, MS, SB, RB)	BEADS	SHELLS	PALETTES	FLINTS	OTHER OBJECTS	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER
123	70 107 65	175	S	C	MAT:	BR: 5T						N		123
201	69 110 63	22	S	C	MAT:	MS: 35	$86F_{17}$ (F)					N		201
202	125 78 105	116	W	C	MAT:	RB: 20V	{$75C_8$ (F) $86F_{19}$ (5) L_{11} (4) L_{13} (2) / $86P_{11}$ (5) R_{11} [2] ϕXXII.47}	ANCILLARIA				N	44	202
203	85 100 85	167	N	M	MAT:							N		203
204	70 80 85	15	S	M	MAT:							N	44	204
205	90 145 100	144	N	M	MAT:	SB: 5M; RB: 9M						P	44	205
207	105 85 85	133	E	M	MAT:SKIN	BR: 21J					BONE AWL XXV.16 ϕ XXXII.5g	N	44	207
209	110 127 70	172	S	M	MAT:	BR: {134a ϕXX.1}; RB: xi.3				FLAKE		N	44	209
210	70 90 105	180		C	MAT: SKIN						THROW-STICK XXV.39 ϕ XXIII.2a	Q	44	210
212	68 100 75	172	S	C	MAT:	BR: 5T					SPATHA	N		212
213	43 57 70	168	S	C	MAT:		$86C_7K_{15}$ (3)					N		213
215	110 125 80					RB: 9B						Q		215
301	65 80 80	160	S	C	SKIN			NERITA (F), ANCILLARIA		45		N	44	301
302	110 145 65	155	S	M	MAT: SKIN.CLOTH	AB: {15 ϕXIV.4}					GAZELLE?. PILLOW	N	44	302
303	20	155		C	MAT:					98,99,100	LEATHER ANKLETS & BANGLE	N	44	303
305	65 85 50	160	S	C	MAT:			CONUS (2), NERITA, COLUMB:				P	44	305
308	30				MAT: SKIN.CLOTH		{$75B_{13}C_8C_{15}$ / $86F_{27}K_{27}K_{29}L_{11}L_{13}B_{11}$ ϕXXII.42}	CONUS			PEBBLE	Q	44	308
313	70 108 55	175	S	M							CHAFF PILLOW	N		313
314	70 100 90	170	N	F	SKIN			ANCILLARIA (6)				P	44	314
323	48 75 22	170	S	C	MAT:	RB: 9T						N		323
330	105 85 90	130	E	M	MAT: SKIN.CLOTH	RB: SHERDS					GAZELLE? PEBBLES, TOOLS, ETC. ϕXXIII.5	P	44	330
402	90 100 45	175	S	C	MAT:SKIN	Like 31R						N		402
428	90 150 80	155	N	F	MAT:					GROUP ϕXXII.21-24	CUP, COMB, SPOON XXV.20-22. TUSK	N	45	428

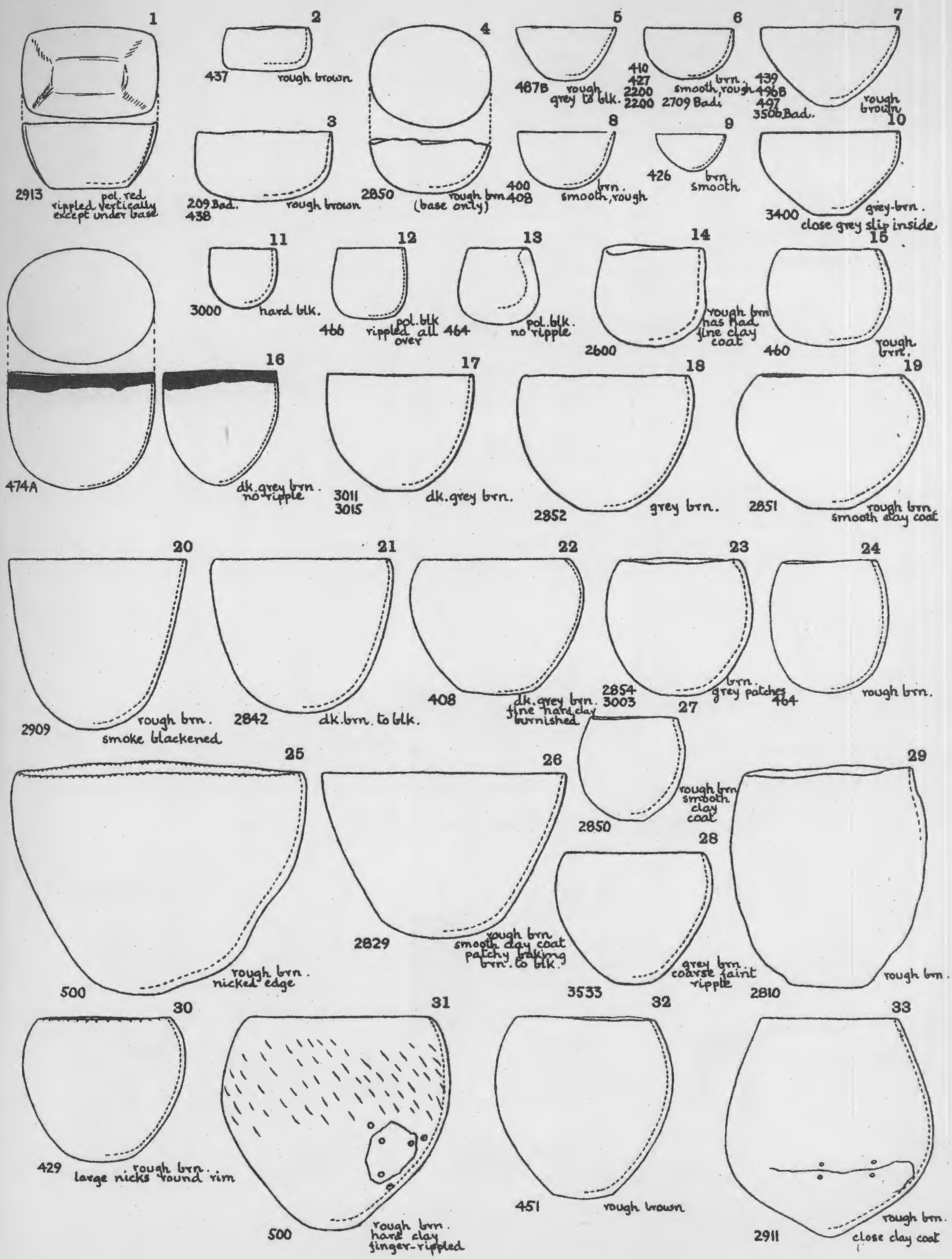
TOMB NUMBER	GRAVE N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	HEAD	SEX	WRAPPINGS	POTTERY. PLATES XV—XXI (BB BR PR AB MS SB RB)	BEADS. PLATE XXXIX	SHELLS	PALETTES PLATE XXIV	FLINTS PLATE XXVIII	OTHER OBJECTS.	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER
432	HOLE			C	MAT.						HORN BANGLE XXV.32	?		432
434	88 128 105	147	S	F?	MAT.	14E φ.XIV.5						N	45	434
435	108 127 156	153		F	MAT.	82M φ.XIV.2	86K24 K27 (2) φ.XXII.40	CONUS (4): OLIVA: ANCILL. (S) PURPURA			BONE OBJECT XXV.30	Q		435
441	50 100 80	140	S	C	MAT.	79M					GRINDER	N	45	441
442	100 120 87	170	S	C	MAT.	28H		ANCILLARIA (12)			STICKS: PLATTER: GRINDER	N	45	442
443	90 135 90	150	S	F?	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	19Q				29	FEATHER	N	45	443
444	70 100 80	160	N	M	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH						FEATHER	N	45	444
445	45 90 50	180	S	C	MAT: SKIN					46		N		445
447	80 100 55	175	S	F	MAT: SKIN							N		447
449	90 125 75	160	N	M	MAT: SKIN				SCRAP	44	PILLOW	P	45	449
454	50 60 95	155	N	C	MAT.							N		454
457	100 120 100	150	S	F?	MAT: SKIN	14H				27		N	46	457
458	HOLE	155	S	C	MAT: CLOTH						PLATTER	N	46	458
459	80 100 100	135	S	M	MAT: SKIN	SHERDS 17 φ.XIV.5					GRAIN	N	46	459
461	85 128 85	144	S	F	MAT: SKIN	69D						P		461
462	68 104 55	155	S	M	MAT:					TINY POINT	NEEDLE XXV.17 φ.XXIII.6d.	N		462
463	65 80 40	170		C	SKIN	9N		ANCILL. (S): CONUS (3): NERITA (2) NATICA (S)				Q		463
465	91 131 110	177	S	C	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	38T		ANCILLARIA (S)			PLATTER	N	46	465
467	77 110 45	147	S	F	SKIN	14P				41	SPATHA	N	46	467
468	60 85 104	162	S		SKIN					37		N	46	468
470	115 150 140	155		M F	MAT: SKIN					111	OSTRICH SHELL: SLATE TOOL φ.XXVIII.12	Q	46	470
471 A	90 122 105	165	S	M	MAT:					.		Q	46	471 A
B	130		S	M	SKIN							N		B
472 A	140 150 75	155		F?	SKIN					107 108		Q	46	472 A
B	100		S	M	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	31M φ.XIV.2	75C9 (S) 86R4 86F33 (F) φ.XXII.43					N	46	B
C	115			C	MAT.			NERITA (S)				N	46	C
473 A	105 150 90	165	S	M	MAT: SKIN	27D						P	46	473 A
B	110		S	M	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH							N	46	B
480	80 118 75	175	S	F?	MAT.	9C						N		480
481	100 120 80	175	S	M	MAT.	38E φ.XIV.2						P	46	481
482	40 85 80	150	N	M	SKIN							N		482
485	70 40 85	120	E	C	MAT: SKIN	31M						N	46	485
489	70 100 65	145	S	C	MAT. SKIN						SPATHA	N		489
492	95 100 65	135		C	MAT.	31M		ANCILLARIA (S)				N	46	492
493 A	100 145 75	175	S		MAT: SKIN			NERITA		FLAKE		Q	46	493 A
B			S	F								N	46	B
494	75 100 60	150	S	F?	SKIN: CLOTH	φ.XIV.4 44P	75C4 (2) Q9 86E17 (7) K12 (S) P12 R16	NERITA (17): ANCILLARIA (F)		109 110	GAZELLE: FIGURINE XXV.31 φ.XXVI.34,5	N	46	494
495	30 100 70	170	S	C	SKIN			CONUS: NERITA (7): ANCIL.				P	46	495
498	80 100 105	155	S	M	SKIN	SHERDS 28H						N	46	498
499	60 80 50	140	S	C	MAT: SKIN		PEBBLE	NERITA				N	46	499
547	72 110 85	155	S	F	MAT: SKIN		86F21 (S) P12 (S)	NATICA (3): CONUS				N	47	547
549	50 100 70	150		C	MAT.						BONES	Q		549
568	107 123 112	168	S	M	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	like 21d						P	47	568
572	130 160 140	155			MAT.	16D 57Q 5M		CONUS				Q		572
575	100 130 110	150		F?	MAT.	14G 18M 31H 27M					STICKS: BASKET: LIMESTONE POINT	Q	47	575
579	125 165 100	150			MAT.	17M					STICKS: PEBBLE	Q	47	579
589		170		M?	MAT.	14N SHERDS φ.XIV.5					STICKS	Q		589
592	95 180 120	157	S	M	MAT: SKIN	71C φ.XIV.1	BELT 75B15-C9 86K22-R6 95C4 (8) φ.XXIII.4				STICKS: BONES	N	47	592
593	160 100 100	140	S		MAT.	71B 28H						P	47	593
594	120 175 120	140		F?		9K φ.XIV.4 40						Q	47	594
595	100 130 100	146			MAT.		78B7 P9 79B5 89C2 D4 E9 F10 89F3 P8	NERITA (10): PURPURA (4) GROUP XXIII.1a		25 ARROW	STICKS: TUSKS XXIV.16,17: SPOON: CUP: FINGER-RING XXV.33 φ XXVIII.13: RESIN	Q	47	595
596	HOLE 80	120		F?	MAT.	25U SHERDS	86W3 W15 (S) φ.XXII.38			12. ARROW	STICKS	Q	47	596
598	100 255 130	165		F	MAT.	6M					STICKS	Q		598
599	70 110 100	159	S	M	MAT: SKIN			TRITON				N		599
802	120 110 110					φ.XIV.4 41						Q	31	802 T?
818	70 95 110	120	E	M	MAT: SKIN						TWO FISH-SPINES	N	48	818
1005	120 155 80	145	S	M	MAT: SKIN	11DM φ.XIV.2					STICKS: FEATHER: RESIN	N	48	1005
1204	100 100 110			F	MAT.						MUTELA: MALACHITE PASTE	Q	48	1204
1205	100 135 100	145		M	MAT.	15D					BANGLES XXV. 3,6	Q		1205
1206 A	90 140 90	140		F	MAT.					33		Q	48	1206 A
B	110			M	SKIN: CLOTH	34C						N	48	B
1208	145 200 100	140		M	MAT: SKIN	30N	21A2 φ.XXII.39					Q	48	1208
1211	115 190 85	165		M?	MAT: CLOTH	14P like	86K27 L11 R16 (S)			XXIII.6L	STICKS: SPATHA: HOOKS XXV.35,36 PEBBLE φ XXIII.6j.k.	Q	48	1211
1212 B	150 105 80	125	E	F	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	BB SHERD						N	48	1212 B
A	110					3D φ.XIV.2						Q	48	A
1213	130 180 145			M?	MAT.		75C8 86K29 R16	NERITA: ANCILLARIA (S)				Q		1213
1214	70 100 60	170	S	F	MAT: CLOTH	71D					SPOON XXIV.29, φ XXIII.2d.: BASKET	N?	48	1214
1215	90 120 90	160	N	M	SKIN: CLOTH	25E GROUP XXIII.1b	75Q1 S7 78P9 79B2 B3 P3 80B4 3 PEBBLES	NERITA (3): CONUS	12	28	NEEDLE XXV.21, φ XXIII.6b.: GRAIN: RESIN	Q	48	1215
1216	100 105 65	170		M	SKIN	24C						Q		1216
1217	95 140 100	160		M	MAT.	BB BR SHERDS	78P9 (2) φ.XXII.48	CONUS				Q		1217
1218	140 140 125	155		M?	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	BB BR SB RB SHERDS	86R16	TRITON: NERITA: ANCILL. (3)		ARROW-WING	STICKS: SPOON XXIV.23, φ XXIII.2c: FEATHER	Q	48	1218
1219	100 100 130	15	S	F	MAT.	SHERD		NATICA (S): ANCILL. (S): CONUS (2)			PILLOW: IVORY CUP XXIV.28, φ XXIII.2b	N	48	1219
1220	132 200 80	150				23D RB SHERD φ.XIV.5					STICKS	Q		1220
1221	85 95 45	143				11G	75C8 86K22 K26 P4 (F)					Q	49	1221
1223	100 128 78	155		M?	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH							Q		1223
1225	90 110 60	180		C	MAT.	34L						Q		1225
1226	115 190 95	152		M	MAT: SKIN	BR SHERDS	78A14 φ.XXII.49				STICKS	Q	49	1226
1227	133 190 110	142	S	F?	MAT: SKIN	16G						P	49	1227
1229	72 114 80	167	S	M?	MAT: CLOTH	BB SHERDS	78A12 79B1 82H2 φ.XXII.36	NATICA: CONUS (3): COWRY		102 103	PEBBLE: OCHRE: RESIN: TOOTH?	P	49	1229

TOMB NUMBER	GRAVE N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	HEAD	SEX	WRAPPINGS	POTTERY. PLATES XV—XXI BB	BR	PR	AB	MS	SB	RB	BEADS. PLATE XXXIX	SHELLS	PALETTES PLATE XXIV	FLINTS PLATE XXVIII	OTHER OBJECTS.	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER	
1234	100 100 140					SHERDS		29Z		28						FLAKE	BONE	Q	49	1234	
1241	110 130 90	160	S	M?	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	30M				31					11		BASKET	P	49	1241	
1243	117 203 58	160		C C	MAT: CLOTH		31D				31H	27E					AWL φ. XXXII.5r	Q	49	1243	
1244	103 123 120	160			MAT: SKIN											16 ARROW		Q		1244	
1247	80 95 170	160	S	F?	SKIN: CLOTH												GRAIN	N	49	1247	
1249	64 104 72	142		C	MAT: SKIN		25L										STICK: BASKET	Q	49	1249	
1250	120 140 70	170	S	F	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH									ANCILLARIA (8) NERITA (5)				?	49	1250	
1251	102 130 120	150		F	MAT.	31T												Q		1251	
1252	116 170 115	155			MAT.	44E												Q		1252	
1253	82 113 75	110		C	MAT.	19D	16E											Q		1253	
1254	153 228 105	175	S	M	MAT: CLOTH									NATICA: NERITA		30	STICKS: 3 BANGLES XXV.1,5	Q	49	1254	
1255	145 112 115	131			MAT.		34M		φ.XIV.1								FISH BONE	Q	49	1255	
1256	102 143 70	150		F	MAT: CLOTH		34Q										STICKS	Q	49	1256	
1258	100 137 108	152			MAT: CLOTH	71H			φ.XIV.5								BASKET	Q	49	1258	
1259	128 180 95	135		M	MAT: SKIN		11M 34B							TRITON			STICKS: BANGLE XXV.4: NEEDLE XXV.22 φ.XXIII.6a	Q		1259	
1270	95 60 70	123	W	F	MAT: SKIN							25K						P	49	1270	
1271	72 45 70	128		C	MAT.												BASKET	Q	49	1271	
1634	100 170 90	140				Like 31E					25T						STICKS	Q		1634	
1646	115 155 145	170							φ.XIV.4		44K			ANCILLARIA (5)				Q		1646	
1656	100 135 150	170	S													91–96		N	50	1656	
1669	120 130 140	170		M			4M		φ.XIV.2									Q		1669	
1675	100 135 105	165	S	F	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH											32	AWL φ.XXXII.5u	P		1675	
1931	60 95 180	165	N	M	MAT.							20M						N	50	1931	
2001	60 120 80	120	E	F	MAT.					RB SHERD								N	50	2001	
2002	115 115 85	115		F	MAT: CLOTH	SHERD						19M					BONE TOOL	N	50	2002	
2003	55 70 70	140	S	C	MAT.							19Q						N	50	2003	
2004	110 110 60	120		M	MAT: SKIN							19Q					BASKET?: STONE VASE XXIV.15 φ.LIX.3a	Q	50	2004	
2005	HOLE 53				SKIN										SCRAP		SPATHA: NEEDLE XXV.25 φ.XXIII.6f	Q	50	2005	
2006	65 90 60	155	S	C	SKIN	SHERD												N	50	2006	
2007	110 75 80	130	E	C	MAT.	SHERD												N	50	2007	
2008	80 70 40	148	S	C	MAT: CLOTH								75 B4 C8 86 C9 (2)					N	50	2008	
2009	50 50 50	115	E	C	MAT.													N		2009	
2010	40					COOKING POT										43	GRINDER		19	2010	T
2011	95 55 85	130	E	M?	MAT: SKIN												TWIG NECKLACE	N	50	2011	
2012	95 55 90	130	E	M?	MAT.	SHERD												N	50	2012	
2013	70 65 85	117	E	C	MAT: CLOTH													N		2013	
2014	120 80 65	148	S	F	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	64N											STICKS: FIBRE BANGLE	N	50	2014	
2020	100 130 131	145								37 φ.XIV.4								Q		2020	
2021	80 60 55	90	W	C	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH							11D						N	50	2021	
2201	54 78 84	148	N	C	SKIN		31E						75 B13 C15 (F) 86 C7 (6) C13 (10) E19 (4) E21 (2); 86 E23 (2) F25 K27 (F) K29 (5) L11 (2) L13 (3); 86 P11 (3) E13 (F) R16 (F) φ XXII.44	ANCILLARIA: CONUS: COLUMBELLA			MUTELA?	N	51	2201	
2202	70 90 90	165	S	F	MAT: CLOTH		9D											P	51	2202	
2203	50 40 75	95	E	C	MAT.	SHERDS							86 E19 (3)	NATICA (4): CONUS (1)				N	51	2203	
2206	HOLE 60		E	C												34 pl.xxvi	TASIAN?	N	9	2206	
2207	HOLE 60		S	C	MAT.						5E							N	51	2207	
2208	75 105 110	160	S	M	SKIN							9T						N	51	2208	
2209	100 100 90	160	S	M	MAT.		24D											N	51	2209	
2210	100 150 70	145	S	M	MAT: SKIN													N		2210	
2211	60 60 90	165	S	C	MAT: CLOTH		31Q										5 BANGLES XXV 9-12: FEATHER: RESIN	N	51	2211	
2212	80 140 130	145		M?	MAT: SKIN?		38N											P	51	2212	
2214	70											27D							21	2214	T
2215	105 115 80	125	E	F?	MAT.	SHERD						9G						N	51	2215	
2219	40										2H 4H						TASIAN?		21	2219	T
2220	55 88 85	145	S	F	SKIN: CLOTH							20H						N	51	2220	
2221	56 70 50	141	S	C	MAT: SKIN						45P		86 E19 (5) F23 (5) φ.XXII 45-46	NERITA (4): ANCILLARIA (5)	9				52	2221	
2223	98 125 96	142	S	C	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	64Q									8		STICKS GRAVE φ.VI.3	N	52	2223	
2224A	105 140 90	145	W	M													BAG OF GRAIN	N	52	2224A	
B			S	F C														N	52	B	
2227	130 145 130	145		M	CLOTH	SHERDS				30						19 ARROW	STICKS: RESIN	Q	52	2227	
2228	110 85 115	130		F?					19	φ.XIV.1			GROUP	XXII.31-35		DAGGER: FLAKE	FIVE PEBBLES: MUTELA?	Q	52	2228	
2229	102 141 100	135	S	F?	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH								75 C8 (3) 98 W3 W9 78 B16 P8; 79 B4 82 C2 86 B2 (3) K29 P11 (F) φ.XXII.37	OLIVA: NATICA (2) CONUS: NERITA (4)	14	31	PEBBLE: GALENA: BAG	P	52	2229	
2231	70 90 75	170	N	M	SKIN													N		2231	
2232	60 90 50	175	N	M	SKIN							11D				TWO CORES	POUNDER	P	52	2232	
2234	117 97 90																GRAIN		22	2234	T
2235	97 97 82	100	W	M	MAT: CLOTH					RB SHERDS						FLAKE	HORN BANGLE	P	52	2235	
2242	60 60 95		E	F	MAT.	12G				RB SHERDS								Q		2242	
2252			N	M		77F												Q		2252	
2253	70 70 55			C	MAT.?	SHERDS											AWL: BANGLE XXV.7: PEBBLE: COPPER	Q	52	2253	
2254					SKIN	BB SHERDS											HOOK XXV.34: TUSK?	Q		2254	
2627	85 85 90	125	E	F?	MAT.	SHERD						9T						N	53	2627	
2701	80 95 80	135			MAT.		BR SHERDS											Q		2701	
2702	175 120 105	130			MAT.		16J										STICKS; PLATTER	Q	53	2702	
2704A	125 155 105	135	S	M?	MAT.												STICK	N	53	2704A	
B			S	M?	MAT.		41H										PILLOW	N	53	B	
2706	70 80 61	135	S	C	MAT.						45H		75 Q4 (4) φ.XXII.51				STICKS: THROWSTICK XXV.38	N	53	2706	
2707	80 100 70	10		M	MAT: SKIN													Q		2707	
2708	80 50 65	115	E	C	MAT: CLOTH						41H						BASKET	P	53	2708	
2709	46 85 85	160	S	C	MAT: CLOTH		9K					XI.6					STICKS	N	53	2709	
2710	100 130 100	140	S	F	MAT: CLOTH												BASKET	N	53	2710	

TOMB NUMBER	GRAVE N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	HEAD	SEX	WRAPPINGS.	POTTERY. PLATES XV—XXI. (BB BR PR AB MS SB RB)	BEADS. PLATE XXXIX	SHELLS.	PALETTES PLATE XXIV	FLINTS. PLATE XXVII	OTHER OBJECTS.	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER	
2711	30 45 90	160	N	C	MAT.	69N						N		2711	
2712						COOKING POT					NEEDLE xxv.18: xxiii.6c: FISH-BONE		15	2712	T
2713	55					COOKING POT							15	2713	T
2714	27					COOKING POT							15	2714	T
2715	37					FIVE COOKING POTS				xxviii. 113, 114: FLAKE	HIPPO. TOOTH: BONE: GRINDER		15	2715	T
2803	10									xxviii. 39, 42: + FOUR	POUNDER: THREE GRINDERS. TAS?		14	2803	T
2814	55					COOKING POT					POTTERY BOAT? TASIAN?		14	2814	T
2817	60 70 70	35	S	M	SKIN.						"	P	9	2817	
2818	90 40 60	150	S	F?	MAT: SKIN.						"	N	9	2818	
2837	20									xxviii. 97, 106: + EIGHT	"		14	2837	T
3140	50					26H, 27A								3140	T
3147	20									xxvi. 41–45			13	3147	T
3157	50					["PAN" POTS] 20, 21							13	3157	T
3162	30					COOKING POT				59, 60	FOUR SPATHAS: MUTELA		13	3162	T
3201	70 110 130	145	S	C	SKIN.	17D						N		3201	
3202	125 100 110	130	E	F	SKIN.	41D 36F					BONES	P	53	3202	
3204	100 150 125	160	S	M	SKIN.	70T				137, 141	NEEDLE xxv. 19	P	53	3204	
3205	100 125 105	170	S	F		69J						P	53	3205	
3206	45 60 55	160	S	C	SKIN: CLOTH	39K						N	53	3206	
3207	80 125 90	160	S	M	SKIN.	16						N	53	3207	
3213	60 50 70	120			SKIN.	9T	LEG-BONE		10 xxxi.13		MALACHITE PASTE	Q	53	3213	
3216	80 100 100	140	S	C	SKIN.	44F xxxii.2						N	53	3216	
3219	105 105 185					COOKING POT					POTTERY BOX xxiv.24		13	3219	T?
3250	20									139, 142	THREE SPATHAS		13	3250	T
3257	100 80 95	130	E	M	MAT.	26K						N	53	3257	
3259	100					29D xiv.6							13	3259	T?
3272	65					77H xiv.6							13	3272	T?
3302	35 50 25		S	C		38P xiv:3						N		3302	
3310			N	F	MAT: SKIN.	17F, 28R							53	3310	
3501	80		S	C	MAT.	69U	75C8 (S) – 86K29 xxii.8 xxiv.19				IVORY VASE xxiv.18: xxii.9: MALACH: NEEDLE xxv.26: xxii.2	N	54	3501	
3502	100		S	F	MAT.	41E						Q		3502	
3503	50 75 80	170	S	C	MAT.	51P					PLATTER	N	54	3503	
3504	80				MAT.	SHRD 34R xiv.3					STICKS	Q	54	3504	
3506	135 85 60	130		M?	MAT: SKIN.	xi.7					PLATTER: BREAD	P	54	3506	
3507	80 100 90			C		xxiv.4–7: xxxii.4						N	54	3507	
3508	130 75 75	130	E	F	MAT.							P		3508	
3509	120 175 145	165	S	C	MAT.	xxiv.1–3: xxxii.2,4				CELTOID	GRINDER	P	54	3509	
3510	90		W	M	MAT.						[DWARF]	P	54	3510	
3511	100 50 65	120	E	C	MAT. SKIN.		86C13	CONUS				N	55	3511	
3512	55 105 85	153	S	M	MAT: SKIN: CLOTH	38M 36F	75C8 (S) – 86K27					N	55	3512	
3514			S		MAT.	31B xiv.3						N		3514	
3515			S	M	MAT.	RB BOWL						P	55	3515	
3516	30					xiv.6 51H					PEBBLE: SPATHA		21	3516	T
3517					MAT: SKIN.	12D? 38R						Q		3517	
3518				M							SPATHA	Q		3518	
3520				M			75K29 (F)					Q		3520	
3521				M	MAT: SKIN.	3K 19R					IVORY BANGLE xxv.2: xxii.11	Q	55	3521	
3522				(F) (M)	MAT: SKIN.		86K27 (S) – B16				HIPPO. VASE xxiv.33; xxiii.3	P	55	3522	
3523	50					4M				138	BASKET: TWO AWLS xxv.14, 15: NEEDLE xxv.20: xxii.3–5: MALACHITE		21	3523	T? TAS.?
3525			S	C	MAT.							N		3525	
3526			S	M	MAT: SKIN.							N		3526	
3527A			S	}	MAT: SKIN.	3H						N	55	3527A	
B			S	M								N	55	B	
3531	70 90 90	160	S	C	SKIN.	31N					BONES	N	55	3531	
3532	110 80 75	125		M	SKIN.							Q		3532	
3534	80 100 80	135	S	M	MAT.	3Q xiv.3: xxxii.1d						N	55	3534	
3536	70 55 180	130	E	M	MAT: SKIN.						BONE TOOL: PENDANT? xxv.29: xxii.1,7	N	55	3536	
3537	75 100 110	150	S	M	MAT.		86F21 (F) L11 (2) P11 (F) R16 – K29 (S)			140	IVORY INLAID BANGLE xxv.8: xxii.12	N	55	3537	
3538	95 120 120	140	S	F	MAT: CLOTH	5H	86F19 (S) K27 (F)	CONUS (F)			MUTELA: BAG	N	55	3538	
3539	100 80 110	120	E	M	MAT: SKIN.	19F						N	55	3539	
3550	115 80 100	130	E		MAT: SKIN.	16P						N	55	3550	
3552			N	M						130	POUNDER	·	55	3552	
3553			S	C	MAT: SKIN.	16P	78D12 D18 (F) – 82F3 F6 86K4 (3)	CORAL (12): NAT: ANCILL.				N	55	3553	
3554	80		S	M?	MAT: SKIN.	57D xxxii.4 17K						N	55	3554	
3555	70 100 110	170	S	F?	MAT.			OLIVA: CONUS: COLUMB (6): ANCILL (9): NERITA (5): CORAL			PEBBLE: MUTELA: RESIN: FEATHERS: MALACHITE PASTE xxii.14–16	N	55	3555	
3602	50		S	C	MAT.	25P						N	55	3602	
3710	55		S	F	MAT: SKIN.							N		3710	
3801										56–58		N	23	3801	T
5213	50 30 75	160	S	C	MAT.	21D					BAG	N	55	5213	
10013	90 100 60	140	S	F	MAT: SKIN.	16P						N	55	10013	
10016	80 110 90	140	S	F	MAT: CLOTH	19B xxxii.2						P	55	10016	
10017	90 120 110	140	S	F	MAT: SKIN.	69S 39W xiv.3 7N						N	55	10017	
10031	65 100 60	20	S	M	MAT: SKIN.	25H						N	55	10031	
11706	65 90 90	135		C	MAT.					ARROW 135		Q		11706	
11731		70		M	MAT.		78B4 86F8 S3 S9			ARROW 136		Q		11731	

The following pottery types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris: 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 20, 25, 27, 29, 33.

1:6 **TASIAN POTTERY.** XI



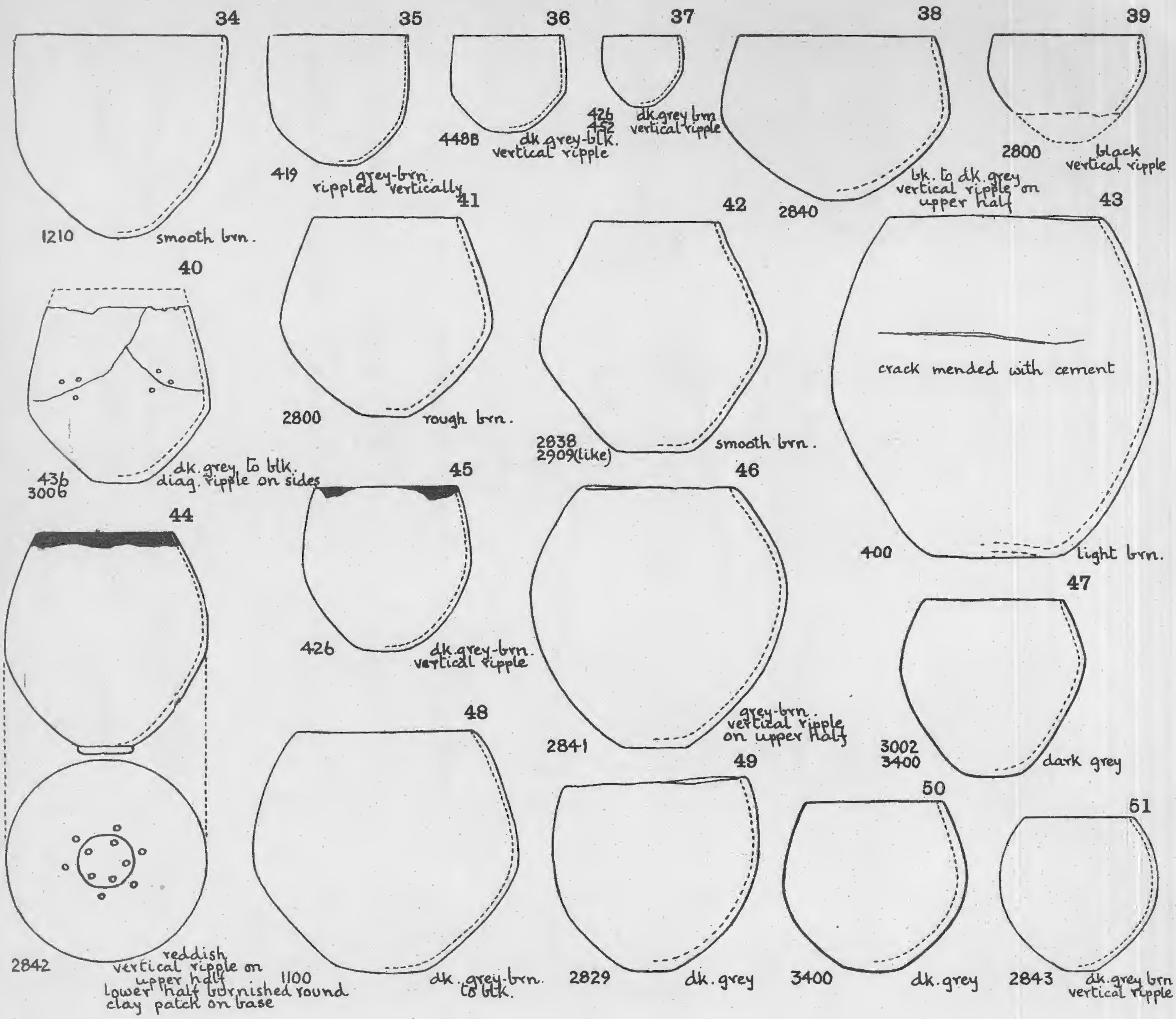
The following pottery types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris :

39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 52–67.

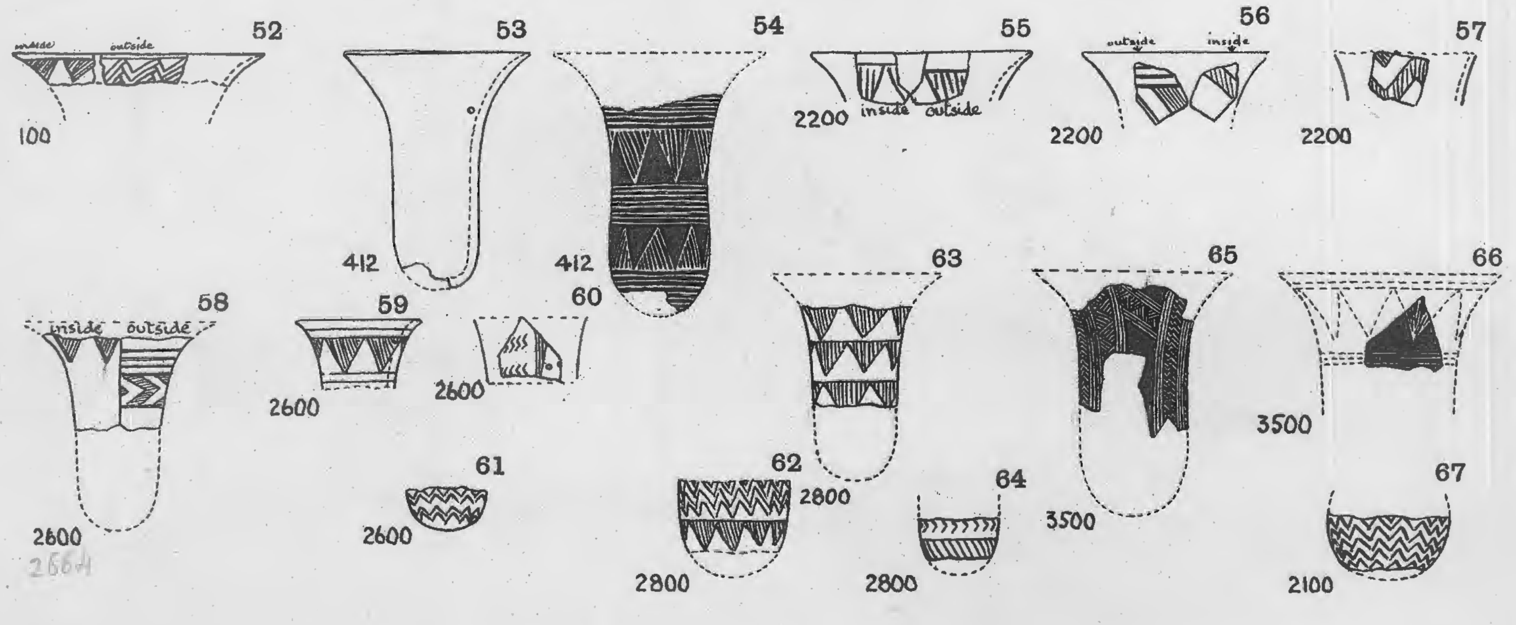
The following types also are probably Tasian :

pl. xvi, BR 15g.
pl. xviii, AB 14 ?, 20, 21, MS 33 ?, 38 ?
pl. xix, SB 2h, 4h, 4m.
RB 3h, 4m, 4n, 7e, 7p, 9k ?, 14p.
pl. xx, RB 27b ?
pl. xxi, RB 36m, 36p, 43m, 43q, 54h.

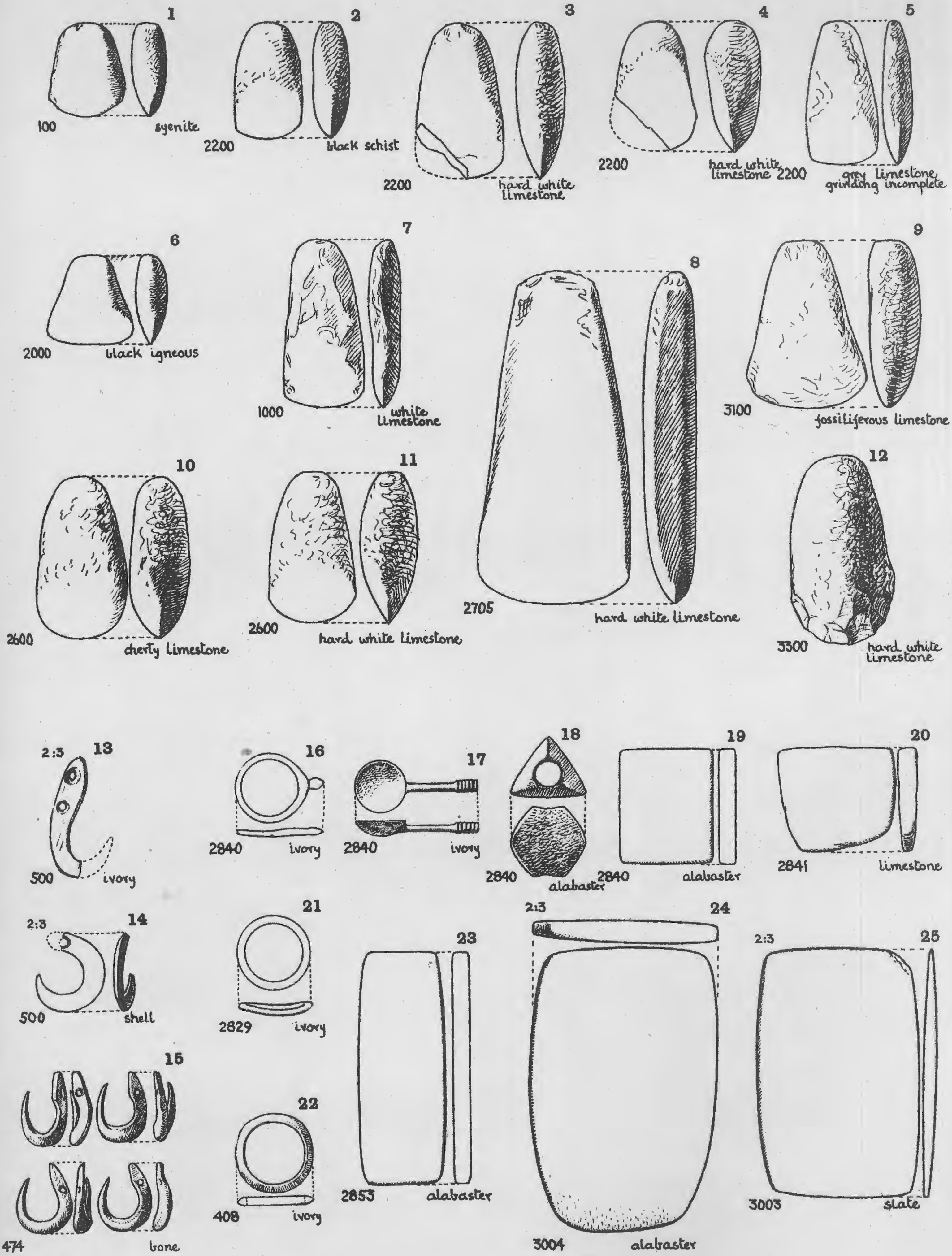
Type 61 should be marked 2664, not 2600.

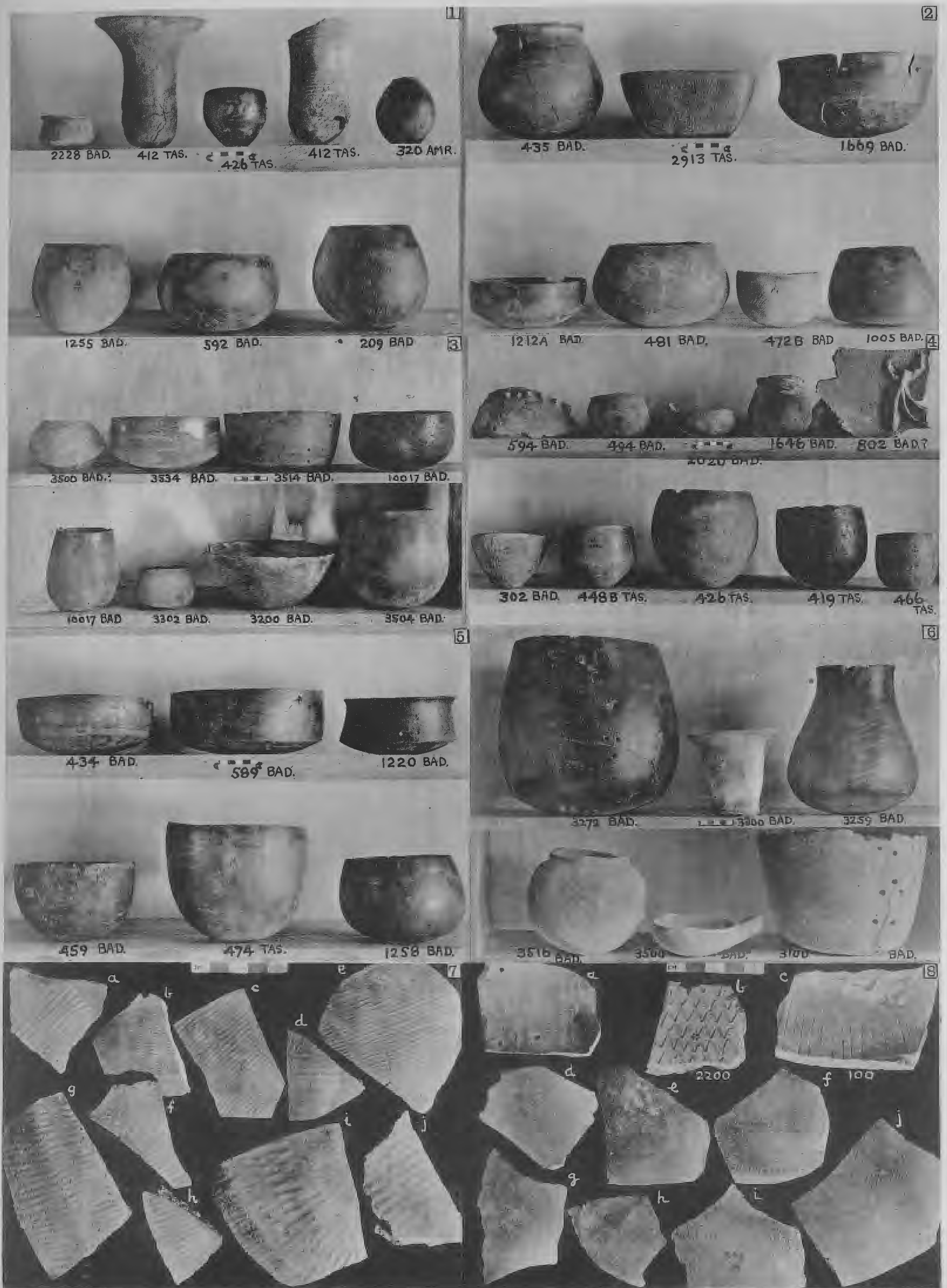


BLACK POTTERY WITH WHITE FILLED INCISIONS.



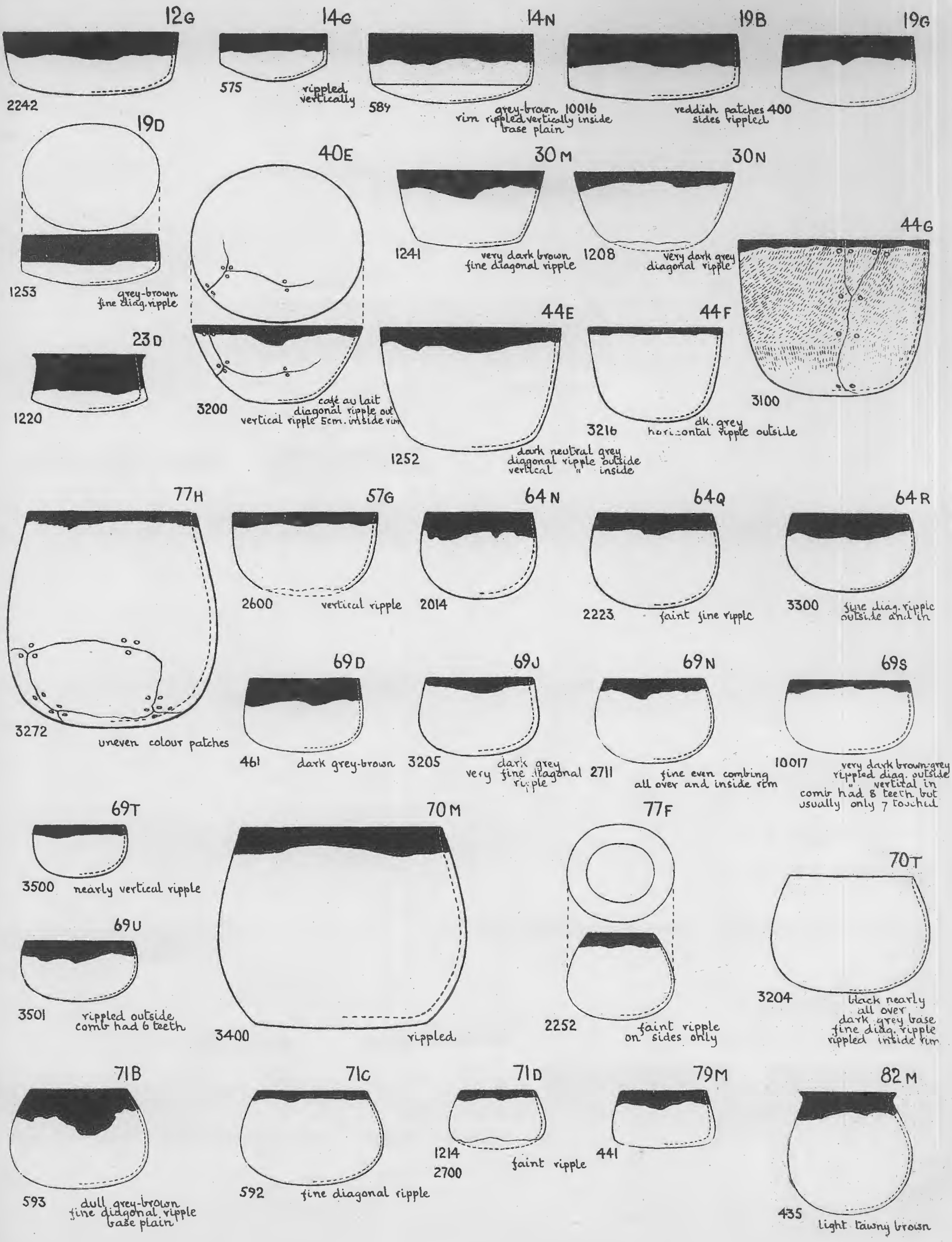
The following tools are also probably Tasian:
pl. xxii, 3, 4, 5.
pl. xxv, 14, 15, 20.


1
100 syenite
2
2200 black schist
3
2200 hard white limestone
4
2200 hard white limestone
5
2200 grey limestone grinding incomplete
6
2000 black igneous
7
1000 white limestone
8
2705 hard white limestone
9
3100 fossiliferous limestone
10
2600 cherty limestone
11
2600 hard white limestone
12
3300 hard white limestone
2:3 13
500 ivory
16
2840 ivory
17
2840 ivory
18
2840 alabaster
19
2840 alabaster
20
2841 limestone
2:3 14
500 shell
21
2829 ivory
23
2853 alabaster
2:3 24
3004 alabaster
2:3 25
3003 slate
15
474 bone
22
408 ivory


1
2228 BAD.
412 TAS.
426 TAS.
412 TAS.
320 AMR.
2
435 BAD.
2913 TAS.
1669 BAD.
1255 BAD.
592 BAD.
209 BAD
1212A BAD.
481 BAD.
472 B BAD
1005 BAD.
3
4
3500 BAD.?
3534 BAD.
3514 BAD.
10017 BAD.
594 BAD.
494 BAD.
1646 BAD.
802 BAD.?
10017 BAD
3302 BAD.
3200 BAD.
3504 BAD.
302 BAD.
448 B TAS.
426 TAS.
419 TAS.
466 TAS.
5
6
434 BAD.
589 BAD.
1220 BAD.
3272 BAD.
3259 BAD.
459 BAD.
474 TAS.
1258 BAD.
7
8
2200
100

The following pottery types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris:

40e, 44g, 57g, 64r, 69t, 70m, 71d, 77h.

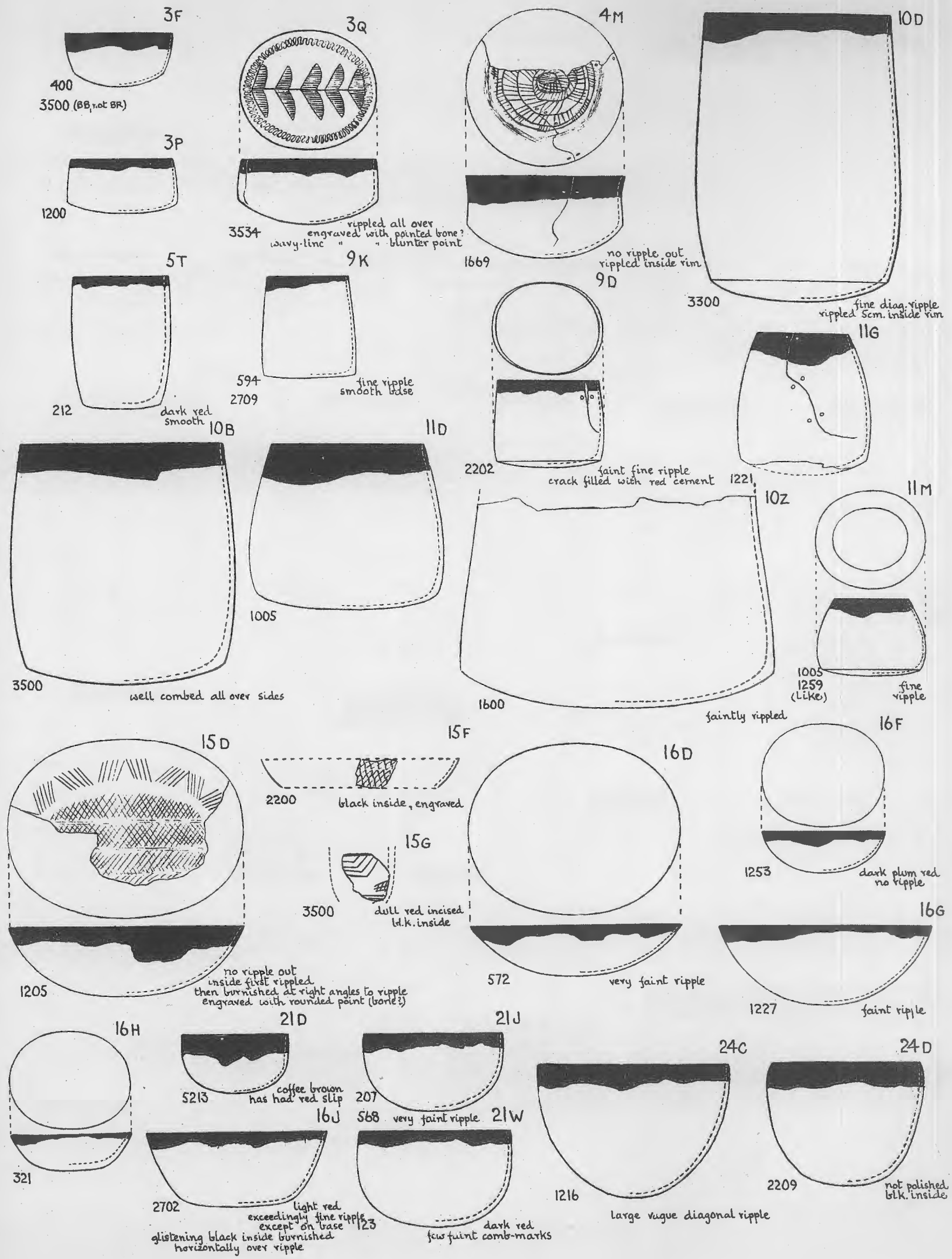

12G
2242
14G
575
rippled vertically
14N
584
grey-brown 10016
rim rippled vertically inside
base plain
19B
reddish patches 400
sides rippled
19G
19D
1253
grey-brown
fine diag. ripple
40E
3200
café au lait
diagonal ripple out
vertical ripple 5cm. inside rim
30M
1241
very dark brown
fine diagonal ripple
30N
1208
very dark grey
diagonal ripple
44G
3100
23D
1220
44E
1252
dark neutral grey
diagonal ripple outside
vertical " inside
44F
3216
dk. grey
horizontal ripple outside
77H
3272
uneven colour patches
57G
2600
vertical ripple
64N
2014
64Q
2223
faint fine ripple
64R
3300
fine diag. ripple
outside and in
69D
461
dark grey-brown
69J
3205
dark grey
very fine diagonal
ripple
69N
2711
fine even combing
all over and inside rim
69S
10017
very dark brown-grey
rippled diag. outside
" vertical in
comb had 8 teeth but
usually only 7 touched
69T
3500
nearly vertical ripple
69U
3501
rippled outside
comb had 6 teeth
70M
3400
rippled
77F
2252
faint ripple
on sides only
70T
3204
black nearly
all over
dark grey base
fine diag. ripple
rippled inside rim
71B
593
dull grey-brown
fine diagonal ripple
base plain
71C
592
fine diagonal ripple
71D
1214
2700
faint ripple
79M
441
82M
435
light tawny brown

The following pottery types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris :

3f, 10b, 10d, 10z, 15f, 15g.

Type 15g is probably Tasian.

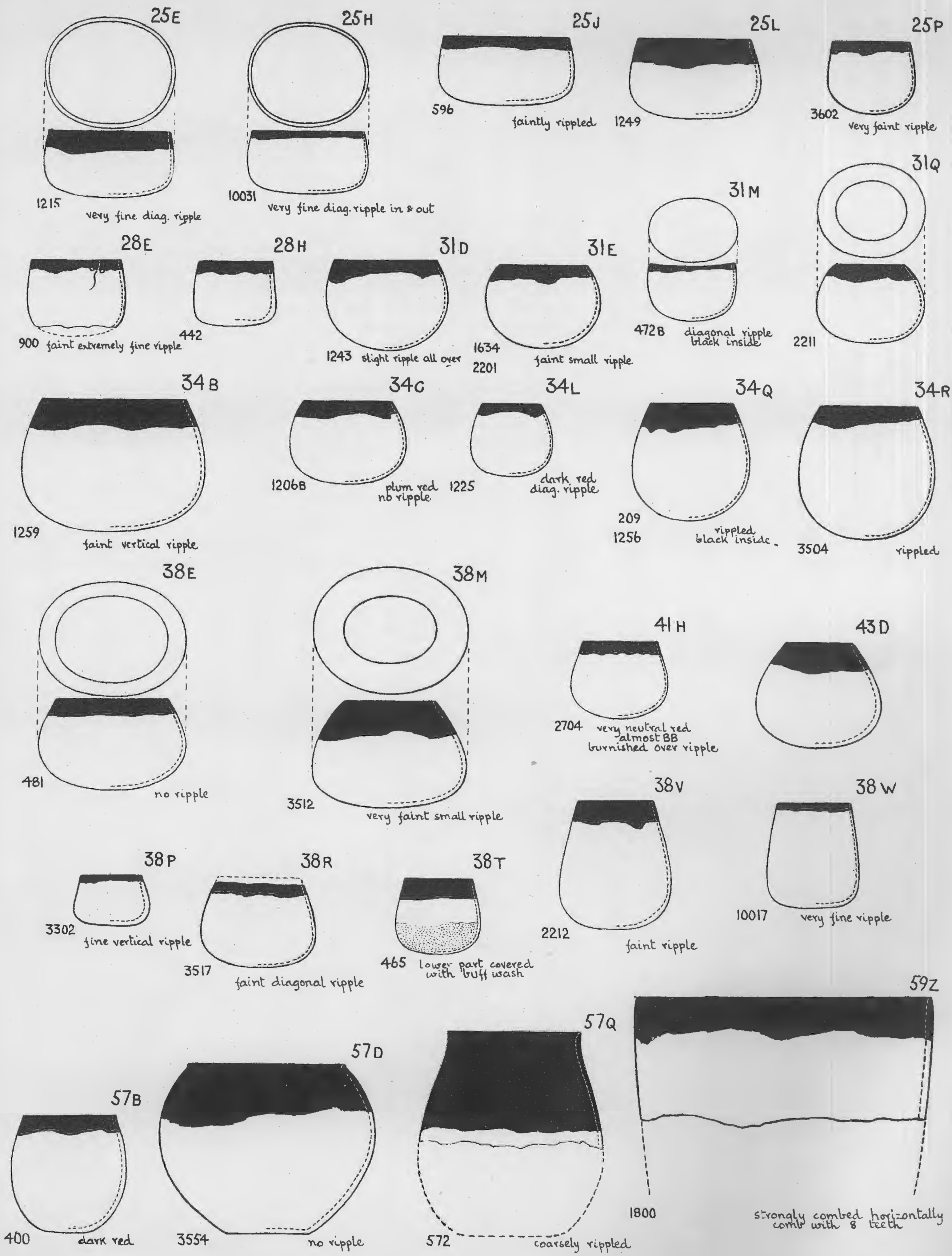
1:6 BADARIAN POTTERY: NEW CORPUS TYPES. BR 1-24



The following types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris :

28e, 57b ?

To type 38t add " 431, plain."


25E
1215 very fine diag. ripple
25H
10031 very fine diag. ripple in & out
25J
596 faintly rippled
25L
1249
25P
3602 very faint ripple
28E
900 faint extremely fine ripple
28H
442
31D
1243 slight ripple all over
31E
1634
2201 faint small ripple
31M
472B diagonal ripple black inside
31Q
2211
34B
1259 faint vertical ripple
34C
1206B plum red no ripple
34L
1225 dark red diag. ripple
34Q
209
1256 rippled black inside
34R
3504 rippled
38E
481 no ripple
38M
3512 very faint small ripple
41H
2704 very neutral red almost BB burnished over ripple
43D
38V
2212 faint ripple
38W
10017 very fine ripple
38P
3302 fine vertical ripple
38R
3517 faint diagonal ripple
38T
465 lower part covered with buff wash
57B
400 dark red
57D
3554 no ripple
57Q
572 coarsely rippled
59Z
1800 strongly combed horizontally comb with 8 teeth

The following pottery types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris :

PR 4m, 4z, 29d, 51m.

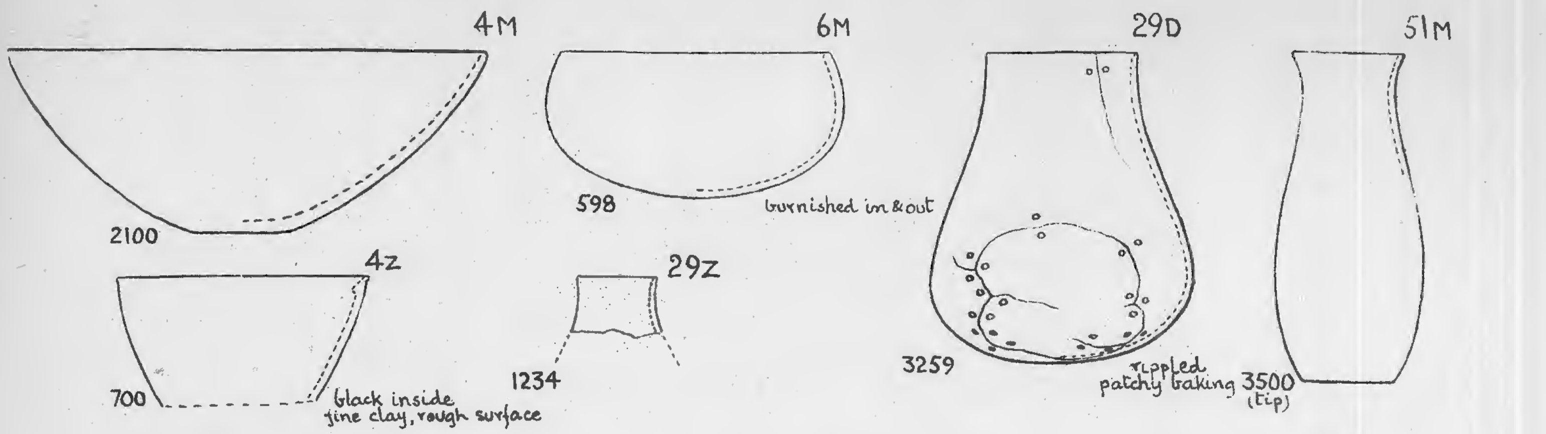
AB 14, 18, 20, 21.

MS 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42.

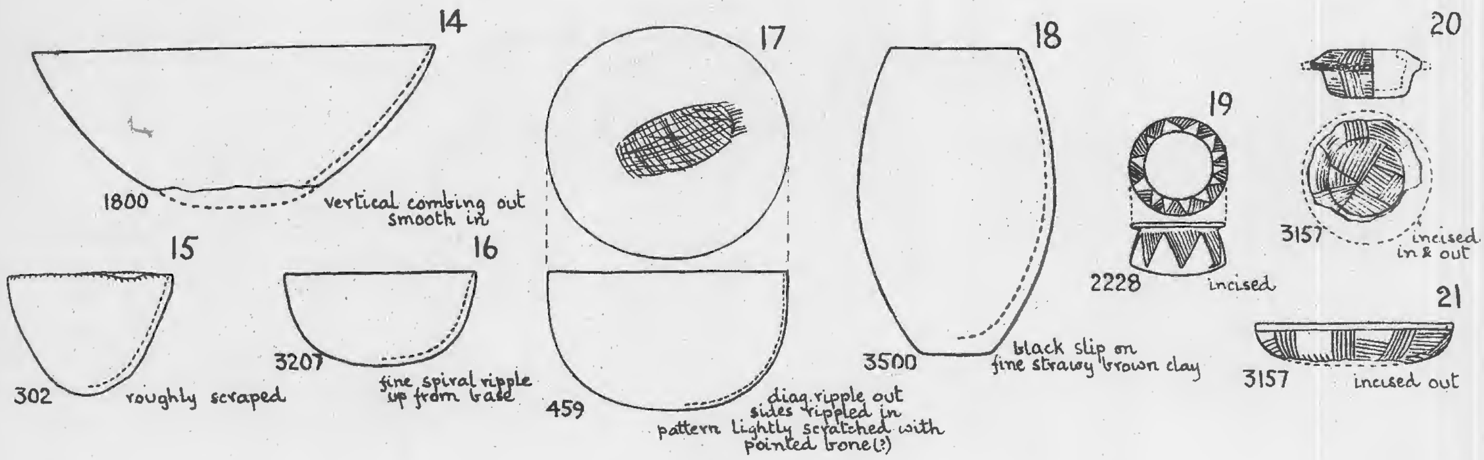
The following are probably Tasian :

AB 14 ?, 20, 21.

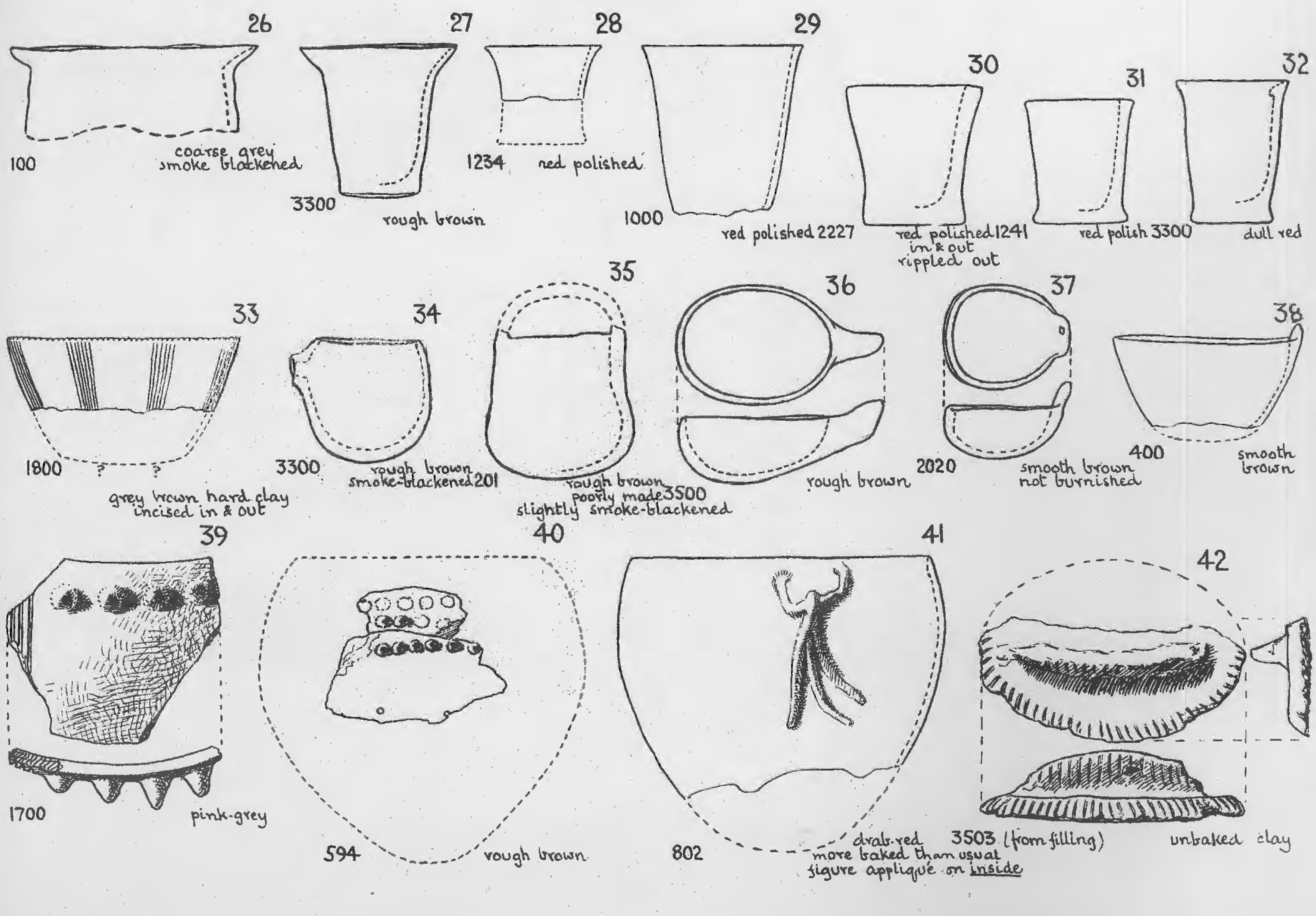
MS 33 ?, 38.



AB 14-21



MS 26-42



The following pottery types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris :

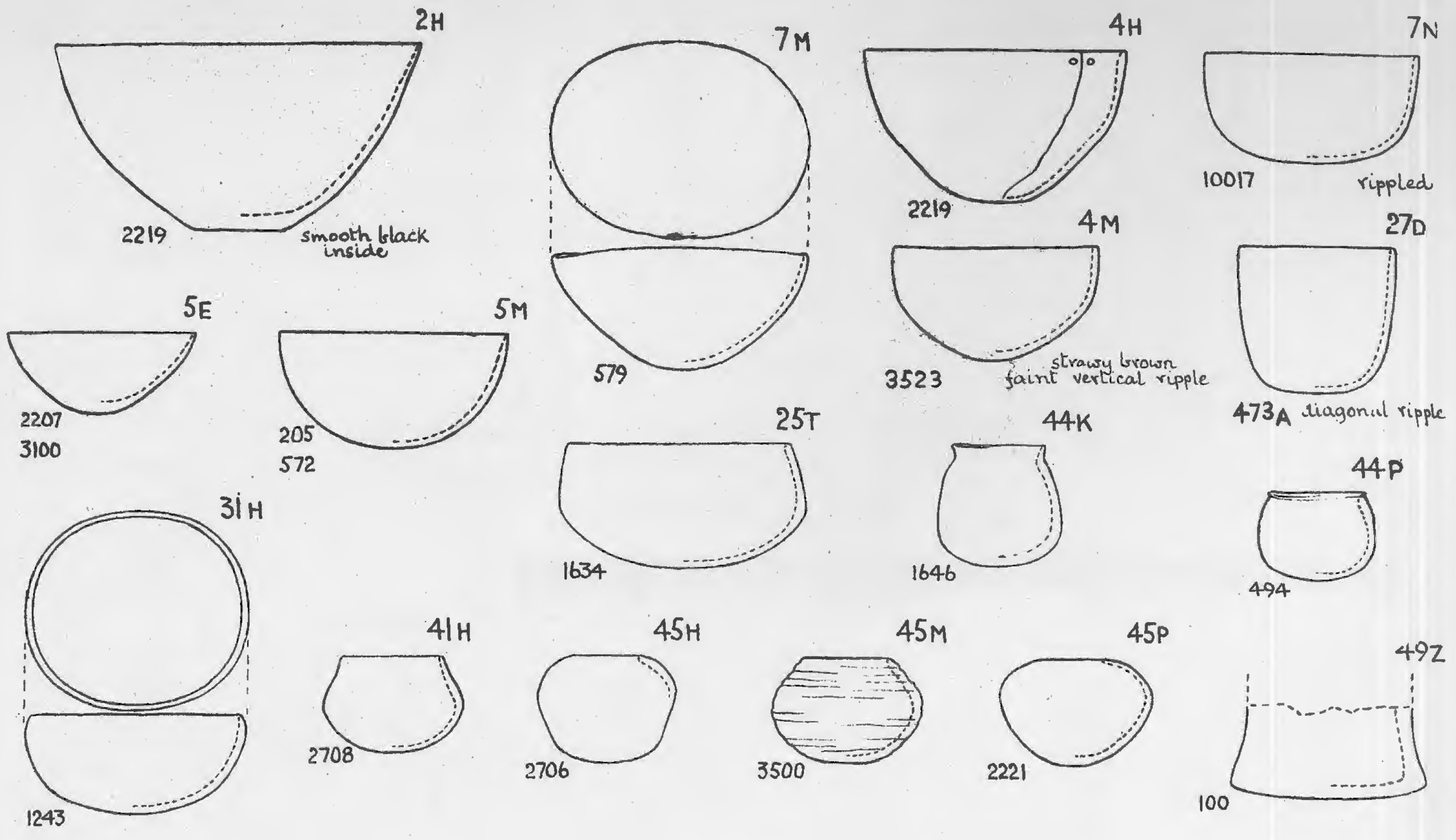
SB 2h, 4h, 5e, 45m, 49z.

RB 3h, 4m, 4n, 5b, 7e, 7p, 9k, 9n, 9t, 14p.

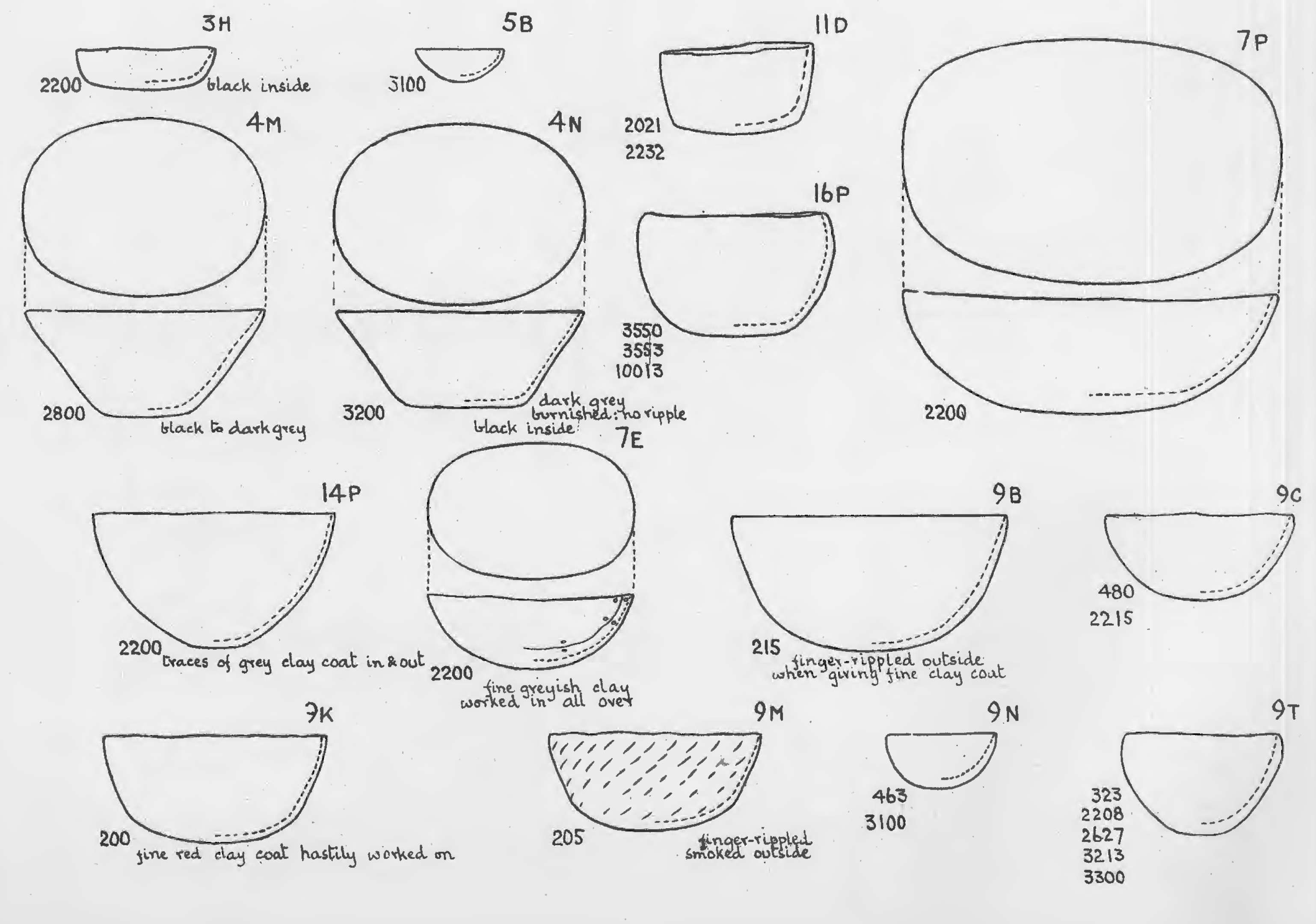
The following are probably Tasian :

SB 2h, 4h, 4m.

RB 3h, 4m, 4n, 7e, 7p, 9k ?, 14p.


2H
2219
smooth black inside
7M
579
4H
2219
7N
10017
rippled
4M
3523
strawy brown faint vertical ripple
27D
473A
diagonal ripple
5E
2207
3100
5M
205
572
25T
1634
44K
1646
44P
494
31H
1243
41H
2708
45H
2706
45M
3500
45P
2221
49Z
100

RB 1-9


3H
2200
black inside
5B
3100
11D
2021
2232
7P
2200
4M
2800
black to dark grey
4N
3200
dark grey burnished: no ripple
black inside
16P
3550
3553
10013
7E
2200
fine greyish clay worked in all over
14P
2200
traces of grey clay coat in & out
9B
215
finger-rippled outside when giving fine clay coat
9C
480
2215
9K
200
fine red clay coat hastily worked on
9M
205
finger-rippled smoked outside
9N
463
3100
9T
323
2208
2627
3213
3300

The following pottery types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris :

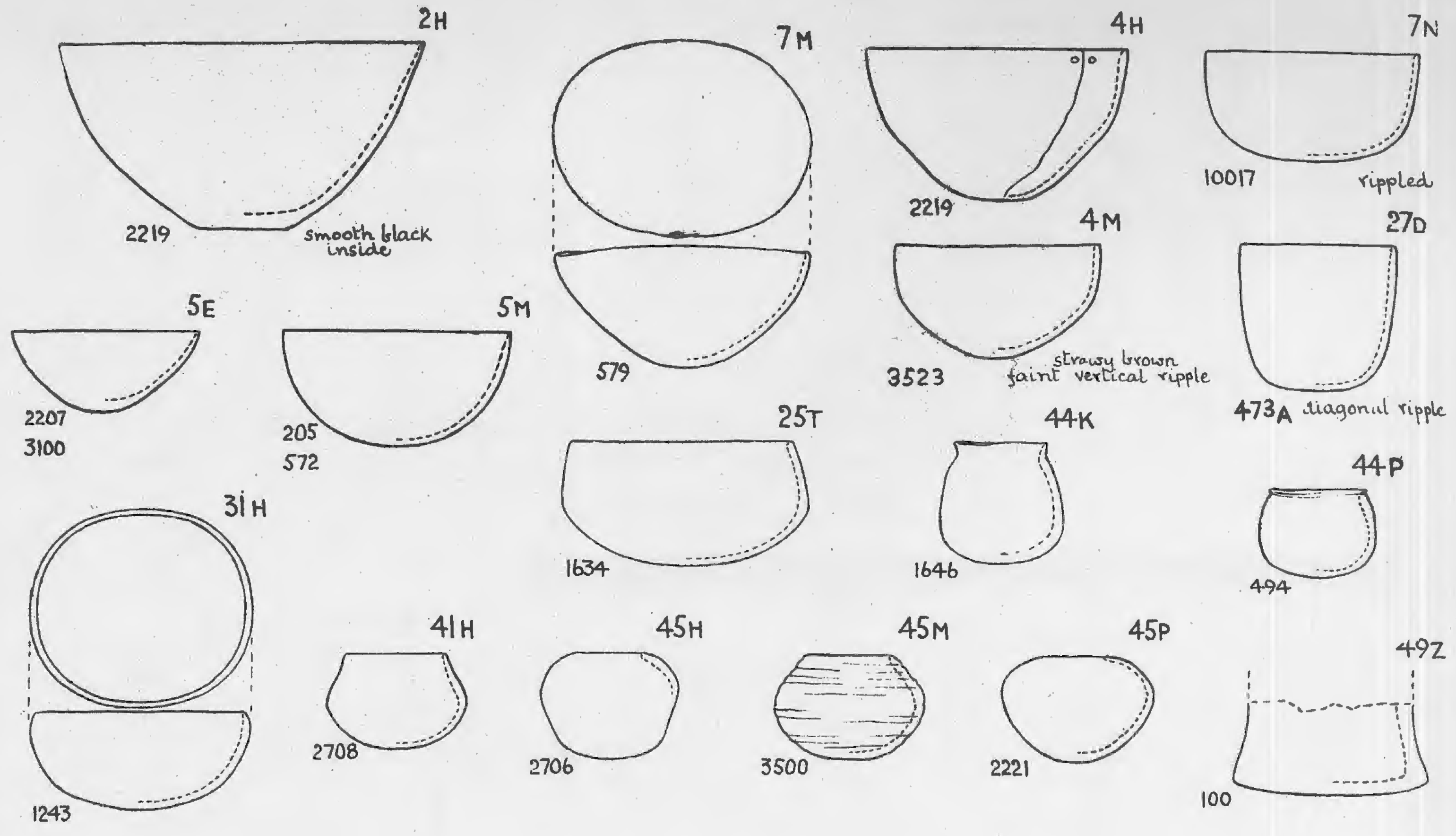
SB 2h, 4h, 5e, 45m, 49z.

RB 3h, 4m, 4n, 5b, 7e, 7p, 9k, 9n, 9t, 14p.

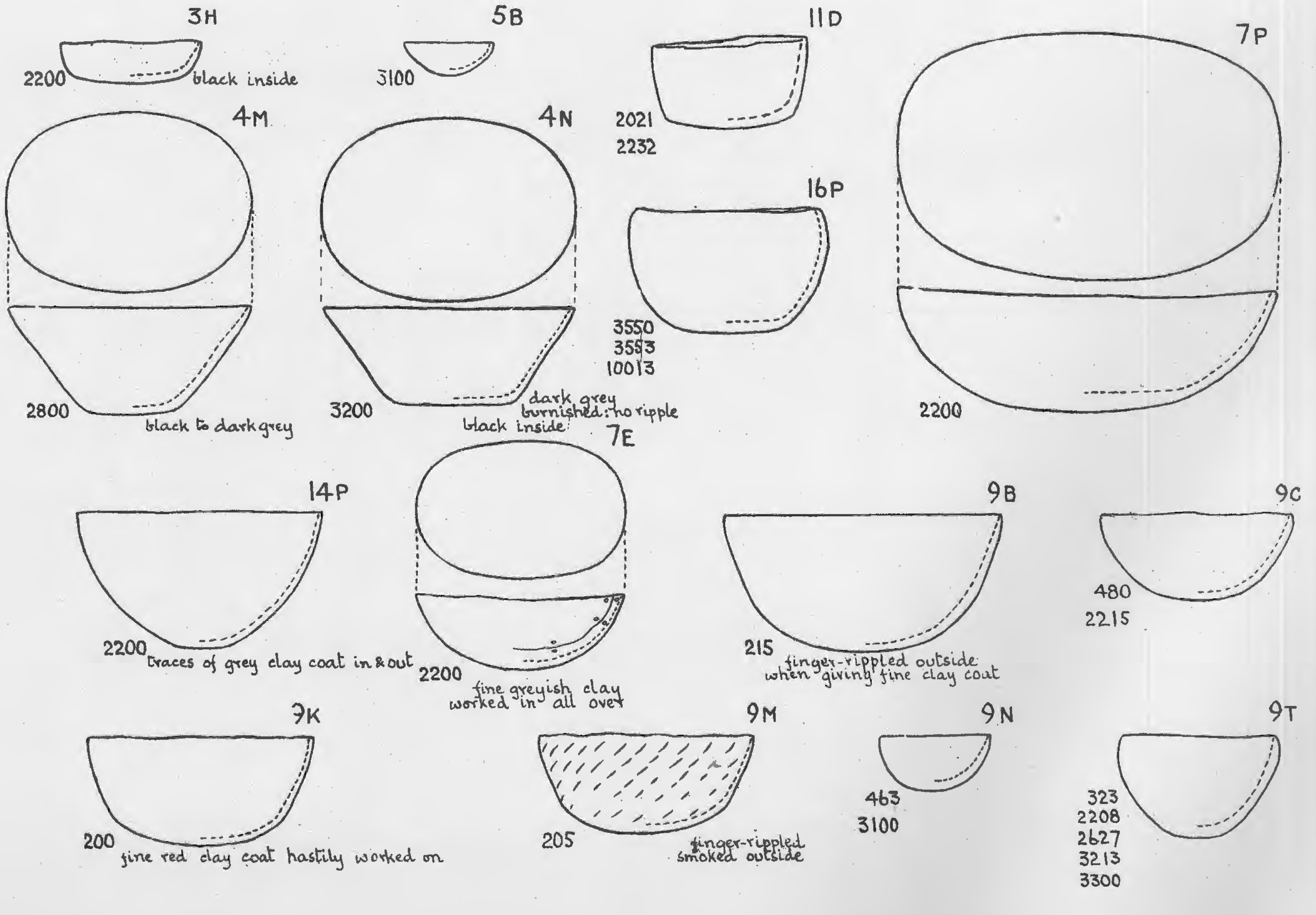
The following are probably Tasian :

SB 2h, 4h, 4m.

RB 3h, 4m, 4n, 7e, 7p, 9k ?, 14p.


2H
2219
smooth black inside
7M
579
4H
2219
7N
10017
rippled
4M
3523
strawy brown faint vertical ripple
27D
473A
diagonal ripple
5E
2207
3100
5M
205
572
25T
1634
44K
1646
44P
494
31H
1243
41H
2708
45H
2706
45M
3500
45P
2221
49Z
100

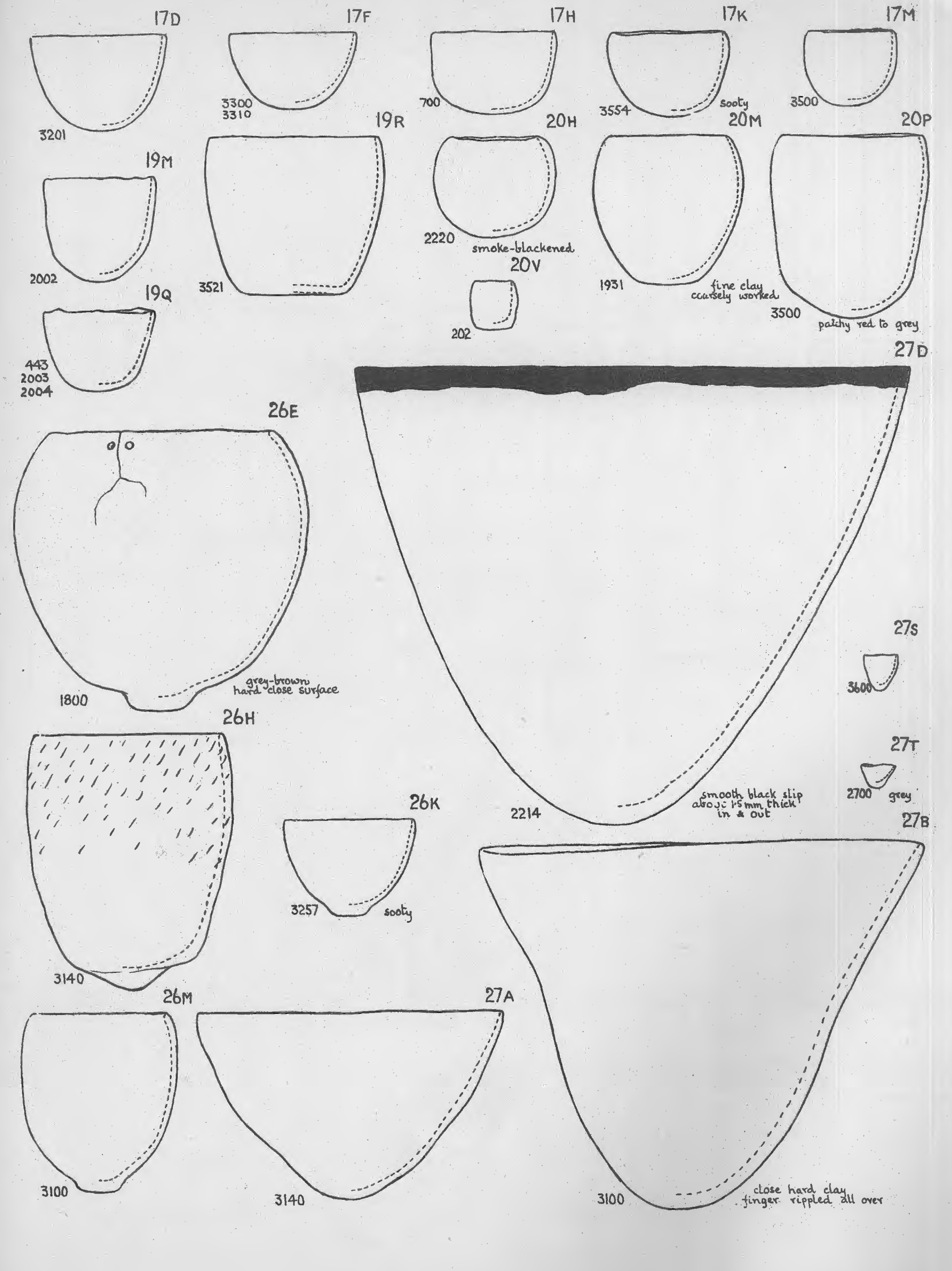
RB 1-9


3H
2200
black inside
5B
3100
11D
2021
2232
7P
2200
4M
2800
black to dark grey
4N
3200
dark grey burnished: no ripple
black inside
16P
3550
3593
10013
7E
2200
fine greyish clay worked in all over
14P
2200
traces of grey clay coat in & out
9B
215
finger-rippled outside when giving fine clay coat
9C
480
2215
9K
200
fine red clay coat hastily worked on
9M
205
finger-rippled smoked outside
9N
463
3100
9T
323
2208
2627
3213
3300

The following pottery types should have been marked with a " T," being found in town or village debris :

17f, 17h, 20p, 26e, 26h, 26m, 27a, 27b, 27d, 27s, 27t.

27b is probably Tasian, and 27s Predynastic.

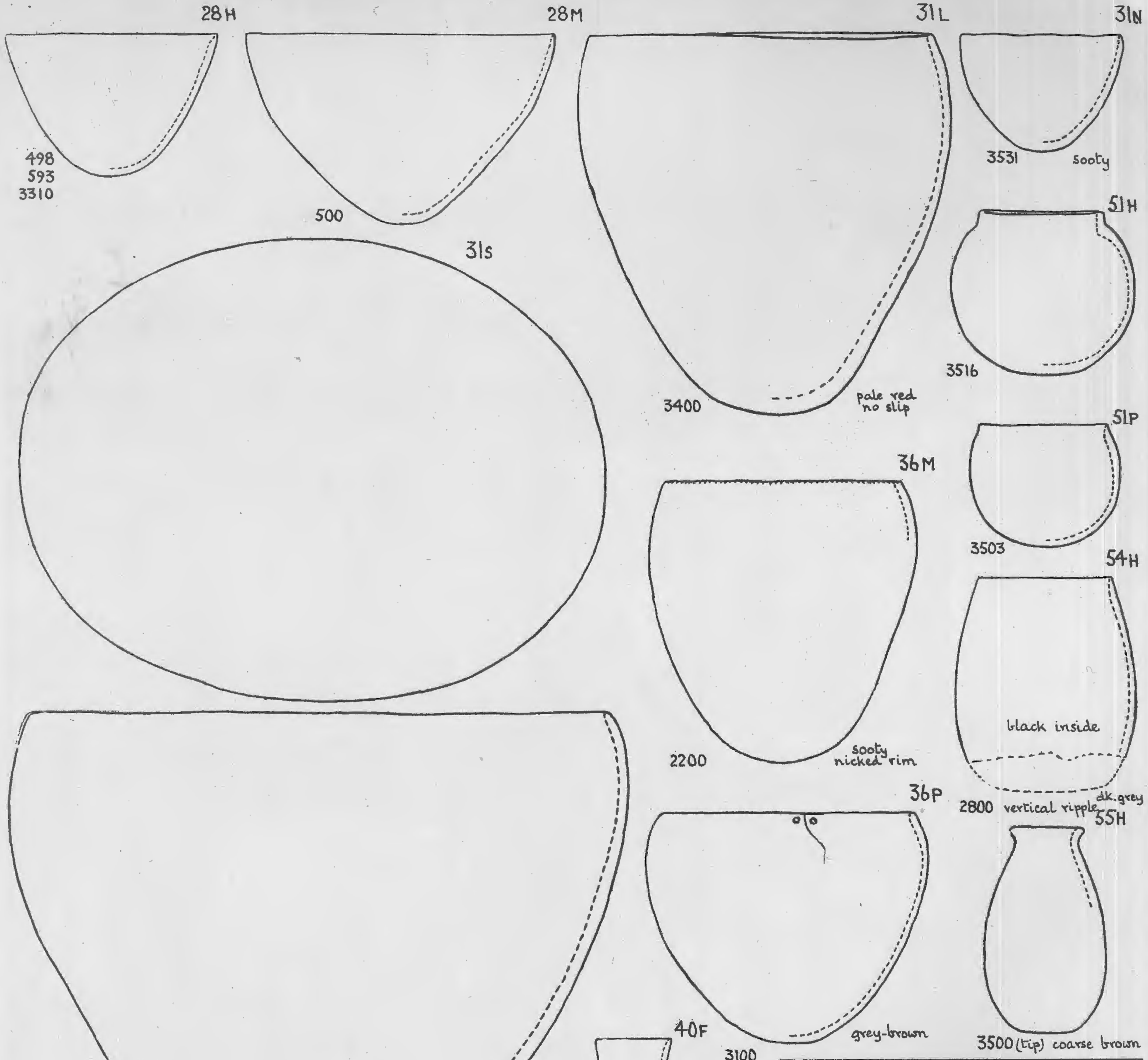

17D
3201
17F
3300
3310
17H
700
17K
3554
sooty
17M
3500
19M
2002
19R
3521
20H
2220
smoke-blackened
20V
202
20M
1931
fine clay
coarsely worked
20P
3500
patchy red to grey
19Q
443
2003
2004
27D
26E
1800
grey-brown
hard close surface
2214
smooth black slip
about 1·5 mm thick
in & out
27S
3600
27T
2700
grey
26H
3140
26K
3257
sooty
27B
26M
3100
27A
3140
3100
close hard clay
finger rippled all over

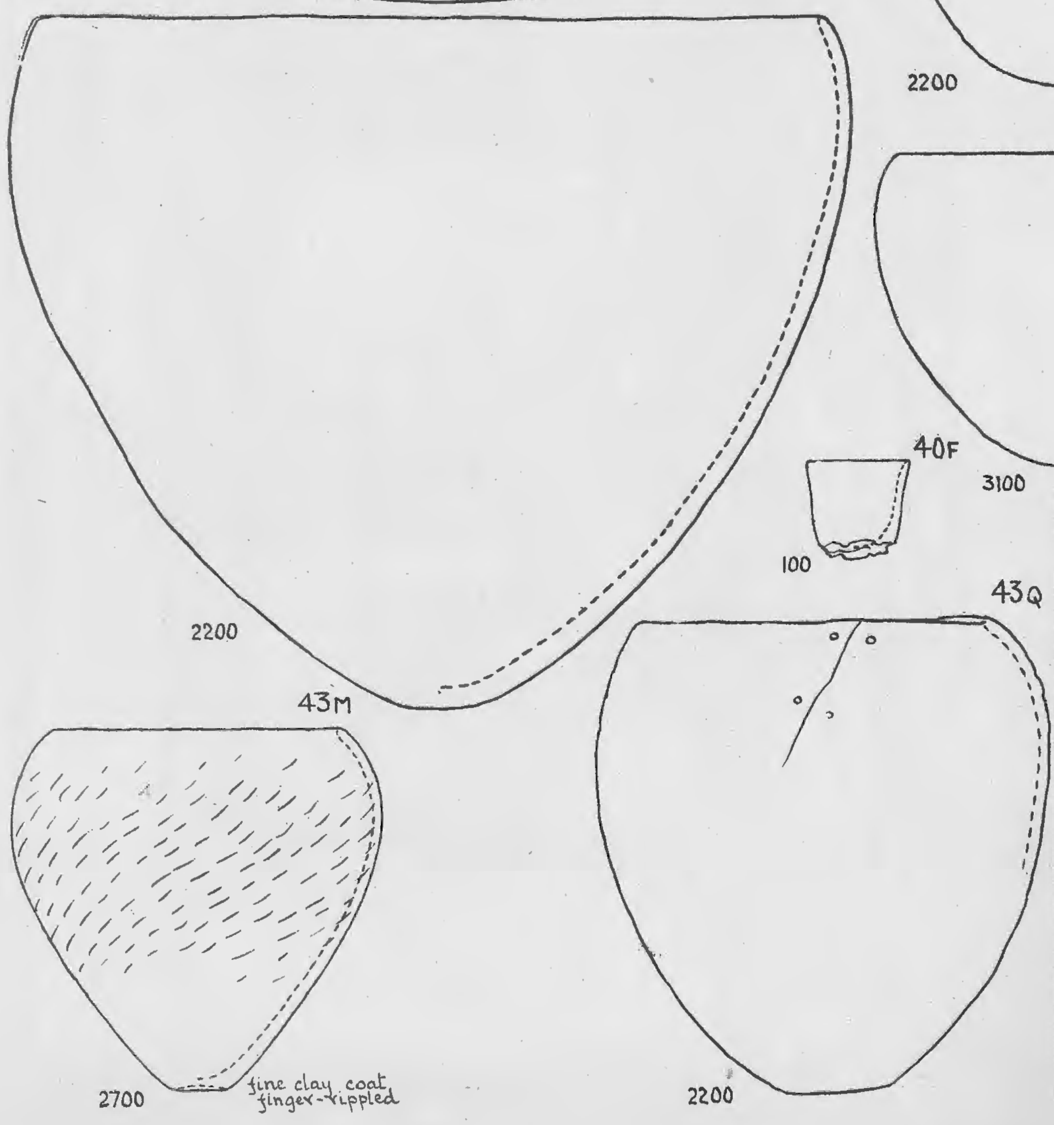
The following pottery types should have been marked with a "T," being found in town or village debris :

31l, 31s, 36m, 36p, 40f, 43m, 43q, 51h, 54h, 55h.

The following are probably Tasian :

36m, 36p, 43m, 43q, 54h.

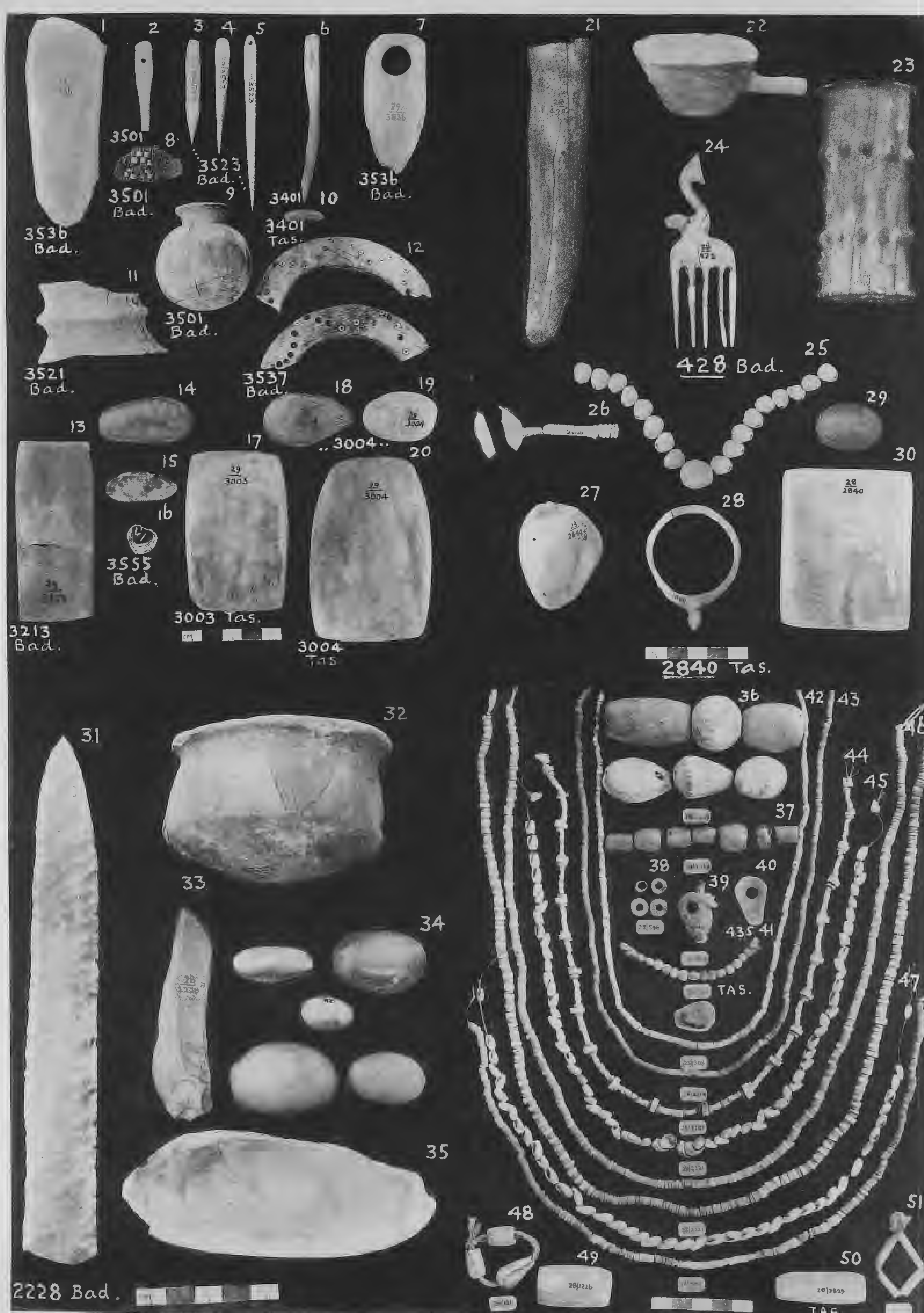




TYPES PUBLISHED IN BAD.N CIV.N

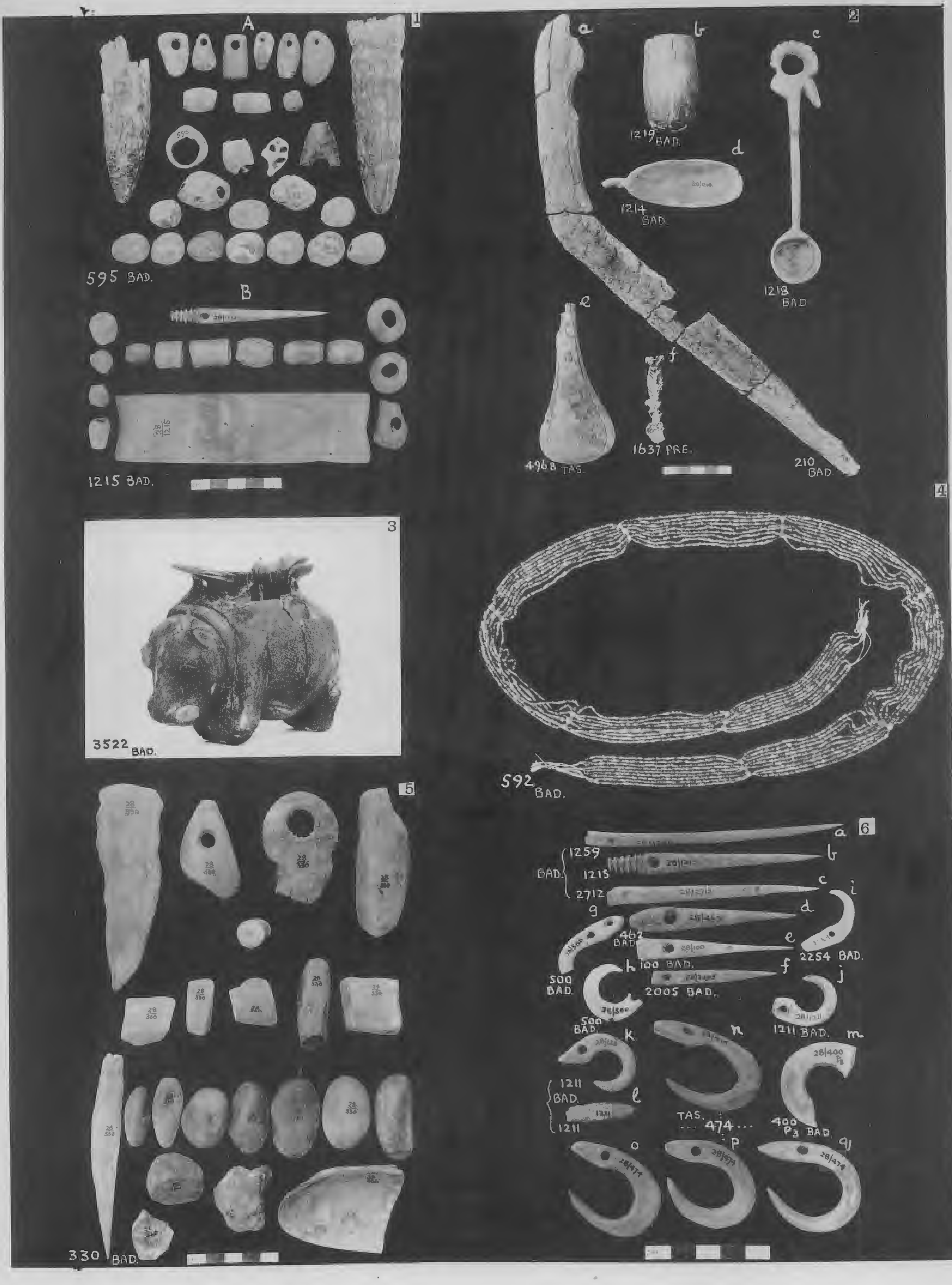
	BB		SB
12D	3517	3H	3527
14E	434	K	3521
P	{ 419, 467	5H	3538
	{ 1211 (like)	18M	575 (like)
31B	3514	31H	575 (like)
T	1251	M	485, 492
41D	3202		
69H	580?		RB
71H	580?, 1258	14H	457
		19F	580 (like), 3539
	BR	31H	3100
34M	500, 1255	36F	3202, 3512

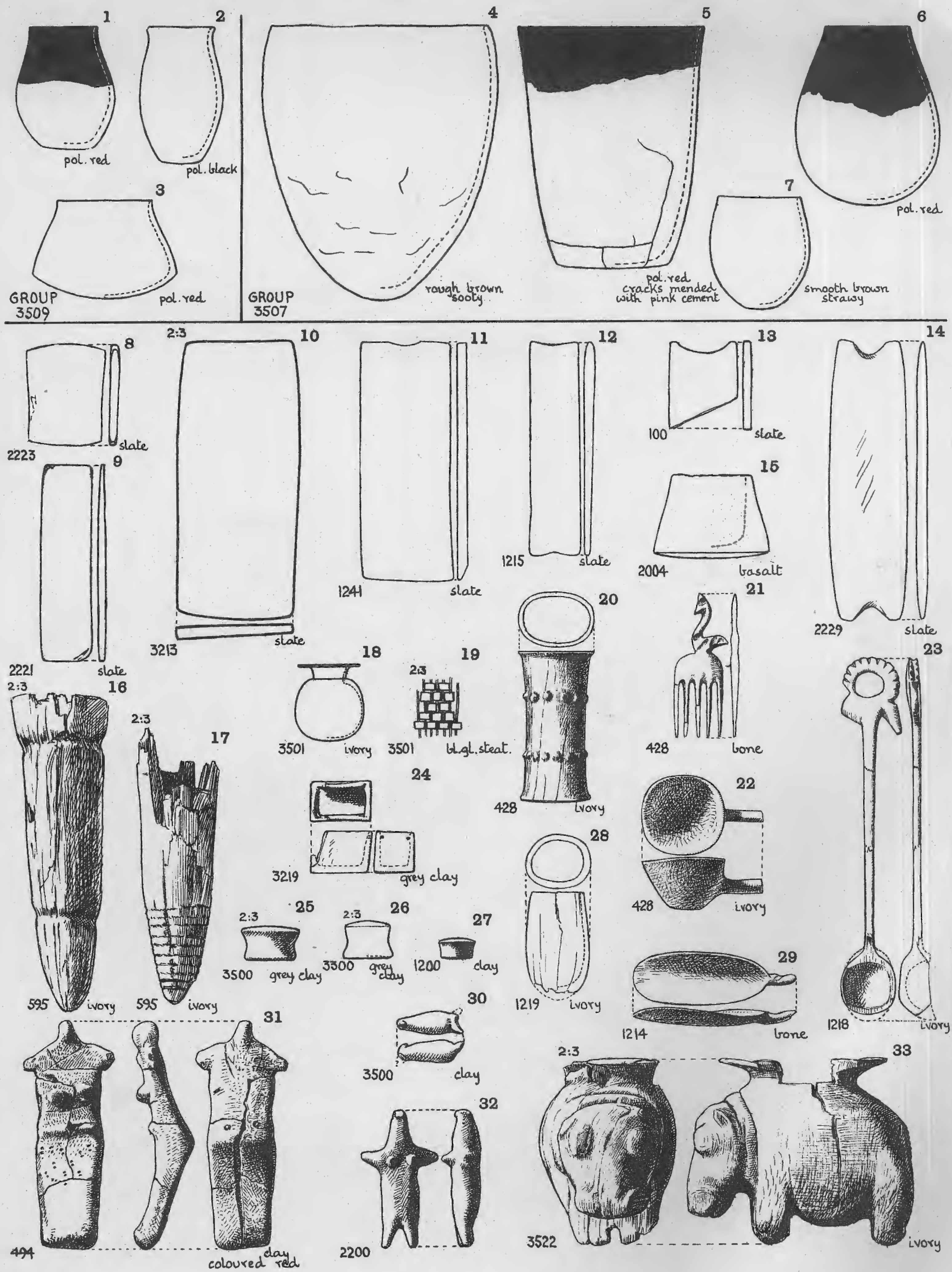
Nos. 3, 4, 5 are probably Tasian, not Badarian.


3536 Bad.
3501 Bad.
3523 Bad.
3401 Tas.
3536 Bad.
3501 Bad.
3521 Bad.
3537 Bad.
3004
3555 Bad.
3213 Bad.
3003 Tas.
3004 Tas.
428 Bad.
2840 Tas.
2228 Bad.
435
TAS.
TAS.

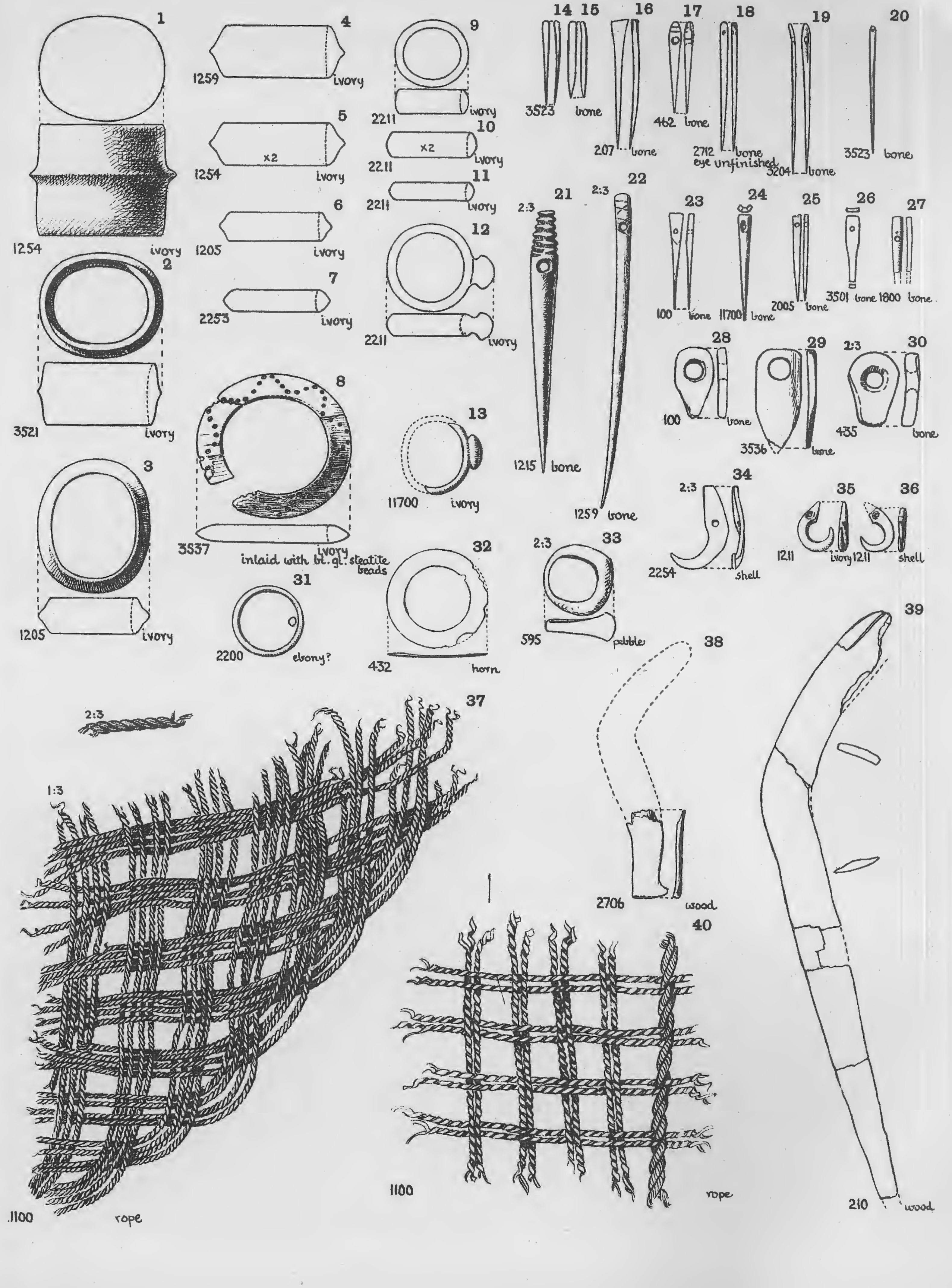
No. 6g is Tasian 500C (not Badarian).
No. 6h is Tasian 500C (not Badarian).
No. 6m is Tasian 400B (not Badarian).

BADARIAN GRAVE GROUPS, HIPPOTAMUS, BEAD BELT, ETC.




1
pol. red
2
pol. black
3
GROUP
3509
pol. red
4
GROUP
3507
rough brown
sooty
5
pol. red
cracks mended
with pink cement
6
pol. red
7
smooth brown
strawy
8
2223
slate
9
2221
slate
2:3
10
3213
slate
11
1241
slate
12
1215
slate
13
100
slate
14
2229
slate
15
2004
basalt
2:3
16
595
ivory
2:3
17
595
ivory
18
3501
ivory
2:3
19
3501
bl.gl.steat.
20
428
ivory
21
428
bone
22
428
ivory
23
1218
ivory
24
3219
grey clay
2:3
25
3500
grey clay
2:3
26
3300
grey clay
27
1200
clay
28
1219
ivory
29
1214
bone
30
3500
clay
31
494
clay
coloured red
32
2200
2:3
33
3522
ivory

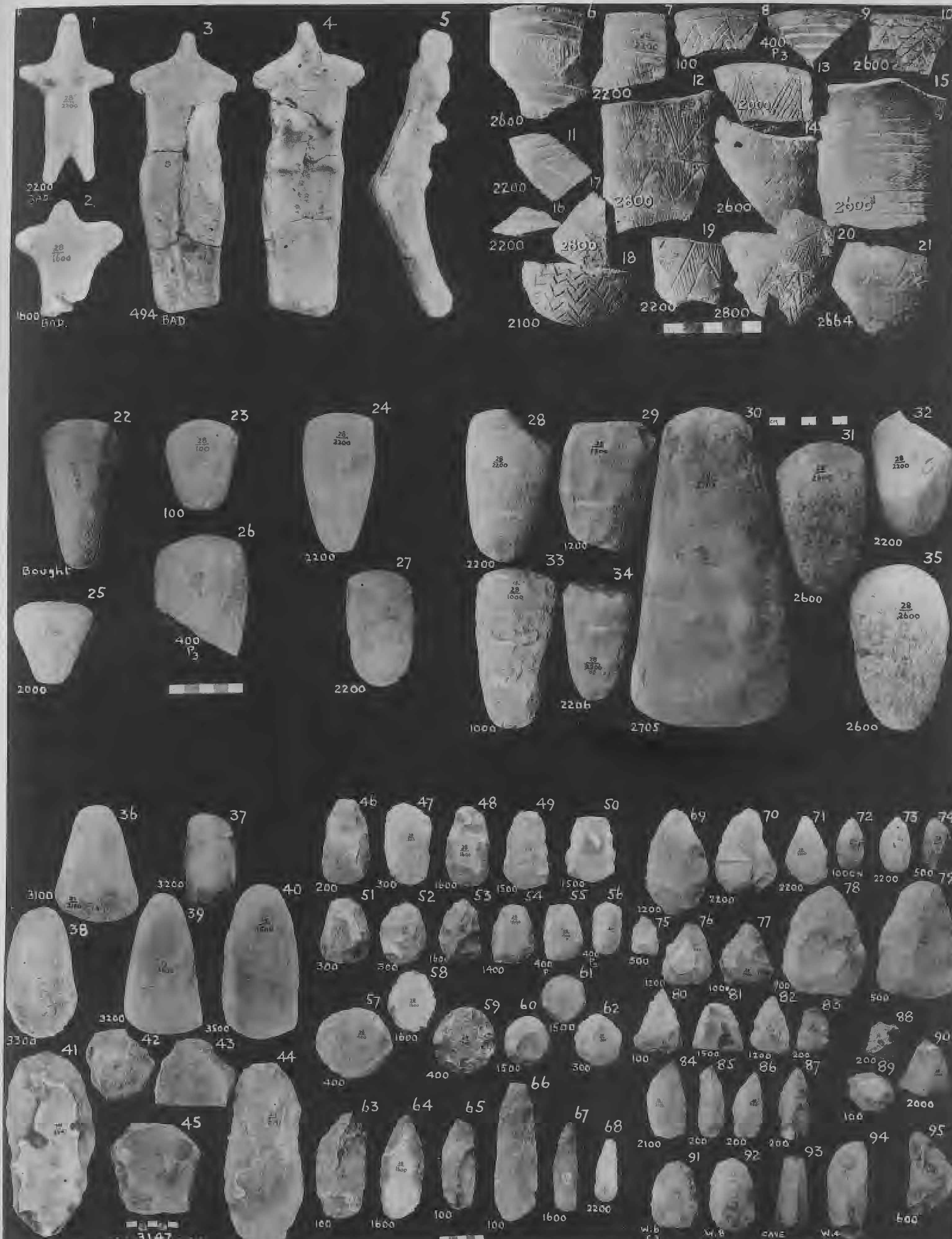
Nos. 14, 15, 20 are probably Tasian.
No. 27 is probably Predynastic.


1
1254 ivory
2
3521 ivory
3
1205 ivory
4
1259 ivory
5
x2
1254 ivory
6
1205 ivory
7
2253 ivory
8
3537 ivory
inlaid with bl. gl. steatite beads
9
2211 ivory
10
x2
2211 ivory
11
2211 ivory
12
2211 ivory
13
11700 ivory
31
2200 ebony?
32
432 horn
14 15
3523 bone
16
207 bone
17
462 bone
18
2712 bone
eye unfinished
19
3204 bone
20
3523 bone
21
2:3
1215 bone
22
2:3
1259 bone
23
100 bone
24
11700 bone
25
2005 bone
26
3501 bone
27
1800 bone
28
100 bone
29
3536 bone
30
1:3
435 bone
33
2:3
595 pebble
34
2:3
2254 shell
35
1211 ivory
36
1211 shell
37
2:3
1:3
1100 rope
38
2706 wood
39
210 wood
40
1100 rope

The dates of the flint implements are probably as follows :

41. Tasian
42. ,,
43. ,,
44. ,,
45. ,,
46. Badarian
47. Predynastic
48. Badarian
49. Predynastic
50. ,,
51. ,,
52. Predynastic
53. Badarian
54. ,,
55. Predynastic
56. ,,
57. Badarian
58. ,,
59. ,,
60. Predynastic
61. ,,
62. ,,
63. Badarian
64. ,,
65. ,,
66. ,,
67. ,,
68. ,,
69. Predynastic
70. Tasian
71. ,,
72. ,,
73. ,,
74. Tasian
75. ,,
76. Predynastic
77. Tasian
78. Badarian
79. Tasian
80. Badarian
81. Predynastic
82. ,,
83. Badarian
84. ,,
85. Badarian
86. ,,
87. ,,
88. ,,
89. Tasian
90. Badarian
91. Predynastic ?
92. ,, ?
93. ,,
94. ,,
95. ,,

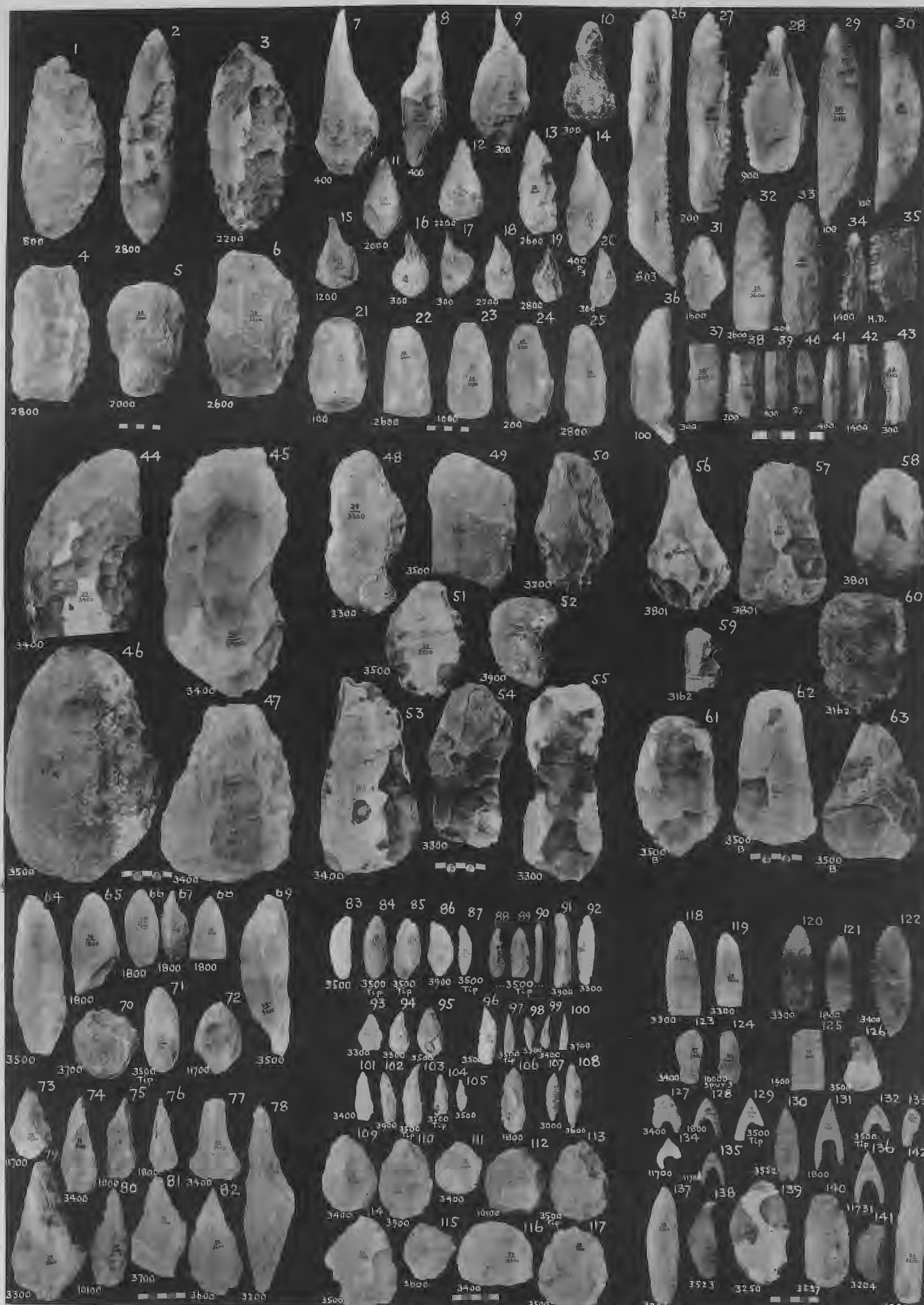
TASIAN AND BADARIAN FIGURINES, BEAKER SHERDS, CELTS AND FLINTS. XXVI



The dates of the flint implements are probably as follows :

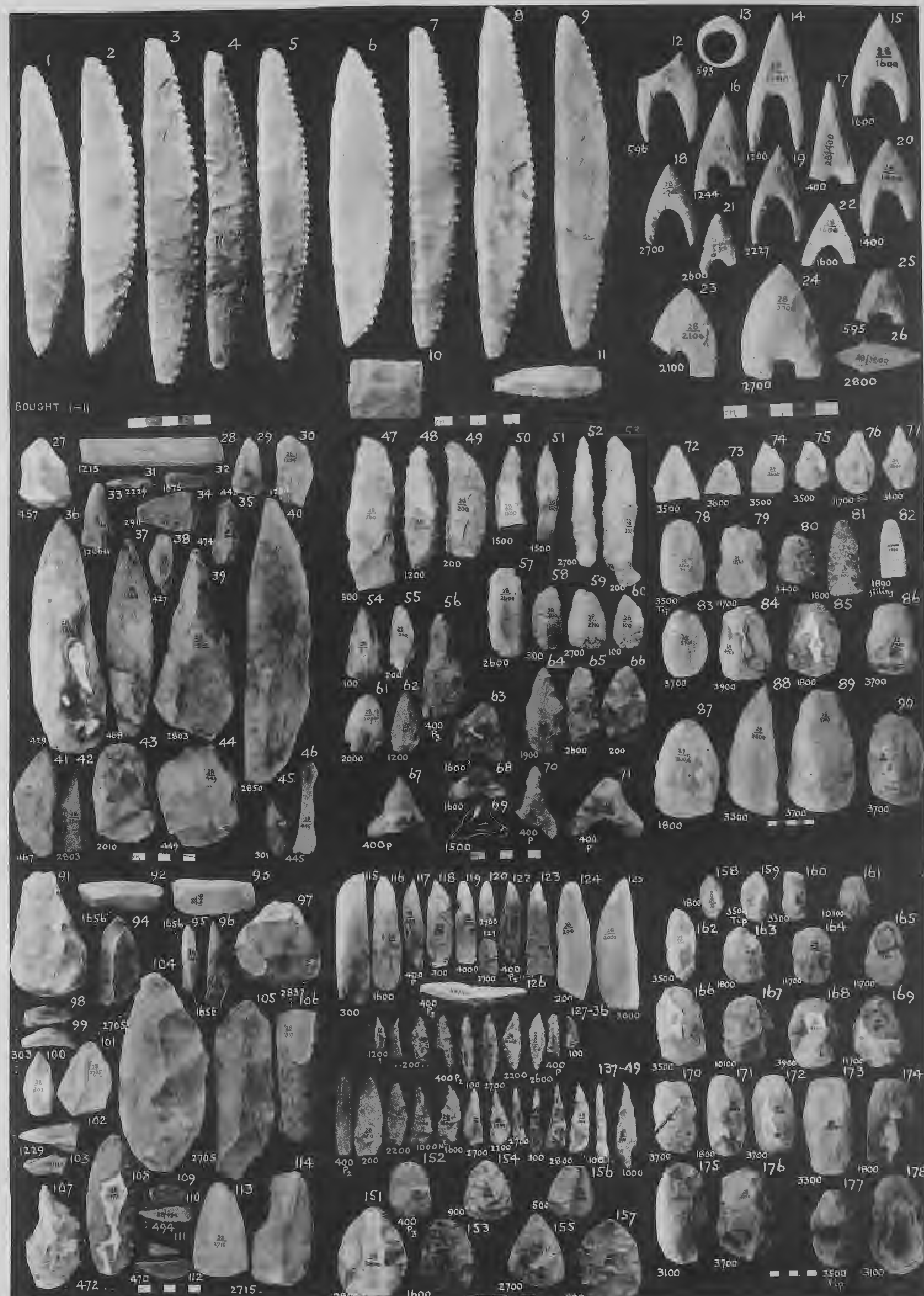
1. Badarian
2. Tasian
3. ,,
4. ,,
5. Badarian
6. Tasian
7. ,,
8. ,,
9. Predynastic
10. ,,
11. Badarian
12. Tasian
13. ,,
14. Predynastic
15. ,,
16. ,,
17. ,,
18. Tasian
19. ,,
20. Predynastic
21. Badarian
22. Tasian
23. ,,
24. Badarian
25. Tasian
26. Badarian
27. ,,
28. ,,
29. ,,
30. Badarian
31. ,,
32. ,,
33. ,,
34. ,,
35. High Desert
36. Badarian
37. Predynastic
38. Badarian
39. ,,
40. Tasian
41. Badarian
42. ,,
43. Predynastic
44. Tasian
45. ,,
46. ,,
47. ,,
48. ,,
49. ,,
50. ,,
51. ,,
52. Predynastic
53. Tasian
54. ,,
55. ,,
56. ,,
57. ,,
58. ,,
59. Tasian
60. ,,
61. ,,
62. ,,
63. ,,
64. Badarian
65. ,,
66. ,,
67. ,,
68. ,,
69. Tasian
70. ,,
71. Badarian
72. ,,
73. ,,
74. Tasian
75. Badarian
76. ,,
77. Tasian
78. ,,
79. Badarian
80. ,,
81. Tasian
82. Predynastic
83. Tasian
84. Badarian
85. ,,
86. Predynastic
87. Badarian
88. ,,
89. ,,
90. ,,
91. Predynastic
92. Badarian
93. ,,
94. ,,
95. ,,
96. ,,
97. ,,
98. ,,
99. ,,
100. ,,
101. ,,
102. Predynastic
103. Badarian
104. ,,
105. ,,
106. ,,
107. ,,
108. Predynastic
109. Badarian
110. Predynastic
111. Tasian
112. Badarian
113. ,,
114. Tasian
115. Predynastic
116. Badarian
117. Tasian
118. Badarian
119. ,,
120. ,,
121. ,,
122. ,,
123. Tasian
124. Badarian
125. ,,
126. Tasian
127. Badarian
128. ,,
129. ,,
130. ,,
131. ,,
132. ,,
133. ,,
134. ,,
135. ,,
136. ,,
137. ,,
138. Tasian
139. ,,
140. Badarian
141. ,,
142. Tasian

No. 4 should be marked 2200 (not 2800) ; No. 100, 11,700 (not 3700).



The dates of the flint implements are probably as follows:

1. Badarian
2. ,,
3. ,,
4. ,,
5. ,,
6. ,,
7. ,,
8. ,,
9. ,,
10. ,, ??
11. ,,
12. ,,
13. ,,
14. ,,
15. ,,
16. ,,
17. ,,
18. ,,
19. ,,
20. ,,
21. ,,
22. ,,
23. ,,
24. ,,
25. ,,
26. Tasian
27. Badarian
28. ,,
29. ,,
30. ,,
31. ,,
32. ,,
33. ,,
34. Tasian
35. ,,
36. ,,
37. Badarian
38. Tasian
39. ,,
40. ,,
41. Badarian
42. Tasian
43. ,,
44. Badarian
45. ,,
46. ,,
47. ,,
48. Predynastic
49. Badarian
50. Predynastic
51. ,,
52. Tasian
53. Badarian
54. ,,
55. ,,
56. Predynastic
57. Tasian
58. Predynastic
59. Tasian
60. Badarian
61. ,,
62. Predynastic
63. ,,
64. Badarian
65. Tasian
66. Badarian
67. Predynastic
68. Badarian
69. Predynastic
70. ,,
71. ,,
72. Badarian
73. Predynastic
74. Tasian
75. ,,
76. Badarian
77. Predynastic
78. Badarian
79. ,,
80. Tasian
81. ,,
82. ,,
83. ,,
84. Predynastic
85. Tasian
86. ,,
87. ,,
88. Badarian
89. Tasian
90. ,,
91. Badarian
92. ,,
93. ,,
94. ,,
95. ,,
96. ,,
97. Tasian
98. Badarian
99. ,,
100. ,,
101. Tasian
102. Badarian
103. ,,
104. Tasian
105. ,,
106. ,,
107. Badarian
108. ,,
109. Badarian
110. ,,
111. ,,
112. ,,
113. ,,
114. ,,
115. Predynastic
116. Badarian
117. Predynastic
118. ,,
119. ,,
120. Badarian
121. ,,
122. Predynastic
123. ,,
124. Badarian
125. ,,
126. Predynastic
127. ,,
128. Badarian
129. ,,
130. Predynastic
131. Badarian
132. ,,
133. ,,
134. Tasian
135. Predynastic
136. Badarian
137. Predynastic
138. Badarian
139. ,,
140. ,,
141. ,,
142. Tasian
143. Badarian
144. Badarian
145. Predynastic
146. Tasian
147. Badarian
148. ,,
149. ,,
150. (Omitted)
151. Tasian
152. Predynastic
153. Badarian
154. ,,
155. Tasian
156. Predynastic
157. Badarian
158. ,,
159. ,,
160. ,,
161. ,,
162. Tasian
163. Badarian
164. ,,
165. ,,
166. Tasian
167. Badarian
168. Predynastic
169. Badarian
170. Tasian
171. ,,
172. ,,
173. ,,
174. ,,
175. ,,
176. ,,
177. Badarian
178. Tasian



TOMB NUMBER	GRAVE N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	HEAD	SEX	POTTERY. PLATES XXXIII—XXXVII (B P F C W D R L)	BEADS AND SHELLS. PLATE XXXIX	STONE VASES PL. XLII	PALETTES PL. XLIII	OTHER OBJECTS.	SEQ DATE	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER	
206	92 125 90	143	S	C	61A 76K 16B				MAT.: MALACHITE	58-59	P		206	
208	98 138 130	172		F	66A 59D			88D	MAT.: MALACHITE	60	G		208	
211	85 163 105	150	S	C	84H				MAT.	56-73	P		211	
214	100 145 90	150	S	M	$40E_2$ 65B 84D 7A				MALACHITE	53-58	P		214	
216	90 130 140	155	S	F?	10K {22A 34A $68M_3$ 84HN} 53A			46M	MAT.: MALACHITE: PEBBLE	57-63	Q	85	216	
218	85 140 125	170			53A 93D 84E $86F_2$					57	Q		218	
219	200 310 205	175		M?	{99 11D 40E (2)8 (2)19 71A 10N 31I (2)1CE (2)24AM (2)7D 12P 16F	$82W_6$		x	COFF.: FLINT KNIFE XLi.8: HAIRPIN XLii.58: }	77-80	Q	85	219	
					35N (2)26E 28B $33C_2$ 53R				BONES: FISH-SPINE: COPPER					
					XXXIV.11,21 (3)XXXV.2,23,25 XXXVI.4,8,14} 94HS				PMKS. XXXviii, 17, 23 }					
220	105 145 135	165	S	F	53A 57A 84E 7F			5	PMK. XXXviii, 25	48-66	P		220	
221					XXXIV.8 XXXV.17 XXXII.6						Q		221	
222	64 120 130	172	S	F	3B 61A 81				MAT.	49-67	P	85	222	
223	75 190 120	1			93B $43G_5$ 76G		x		ANIMAL	49-53	Q	85	223	
224	70 80 110	163	S	C	XXXIV.10	$75B_8 B_9$ (3)$C_4 C_9 86K_{22}$ (5)L_6 (13)M_{10-12} (5)$P_{8,16}$			MAT.		P		224	
226	95 135 125	175			32L 69B 86DM 12C 16E					53-57	Q		226	
227	110 140 120	152			53A 11B $40E_2$ $13F_{10}$ 26E 66P 16F				SHELL SCOOP XXXii, 5w	53-57	Q	85	227	
229	70 80 105	170		M?	10M 67 76P		4		MAT.	47-74	Q		229	
232	85 100 75	160	S	C	24M 67	(3)$36F_4$ (2)$86B_6$ $89B_9$ (2)T_6 (2)NERITA			MAT.	48-53	N	85	232	
236	90 130 130	5		F	27 59C (3)23B (2)24M 86D					57-58	P		236	
320	48 65 35	170	S	C	XXXIII.20 XIV.1	$86F_{14} K_{20}$ (F)$K_{29} M_8 R_{16}$ COLUMBELLA			MAT.: CLOTH: 3 COMBS XLii, 47, 48, 50		N	85	320	
406	10				XXXIV.27 $13F_2$				MANY HORNS			98	406	T
430	90 115 65	172	S	C					MAT.: CLOTH		N	85	430	
433	35 60 45	162		C	XXXVI.26 69R				SPATHA		Q		433	
450					{21B 27AB 33 XXXVII.11-16 XXXII.3 / 29A 81A 82}					34-45		98	450	T
456	35 50 80				65C (2)69CR					60-68		98	456	T
484	70				25B (2)64E 22A XXXIII.4 XXXVI.1					38-43		98	484	T
1201	100 130 110	160	S	M	1F 76H 85D 7C					55-81	N		1201	
1202	80				XXXVII 1-5								1202	T
1203	45 70 45	150		C					MAT.?: COPPER PIN XLiii, 25		Q		1203	
1230	41				$85C_4$				PEBBLE: BONE TOOL XXXii, 5K				1230	T
1240	50 50 40			C		$78B_{19} B_{20}$ (2)$B_{21} 79B_9$ (F)$86L_{10}$ (3)$M_{24} P_{10}$					Q	85	1240	
1510	51 86 53				XXXVII.6-10					37-44		96	1510	T
1511	30				25B 23A XXXVII.13				FLINT XLI.5	38		96	1511	T
1520					$24M_4$ XXXVI.21								1520	T
1602	40 70 125				58A 11D XXXVI.10 84E					35-65	Q		1602	
1603	87 150 120	155			40P 24M 30K			x	MALACHITE: PEBBLE	77	Q		1603	
1604	80 90 80	180			24N 85B XXXIV.18 R66M 69B (5)75 76H 86F 12A	$75A_8$ (7)$B_5 B_{12}$ (F)$W_4 86F_{14} F_{24} M_{22}$ SELENITE			PEBBLE	57-58	Q	86	1604	
1605	90 95 90	180			86F		15		FLINT XLi, 7	52-57		86	1605	
1607	75 150 95	170			XXXV.26 24A 68M 84G					51-53	Q		1607	
1608	76 134 115	160			XXXVI.9,20 61B 74D 81BF 84S		12			52-53	Q		1608	
1609	100 125 85	148	S	M	81 94				MAT.: CLOTH: BONES: FLINT XLi.4	49-53	P	6	1609	
1611		150			50 XXXV.14 XXXII.6 31G 65B 81		7		MALACHITE	48-65	Q	[illegible]	1611	
1612					38A 43B (2)65A (3)75 81 7CDEG					57-66	Q		1612	
1613	100 110 105				50-54 74A 45 43 23B 81 94L					52-54	Q		1613	
1615	140 195 120	175	S		42B		x		COPPER PIN	31-50		86	1615	
1618	90 170 110	160			54M $67D_2$ 65C (4)81P 94H 26H				SPATHA	48-59	Q		1618	
1619					XXXV.7 84					52-76	Q		1619	
1620	80 145 120	180			XXXV.3 24M 76H 12KP					77	Q		1620	
1622	70 110 100	16	S	F	40C 65B 85P				MAT.: MALACHITE: FLAKE	57	P	86	1622	
1623	100 145 100	165			XXXIV.7 XXXVI.11 24M 68M (2)84G				FLINT KNIFE XL.2	51-53	Q		1623	
1625	70 90 130	145			44S 93C	{$75B_6 86C_{10} F_6 F_{12}$ (2)$F_{14} F_{16} K_{22}$ (4)L_6 / $89A_6 B_6 B_{12}$ NATICA NERITA CONUS}				58-63	Q	86	1625	
1626	90 130 85	150	S	M	61B 63A 45A 67 $68M_3$				MAT.	52-63	N		1626	
1627	60 90 120	150			XXXIII.17 (7)1DE $3F_5$						Q		1627	
1629	65 115 120	160	S	M	31D 62 68AM 16F		x		MAT.: MUTELA	53	Q	86	1629	
1630	85 128 105	178			81F 86D	(4)$75C_{15} 86F_{19} L_{12}$			MAT.: FLINT XLi.2	38-57	Q	86	1630	
1631	102 260 140	160			(2)24 (3)81F 86D	$86F_{16} K_8$			MALACHITE: SPATHA	38-57	Q	86	1631	
1632	65 90 100	143	S	F	11A XXXVI.27 14? 1F 3C 26C 69C				MAT.: CLOTH: COMB & TAG, XLii, 42, 36	46-58	P	86	1632	
1633	79 152 90	170		M	63A 94				MAT.: MALACHITE: COPPER?: FLAKE XLi, 1	48-53	Q	86	1633	
1635	85 112 90	162	S	F	140? XXXV.9				MAT.		P		1635	
1637	95 145 92	160	S	F	XXXIII.15,21 XXXV.8 8P	$86C_{10} C_{14}$			MAT.: CLOTH: BASKET: SPOON? XXiii, 24: 3 PEBBLES	48-53	P	86	1637	
1639	85 115 115	175			47	(2)$75B_8 86F_{10}$ (2)$M_6 M_{10} P_8$ (2)R_{14}			MAT.	32-80	Q		1639	
1640	112 170 82	150	S	M					MAT.: CLOTH: 2 STICKS		P	86	1640	
1641					XXXIII.18	$86L_4 M_8$			PEBBLE		Q		1641	
1643	130 215 160	165			$57A_2$ 24L 86? 69B 84L	$86L_8$ (5)M_{12} (F)R_{14}			COFF.?: BONE SPATULA?	40-47	Q	86	1643	
1647	75 110 130	130			53F 93B 26 66A 76G (2)86D 30B				MAT.	57-58	Q		1647	
1648	80 145 155	180	S	M?	40 24 29C $86F_3$ 16F				FLINTKNIFE XL.1	53-59	P	86	1648	
1649	85 120 85	170	S	F	10K $13F_6$ 24M 85P	(2)LANISTES		46P	MAT.: PEBBLE	48	P		1649	
1652	90 175 175				76A (2)93D 22A (2)36 53A	$78W_6 86C_{20}$			FLINT XLi, 6	64	Q		1652	
1654					82C XXXVI.7,15 43B					57-59	Q		1654	
1655					38A 19 60					52-59	Q		1655	
1657	85 130 125	152	S	F	66P	$86L_4$			MAT.: MALACHITE	33-57	N	86	1657	
1660					XXXVI.17,18 64M? 1T? 1D				MAT.		Q		1660	
1662	90 145 120	165				$78B_4$ (2)$86R_4$					Q		1662	
1666	115 135 120	155			XXXIV.9				MAT.		Q		1666	
1667	vi.4	110	E	F	47 (2)40H 14 XXXVI.22 63M (2)94H 12G	$75A_2 78C_{12}$ (F)$86L_4 M_8$ (7)NERITA			MAT.: MALACHITE: PEBBLE: CLOTH: SPATHA	48-53	N	86	1667	
1668	vi.4	172	S		59D				MAT.	57-66	Q		1668	
1670	100 155 120	2		F	35A				MAT.: CLOTH	32-43	Q		1670	
1672	75 110 90	147			59Q 23C 74B 84E				MAT.: CLOTH	47-58	Q		1672	

TOMB NUMBER	GRAVE N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	HEAD	SEX	POTTERY. PLATES XXXIII—XXXVII B	P	F	C	W	D	R	L	BEADS AND SHELLS. PLATE XXXIX	STONE VASES PL. XLII	PALETTES PL. XLIII	OTHER OBJECTS.	SEQ DATE	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER
1673	65 105 90	10	S	C					19			7B				MAT.: CLOTH: FEATHERS	39-79	P	86	1673
1676	110 130 140	180			xxxvi.30						65C (3)81	12D		x			67-68	Q	86	1676
1677	83 165 140	165							47A		(2)3F 24A 65C	12D 30M 36N				COFF	73-77	Q	86	1677
1679	120 179 208	153										17F	$86F_{18}F_{30}$		x	FLINT xLi.3: COFF.?	45-80	Q	86	1679
1680					76M	40H				67C	69A						46-64	Q		1680
1682 A	80 120 115	145	S	F?	xxxii.6					59C						MAT.	46	P	86	1682 A
1682 B			S	C													46	N	86	B
1683	80 100 110	160		M?	72A											MAT.: BONES	31-46	N	86	1683
1692	105 155 180	174	S	M	53C	93B	xxxiv.20				(4)86G	16B					57-58	P		1692
1694	75 105 110	140	S	C		40G				20M	22A 55A 85L	12C			8	CLOTH: MALACHITE: PEBBLE	46-74	N	86	1694
1696	80 100 125	150	S	F							17F 23B					MAT.: CLOTH	37-75	N	86	1696
1697	80 90 165	170	S		57C 75B	xxxii.6	42A		xxxvii.17-23		3BE					MAT.: COMB xLii.49: SPATHA	41-43	Q		1697
1698	100 135 150	10	S	M	11D 33P 68A						36B					MAT.: BONES	37-44	N		1698
1699	100 165 145	170	S	F?					43G 51A			30M 36N 42 53AW				MAT.	75-78	P		1699
1711	136 169 140	165			xxxv.22				47M			12CD 16F 53A			x	WOOD: PMKS. xxxviii.26,30	76-80	Q	87	1711
1717	90 132 162	160			xxxv.5				49			(1)30M					78	Q	87	1717
1723	55 71 110	165	S	C	44S						$23B_2D_2$ 81K		$75C_9$			MAT.: CLOTH	37-46	N		1723
1727	65 90	155	S	F	75A	xxxiv.13	xxxvi.25				(2)1CD		$86F_{14,18}\underline{K}_{27}M_{10}\underline{R}_{16}$			MAT.: CLOTH: MODEL KNIFE & MACE XL. 12,13	40-57	N		1727
1743	90 120 130	165	S	M					51C		1B	16N	86(F)P_8(F)P_{10}				71-72	P		1743
1744	90 100 105	155				40C					60L					MAT.: PMKS. xxxviii, 15, 16	40-65	N		1744
1748			S	F		75G					(2)23B (2)26C 76G 84 84H					MAT.?	58-61	P		1748
1749	72 83 89	160		F?		82B					65B			3		MAT.	57-65	Q	87	1749
1752	70 115 160	160	S	F							$3F_5$	16B (2)30B 53KP					78	P		1752
1753	78 140 150	170	S	F?						16A	$23D_2$	12D (2)30K 36N 42				MAT.: CLOTH	77-78	P		1753
1755	82 151	5	S	F?					47M			7B (2)12D 36N 42 (3)53A	86(2)$L_4M_{8,12}$ (F)P_{10}(3)R_2(3)$89B_{12}$			MAT.: BONE PIN xLii.60	77-79	P	87	1755
1756	46 103 145	168	S	F								12D 43B				MAT.: CLOTH: PMK.	68-69	P	87	1756
1757	55 81 120	150	S	C							65C				x	MAT.: CLOTH: SHELL: JACKALS xLiii.28	60-73	P	87	1757
1759	90 120 135	165				23A (2)$40D_2$			19		84L	7B 30C	$86F_{24}\underline{F}_{30}(2)M_8(7)M_{14}(3)M_{24}P_{10,12}$			GALENA: 2 PEBBLES	57-58	Q		1759
1761	100 55 120	115	E	C								30K 56B				MAT.	77-78	N		1761
1763					xxxiv.12,16						66P						39-57	Q		1763
1764					42B 72A 74B		14										33-44	Q		1764
1769	160 200 180	150				24KN	83B				69BH (3)81				46H		57-58	Q		1769
1802	75 75 85	160	S	C	$19K_2$ 74C								(5)CORAL: (5)CONUS: (2)COLUMBELLA			MAT.: BANGLE xLiii.17: RESIN: MALACHITE	33-55	N	87	1802
1803	100 100 130	130	S	M?												MAT.: MACE xLii.19: FLINT KNIFE xL.10	Am.	N	87	1803
1805	170 155 140		S	M?	xxxiv.30	xxxii.18										MAT.: PILLOW: TUSK & 2 PEGS xLii.26-7, XL 24-5 MALACHITE: RESIN	Am.	P	87	1805
1808	90 90 140		S	M?												MAT.: BONES: MODEL MACE xLii.23 xL.48	Am.	P	87	1808
1825	100 140 160	150		F?	$21D_5$	xxxiv.28	xxxvi.23		xxxii.1A				(4)NATICA		1,3	MAT.: TUSK xLii,34: 5 BANGLES xLii.22: COMB & SPATULA xLii.44,62: RUBBER xLiii,12: NEEDLE xLii,63: RESIN: GROUP xL.17-8, 20-1	Am.	Q		1825
1826	80 90 130	160	S	F	xxxiii.1	xxxvi.29							(3)$75P_9$ (7)$86C_{18}$ (5)F_{14}			MAT.:	Am.	N	87	1826
1831	80 100 120	140	S	C	42B	xxxvi.5				67B	81 91A	7A	(4)$86\underline{B}_{12}$(3)$C_{6-16}F_{14}K_8M_2$(3)$S_9T_7U_6$			MAT.: PMK. xxxviii.13	50-53	N	87	1831
1832	45 70 120	170	S										COWRY (2)		4	MAT.: BANGLE xLiii.21: HAIR-PIN xLii.61, xL.26,30	Am.	N	87	1832
1833	70 100 120	140	S	M?	xxxiv.2	xxxvi.32,33										RESIN MAT.?: COMB xLii.43, xL.19: TUSK: 3 PEBBLES MALACHITE: 2 MUTELA	Am.	P	87	1833
1835	60 70 90	170			FOUR SMALL MUD POTLETS						R 26C					MAT.: MUD BOAT xLii.31: FLAKE: 2 HORNS	Am.	Q	87	1835
1836					18G								(5)$86L_{10}P_6P_{10}$				Am.	Q		1836
1837	70 70 100	155	S	F	xxxv.24	xxxii.2										MAT.		P		1837
1838	50 80 80	140	S		33K											MAT.: 2 BANGLES xLiii.24, xL.46: BONES	Am.	N	87	1838
1839	90 120 120	150			xxxvi.35	xxxii.2										MAT.: FLINT KNIFE XL.9: NEEDLE xLiii.27, xL.43	Am.	Q		1839
1842	60 100 70	140	S	M												MAT.	Am.	N		1842
1843					18K 25C	xxxiii.8	xxxii.2										31-41	Q		1843
1846					xxxv.13	xxxii.2							(2)$86L_4$ $89D_{12}$					Q		1846
1847	100 140 130	160	S	M												MAT.: FLINT KNIFE XL.11: RESIN	Am.	N	88	1847
1848	80 100 140	160											86(F)K_{16}(5)K_{18}(F)P_{10}(5)P_{18}			MAT.: COMB xLii.45, xL.16: 3 BANGLES xLiii.23 MALACHITE	Am.	Q	88	1848
1849			N	F?												MAT.: LEATHER PILLOW	Am.	N	88	1849
1853	95 115 110	150	S	C									TROCHUS			MAT.: 2 BONE STUDS xLii.29: MALACHITE	Am.	N	88	1853
1854	70 160 76	135	S	M									$75B_9$ $86C_8$ TROCHUS			MAT.: CLOTH: PILLOW?: FLINT KNIFE XL.6 MACE xLii.17: BONE PIN xLii.59, xL.34: RESIN	Am.	N	88	1854
1855	70 135 115	135	S	C									(5)$86K_{18}$			MAT.: SHELL BANGLE: BASKET: RESIN	Am.	N	88	1855
1856	40 115 120	165	S	F	xxxiv.4											MAT.: PLATTER: RESIN	Am.	N	88	1856
1857	55 70 110	115	E	F / C									86(2)$\underline{B}_9$(4)K_{30}(5)$M_{10}R_4R_2$ $89B_3$ (5)COLUMB.		91P	MAT.: CLOTH: 3 STOPPERS xLii.25: BASKET: MALACHITE: PEBBLE: 2 FLAKES	36-44	N	88	1857
1858	75 100 90	90	E	M		11B							(2)$86K_{14}$ K_{20}(F)$M_{14}P_2$			MAT.: CLOTH	35-71	Q	88	1858
1859	55 100 85	155	S	M											x	MAT.: SPATHA	Am.	P	88	1859
1860	70 100 150	140	S	F									(5)$86L_4$	2	92F	MAT.: RESIN: MALACHITE: BASKET	38-55	P	88	1860
1862	75 100 140	160	S		74C										7,10	MAT.:	33-55	P		1862
1864	80 100 130	140	S	F / C									NERITA			MAT.: SKIN: CLOTH: PILLOW: RESIN: MALACHITE MACE xLii.16: BASKET	Am.	N	88	1864
1865	40 70 120	160	S	C	18G											MAT.: 2 SPATHAS: SHELL BANGLE: MALACHITE: FLAKE	Am.	N	88	1865
1867																3 COMBS xLii,52-4: BANGLE xLiii.24	Am.	Q		1867
1868	85 100 100	150			xxxvi.6											MAT.: 2 TUSKS xLii.35, xL.31-2: MALACH.: RESIN	Am.	P	88	1868
1869	70 110 150	165	S	F?	77B	xxxvi.34							$86P_{12}$			MAT.: BERRIES	34-36	N	88	1869
1872	70 100 120	135	S	C									(5)$78B_{27}\underline{P}_9$ (4)$82H_3$ $86C_{10}F_{4,8,12}M_4$(5)M_6 (5)$86R_{14}$ (2)$89A_6$(2)$A_9B_{6,15}D_{12}$ (5)COLUMB.			MAT.: STATUETTE xLii.33: BANGLE	Am.	P	89	1872
1875			S	F												MAT.: CLOTH: PILLOW: SHELL PIN xLii.39, xL.41	Am.	P	89	1875
1876 A	65 100 80	155	S	F									$86K_{14}$ (5)K_{18}(3)L_{10}			MAT.: SKIN: PILLOW		N	89	1876
1876 B			S	C									$89\underline{F}_{15}$ NASSA (F)CONUS			MAT.: SKIN: 3 BANGLES XL.49,50: MALACHITE		N		

Tomb Number	Grave N. E. D.	Azimuth	Head	Sex	Pottery. Plates XXXIII—XXXVII								Beads and Shells. Plate XXXIX	Stone Vases Pl. XLII	Palettes Pl. XLIII	Other Objects.	Seq Date	Disturbed	See Section	Tomb Number	
					B	P	F	C	W	D	R	L									
1877			S	M												SHELL HOOK xLii-38, xL.37	AM	N	89	1877	
1878	80 100 80	120		{F C	18B								86 K16(2) K24(2) M12(S)-R2 NERITA			MAT.: SKIN	33-62	Q		1878	
1880	30 100 95	155	S	F									86 M6(S)-M22		91B	MAT.: CLOTH: BONES: MALACH.: PEBBLE: COMB xLii-46 ^XL.14	AM	N	89	1880	
1882	20 95 90	150	S	{F M									75 Q15 86 F17(F) L6(S)-L10 89 E18 ANCIL.(S)			MAT.: 2 SHELL BANGLES	AM	N	89	1882	
1883	40 100 75	150	S	C									86 M6(S) 89 A6(2) E8(3)			BERRIES: MAT.	AM	N	89	1883	
1884	60 100 90	175	S	F									86 M16(S)-P10			MAT.: SKIN	AM	N	89	1884	
1885	75 110 125	150	S	M?												MAT.: SKIN: PILLOW: STUD xLii.28, xL.23: MALAC: PEBBLE	AM	N	89	1885	
1886	55 95 110	125	S	F?												MAT.: SHELL HOOK xLii.37, xL.38	AM	P	89	1886	
1887	30 70 70	145	S	C									86 C8 F6			MAT.: SKIN: BANGLE xLiii.20, xL.28	AM	N		1887	
1888	60 80 90	153	S	C									86 K22(S)-P14 M10(S)-L12 CONUS(F) ANCIL.			MAT.	AM	N	89	1888	
1889	55 75 100	170		F									86 K22(S)-L6 89 F12 XLiii.31 CONUS(S)			MAT.	AM	N	89	1889	
1890	70 90 120	145	S	F?												MAT.: SHELL HOOK xLii.37, xL.40	AM	P	89	1890	
1891													86 L10(F) L12(F) P16(F) 89 E12				AM	Q		1891	
1892	90 110 100	135	S	{C C	25D	11B										MAT.: SKIN: STICKS	35-50	N	89	1892	
1893	75 100 100	130		M												FLINT KNIFE xL.8	AM	Q		1893	
1896	70 70 95	5	S	C	xxxiv.26 xxxii.1c											MAT.: CLOTH: MALACH.: NEEDLE xL.52: HORN HOOK xLii.40 ^XL.27	AM	N	89	1896	
1897				C									86 K20(S)-K22				AM	Q		1897	
1899	70 100 55	135	S	F									86 K8 L6(S)-L10 M6 XLiii.29			MAT.: PILLOW	AM	N	89	1899	
1910					xxxiii.5,6,10,11,12 + 18 OTHERS, ALL B.						85c3?								94	1910	T
4010	53 85 55	148									65B	16F 53D	1 CAR. RING			MAT.: HORN BANGLE: GOAT'S HORN	58	Q	90	4010	
5210				M	xxxiii.7											MAT.		N		5210	
5212				M	62B											MAT.	34-59	N		5212	
10027											24M 67					MAT.	48-53	Q		10027	
10028				C	35F											MAT.		Q		10028	
10029									47G				86 M12 M24 P8 NERITA			COFFIN: MALACHITE	66-71	Q	90	10029	
10118					21B2 D2(2) 0 25E2 62M2 76B3 xxxiii.14											BONE AWL XL.33: OX-HORN				10118	T
11701	65 80 120	170	S	C	57B2											MAT.: CLOTH	56-58	N		11701	
11702	75 120 100	140	S	M	83B2 xxxiii.2											MAT.: SKIN	44-45	N	90	11702	
11704	45 60 95	140	S	C									CONUS(F)			MAT.: SHELL BANGLE		N	90	11704	
11710	35 50 100	150	S	M											x	MAT.: PILLOW: PEBBLE	AM	N	90	11710	
11719	100 55 95	120	E	M	xxxvi.28 xxxii.2								86 K22 K24(F) T16(F)			MAT.: CLOTH: MALACHITE: GALENA		N		11719	
11722						40E						53K	86 K28 L12 FLAKE: COLUMBELLA(S)				42-70	Q	90	11722	
11723											23A 65C 75 84D	16G 53D(2)					58-60	Q		11723	
11724	70 100 95	5	S	M		24K				67c3			86 M12(2) COWRIES(3) XL.54			MAT.: BASKET: PEBBLE: FLINT XL.5	55-57?	N	90	11724	
11725	80 100 100	130	S	F?							81V 93A	12B				MAT.: CLOTH: MALACHITE	46-47	P		11725	
11726	80 100 120	160	S										{75 C15(S)-C12 86 Z24 CONUS(F) / 75 B18(S)-C15 W4 W6(F) 78 B24 C20(F) K8(F)-M20, CONUS(S) NATICA(F)			MAT. / BASKET.: MALACHITE }		Q	90	11726	
11727													86 M12 P20? T12 T16(F)		6			Q		11727	
11729	100 150 120	150	S	M										1		MAT.: STICKS		P	91	11729	
11730										61B	85P(2) 86G	7C	86 L4		x	MAT.	57	Q	91	11730	
11733					58A	40H					69B 84D(2) 86M		NERITA				52-58	Q		11733	
11734	75 100 75	150	S	{F C									86 L6(S)			MAT.	AM	{N Q	91	11734	
11735	95 70 120	140	S	M							1E		86 K12 NERITA			MAT.: COMB xLii.42, XL.15	38-46	P		11735	
11736	100 100 75			F?							84H				x	MAT.: PEBBLE	56-73	Q	91	11736	
11737	100 95 75	20	S	M									NERITA(3): ANCILLARIA(S)		13	MAT.: PEBBLE	AM	P	91	11737	
11738		130		C		97 xxxvi.19										MAT.	63-64	P		11738	
11739			S	C							1B 62S 67	53R				MAT.	58	N		11739	
11740	80			C							23B 66P		NERITA: CLEOPATRA(S)			MAT.	39-57	Q		11740	
11741	50 100 50	140		C	57A2											MAT.: 2 SLATE AMULETS xLiii.14: BASKET	37?	Q		11741	
11742	45 100 70	170	S	M	xxxv.10 xxxvi.31							16A				MAT.: CLOTH: STONE RING	43-79	N	91	11742	
11743	40 120 70	170		M?					22		84G 86M					MAT.: STICKS: WOOD OBJECT xLiii.15	52-58	Q	91	11743	
11744	100 150 80	160			xxxv.1,20						84H(2)	16A				MAT.: RIPPLE FLINT KNIFE: MALACHITE	56-73	Q	91	11744	
11745	75 175 100	145								67c3	84GH 86F					MAT.	56-57	Q		11745	
11746	55 120 75	145	S								66P(2) 69H		75 B12 86 C18(3) F24(S) K30(F) M20(2) M24(3) P14(F) T6-T18(S)	10		MAT.: MALACHITE	49-53	P	91	11746	
11747	75 165 170	160	S	F	53B	24M3 40P			41		{24N 26c 33B / 66A 84D(2)		73 C3 G6(3) 75 A18 C9(2) W3 86 P12(S) R14 89 B9 / NAT.(4): NER.(5): PETUNC.: TRO.(4): COW.(2)	{5 9	45M	MAT.: STICKS: PEBBLES: MALACHITE	58-63	N	91	11747	
11749	80 100 120	165	S	M		84E										MAT.	55	N		11749	
11750	85 90 100	160				24M4					66P(2) 84H(3) 85OPS(2)					MAT.	57	Q		11750	
11751	100 160 120	150				40c3					26c 66A(6) 85P(2)			14		STICKS: GALENA: MAT.?	57-58	N	91	11751	
11752	55 200 100	180		M		40Q					84DT 85S		86 C10			MAT.	46-57	Q		11752	
11757	80 140 110	155							43B		65C 84C(3)	7C 16C 53A	{45 A3 75 K18 Q2 86 F8(2) M10(S) M14(S) M20-R14(S) P10(S) / 89 B12(2) F6(S) NAT. CONUS.(3) NERITA(6)}		x	IVORY PIN xLii.55: RESIN: COPPER	60-66	Q	91	11757	
11758					62M4	11D 93D				10K	{21D 23AG2 35C2(2) / 65B 69D	44								11758	

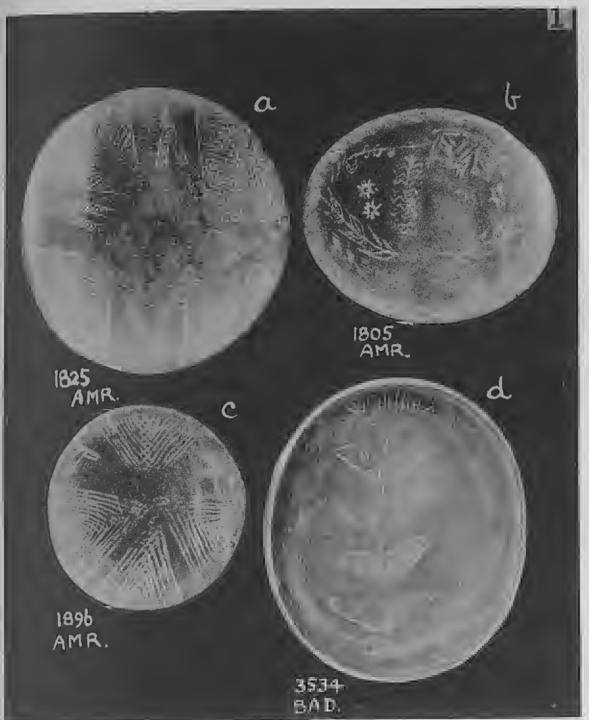
PROTODYNASTIC GRAVES.

Tomb Number	Grave N. E. D.	Azimuth	Head	Sex	Pottery	Beads and Shells	Stone Vases	Palettes	Other Objects	Seq Date	Disturbed	See Section	Tomb Number
1651	100 210 200	160		M?	20D 55N 60G 63D xLiv.2				COFFIN: BONES: PMK. xxxviii.32	77-79	Q	116	1651
1678	201 285 195	160		F	3DH 13A 27S 43S 54U 55S 60V 81M 87EH6 88U 90K?			x	MAT.: COFFIN: PEBBLE: PMK. xxxviii.33	76-81	Q	116	1678
1710	60 110 140	175			43R 55S xLiv.5					76	Q		1710
1714	152 276 190	155			3K 43R 55N 60HV 81FH 87G 90H	86 D21(F) L14(F) N12(S) P9(F)		57H?	MAT.: COFFIN: MALACHITE: BASKET	77-78	Q	116	1714
1726	86 152 150				3LS 17H 46D 47T xLiv.2			x	COFFIN	78-79	Q	116	1726
1729	100 156 155	150		F?	3K 17J 55S 60JV				COFFIN: MALACHITE	78-79	Q	116	1729
1732	90 115 150	147			1W 43S 55N? 88G	86 L14			PMK. xxxviii.34	78-79	Q		1732
1737	130				14M 55M 60G 88G xLiv.1				MALACHITE: PEBBLE	77-78	Q		1737
1740	100 65 115	130		F?	46F3 xLiv.7	86 D15(F)-D18		95H	PEBBLE	78	Q		1740
1750	75 135 120	155	S	F	17N 19K xLiv.6	86 L14(S)			MAT.: MALACHITE	79	N	116	1750
1819	85 170 160	155	S	F?	18B 20D 46F6 47R				BRICK LINING 25x14x6: MALACHITE	77-79	P		1819
1863	80 120 80	140	S	M?	60D	SHELL		{xLiv 8}	BRICK LINING 27x13x8: COFFIN: MALACH.	77-81	Q	116	1863
1870	130 80 170	130	E	F?	13T 14M 50B 94D2	78 B39 xxxviii.36			BRICKS 26x14x10: PECTEN XL.53: MALACH.	77-78	P	116	1870

The dates of the tools are probably as follows:

5a. Badarian
b ,, ?
c Predynastic
d ,,
e Badarian ?
f ,,
g ,,
h Predynastic
i Badarian
j Predynastic
k ,,
l Badarian ?

5m. Badarian
n Predynastic
o Tasian
p Predynastic
q Tasian
r Badarian
s Tasian ?
t Badarian
u ,,
v ,,
w Predynastic


1
a
b
1825
AMR.
1805
AMR.
c
d
1896
AMR.
3534
BAD.

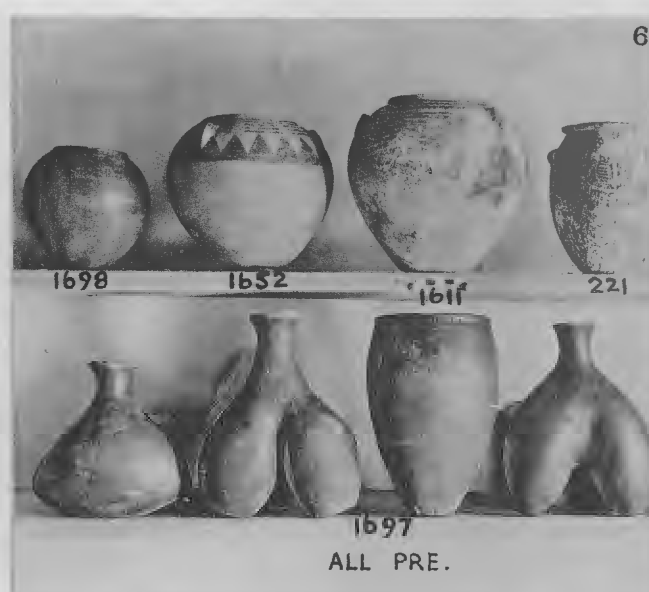

2
3300 BAD.
3216 BAD.
10016 BAD.
3509 BAD.
3900
1839
1843
1837
11719
1846

. . . . ALL PRE. . . .

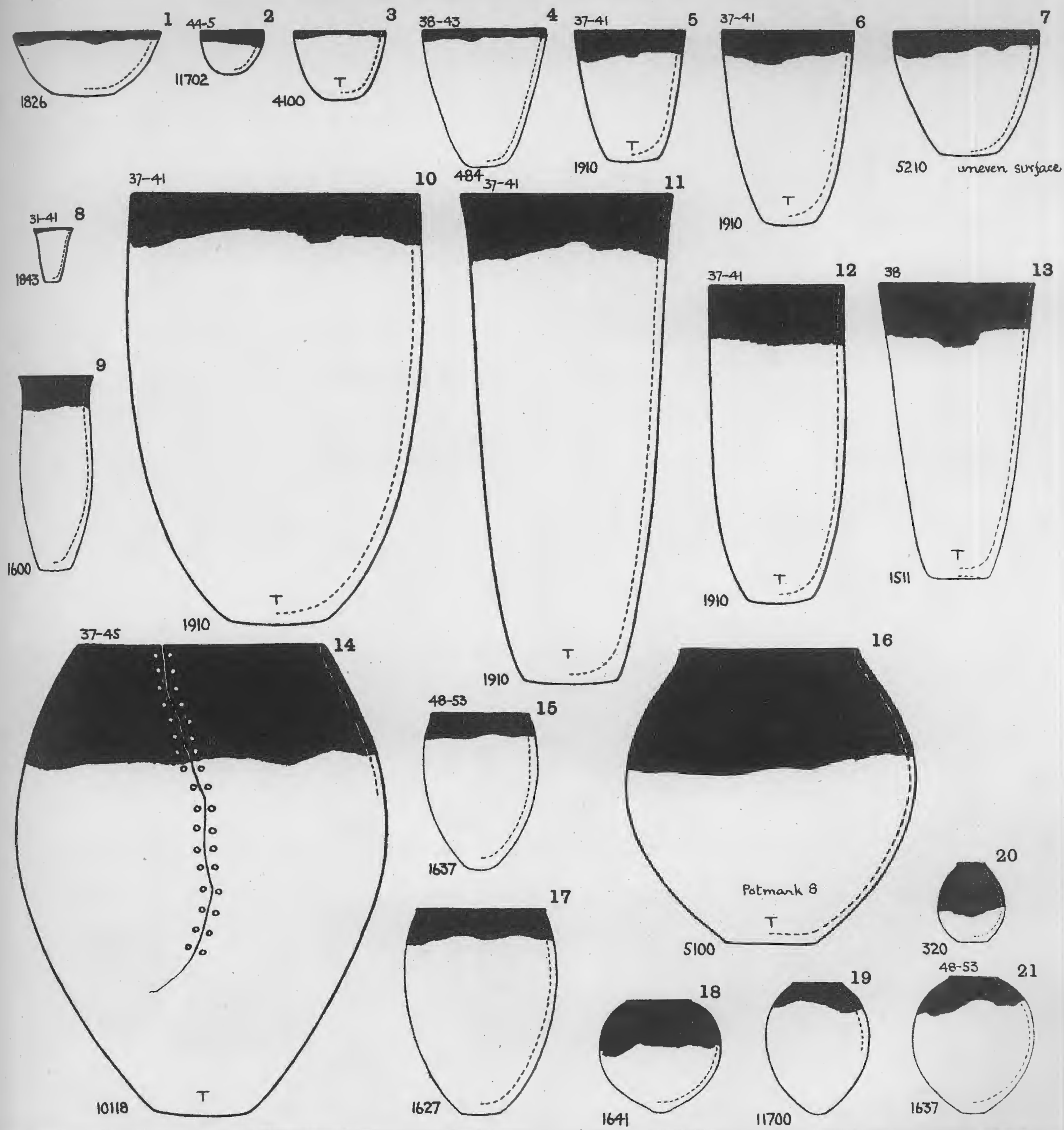

3
450 AMR.


4
3509 BAD.
3554 BAD.
3500
AMR.?
3500
AMR.?
3507
BAD-AMR.?


5
a
b
c
e
f
g
h
j
k
1600
1200
d
400
i
1200
1200
700
l
m
2600
100
207
p
q
r
o
1230
100
s
t
2200
2800
1200
u
v
w
400 P
1675 BAD.
2800
227
2200
2600
100
1016 BAD.
1243 BAD.


6
1698
1652
1611
221
1697
ALL PRE.

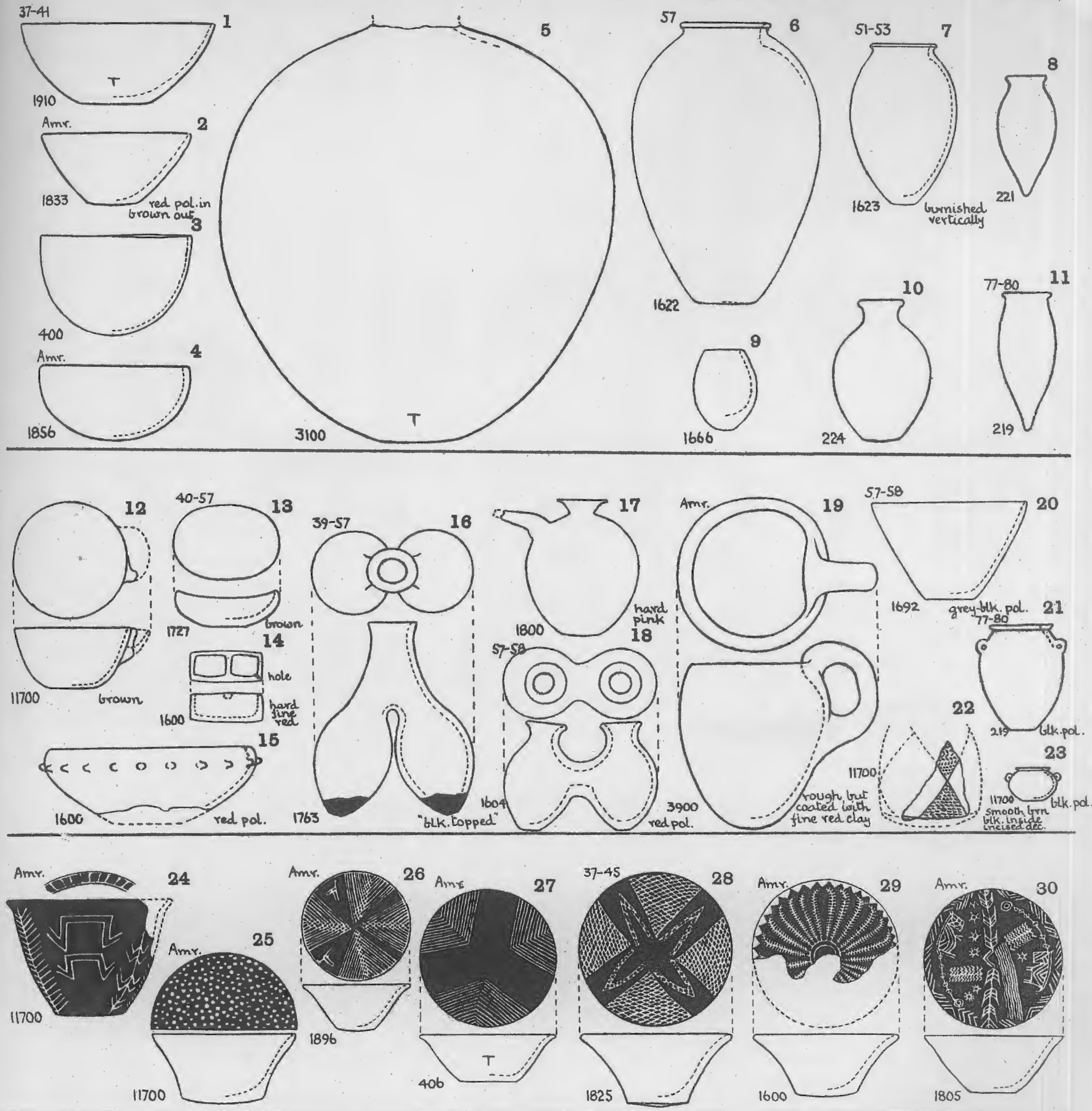
No. 4 should be marked with a " T," being from a town or village group.



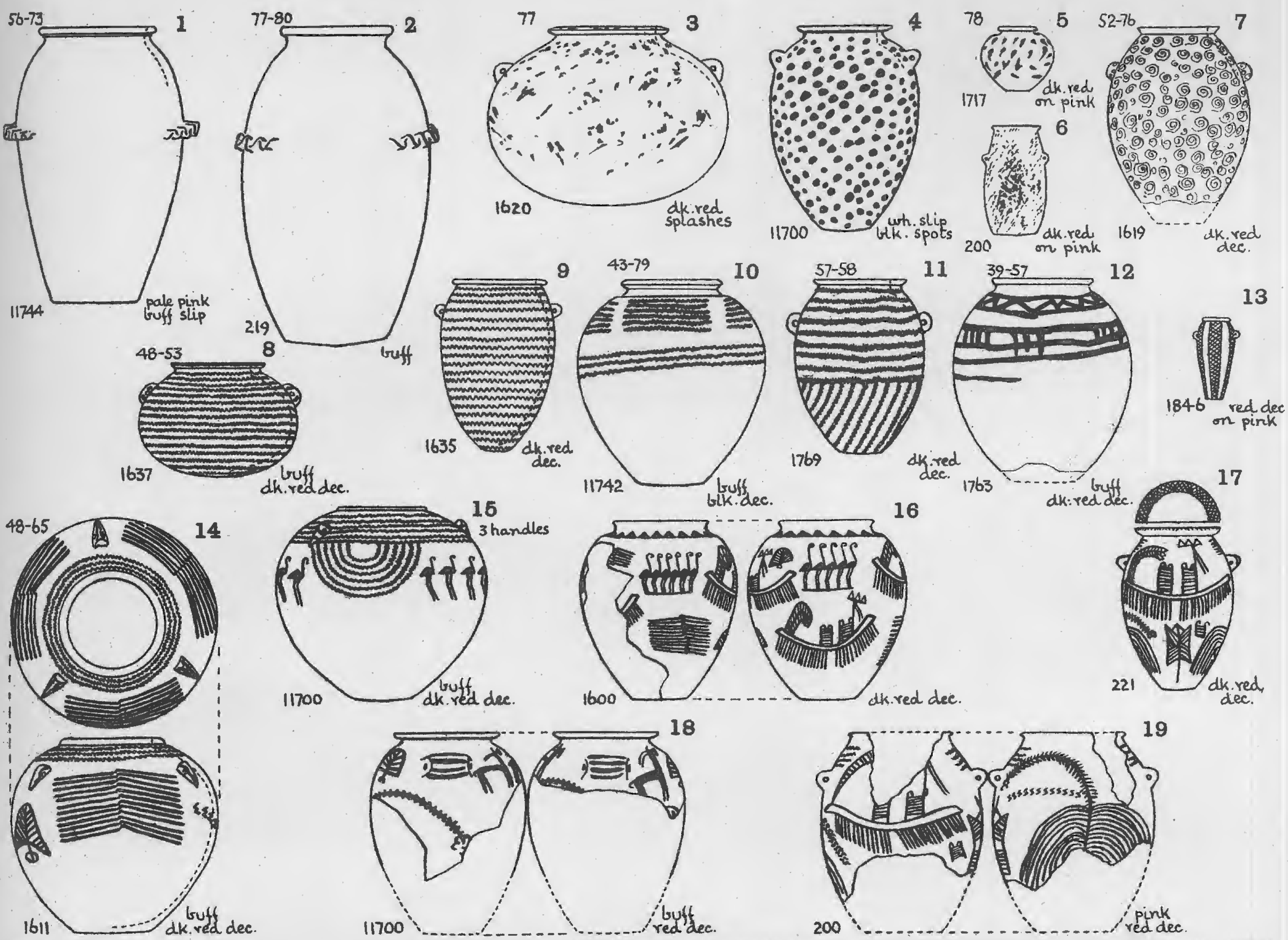
TYPES PUBLISHED IN PREH. CORP. OR BAD. CIV.

11A 1632, 4014	21 D_3 3600	33K 1838	53C 225 1692	62 M_4 1500 1800 11758	75B 1697
D 1698	D_5 1825 4100	P 1698	F 1647	64C 3500	76A 1652
E 1644	O 10118	35A 1670 11700	54M 1618 (like)	E 484	B_3 10118
18B 1878	25B 484 1200 1511	F 10028	55B 1644	65M 1800	M 1680
G 1836 1865	B_2 400 11700	37B 1614	57 A_2 1643 3900 11741	68A 1698	77B 1869
K 1843	C 1843	38A 1612 1655	B_2 4013 11701	B 1616	81A 450
19A 400	D 1892	42B 1615 1764 1831	C 1697	72A 1683 1764	B 1800
E 300	E_2 10118	44S 1723	58A 1602 11700 11733	C 1800	82 450 1200
K_2 1802 4100	S_3 1636	47 1639 1667 4014	B 1642	74A 1613	83 B_2 11702
21B 450	27A 450	50 1611 1617 1769	62B 5212	B 1764	99 219
B_2 10118	B 450	53A 218 220 227	D_2 3500	C 1802 1862	
D_2 10118	29A 450	B 1600 11747	M_2 10118	75A 1727	

No. 19 should be marked with a "T," being from a town or village group.

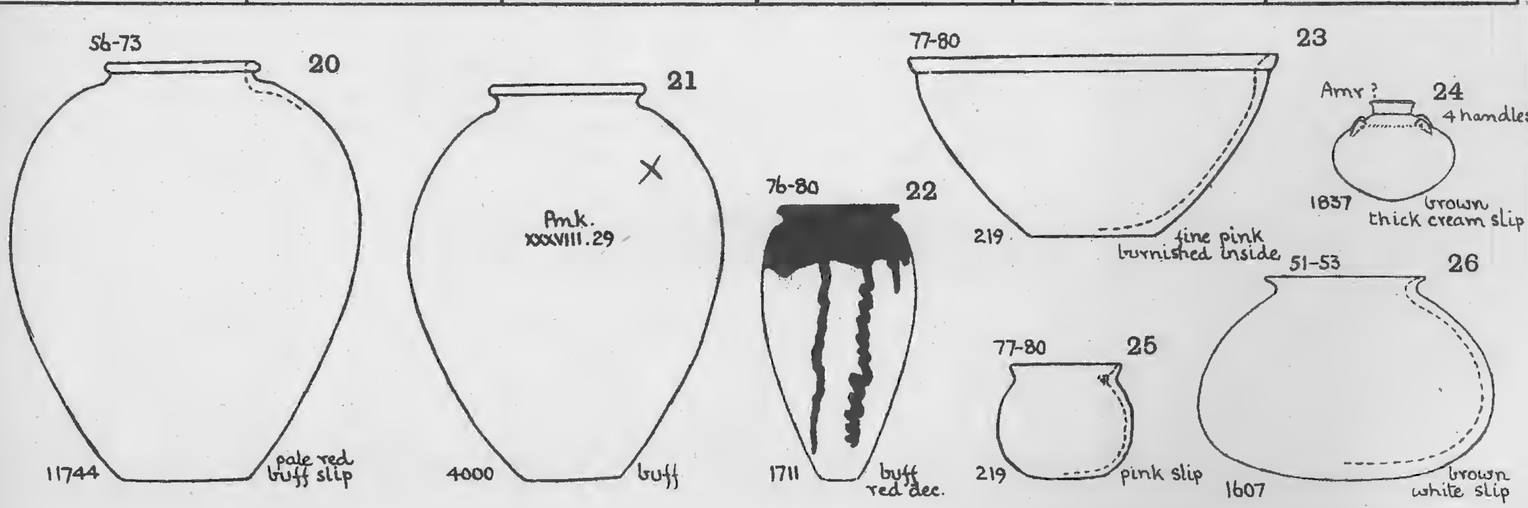


TYPES PUBLISHED IN PREH. CORP. OR BAD. CIV.					
P	$24M_3$ 11747	40E { 219 1606 1617	57A 220	93B (cont.) 1692 10000	31D 1629
$1B_2$ 400	M_4 1520 11750	1628 11722	74 233	C 1600	42A 1697
11B { 227 1614 1858	N 1604 1616 1769	E_2 214 227 1648	75G 1748	D 218 1652 11758	58A 4011
1892	33 450	G 1694	81A 1700	95G 233	83B 1769
D 219 1602 11758	36A 1642	H 1667 1680 11733	82B 1749	97 11738	C
$13F_2$ 406	38 222	P 1603 11747	C 1654	98B { 4011 (small flat	43M 1511 (like)
22A 484 1617	40C { 1622 1645 1744	Q 11752	84C 234	base)	64S 1800
23A 1511 1759	11700	41A? 1600	E 11749	F	
24K 1769 11724	C_3 1600 11751	45B 225	85M 3300	11G 11700	
L 1643	D_2 1759	54 1688	93B 223 1647 1671	14 1667 1764	

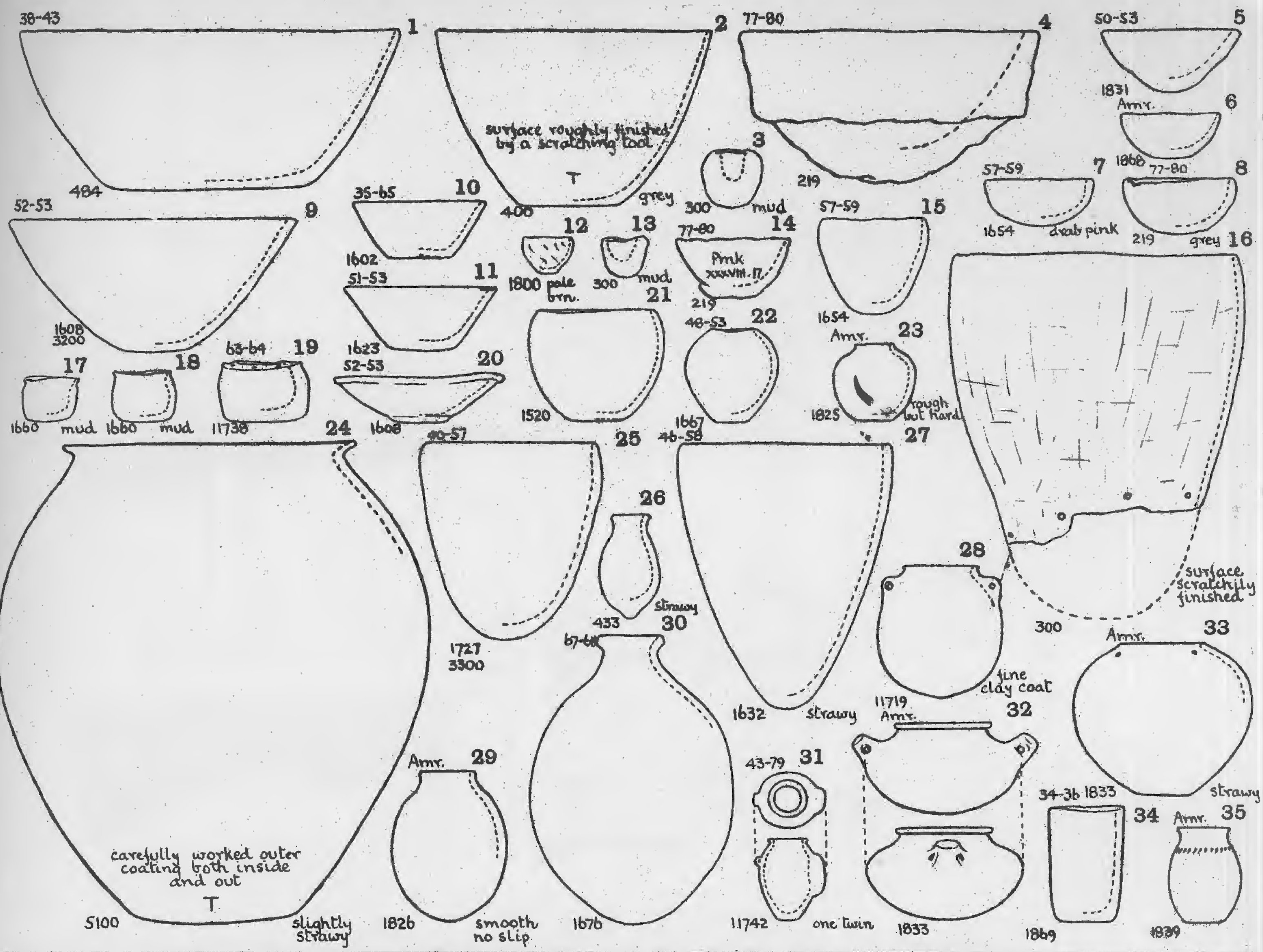


TYPES PUBLISHED IN PREH. CORP. OR BAD. CIV.

W	43B 1612 1654 11757	50 1751	8P 1637	32L 226	67C$_3$ {11724 (with cross-
8 219	C 11700	51A 1699	9C 4011	59C 236 (plain) 1682	-waves) 11745
14? 1632	G 1699 1688	G 1743	10K 216 1649 11758	* P 1661	* B$_2$ 1618 (like)
19 {219 1617 1655	G$_5$ 223	56G 1685 1751	M 229	60 1655	59Q 1672
1659 1673 1759	M 4002	64M 1660	N 219	61A 206 222	
22 11743	N 4001	71A 219	16A 1753	B 1608 1626 11730	
24 1648	47A 1677		20M 1694	62 1629	
26 1647	G 10029	D	29C 1648	63A 1626 1633	
27 236	M 1711 1755	1T? 1660	31G 1611	67B 1600? 1831	
41 11747	49 1717	8G 1643	T 219	C 1600 1680	

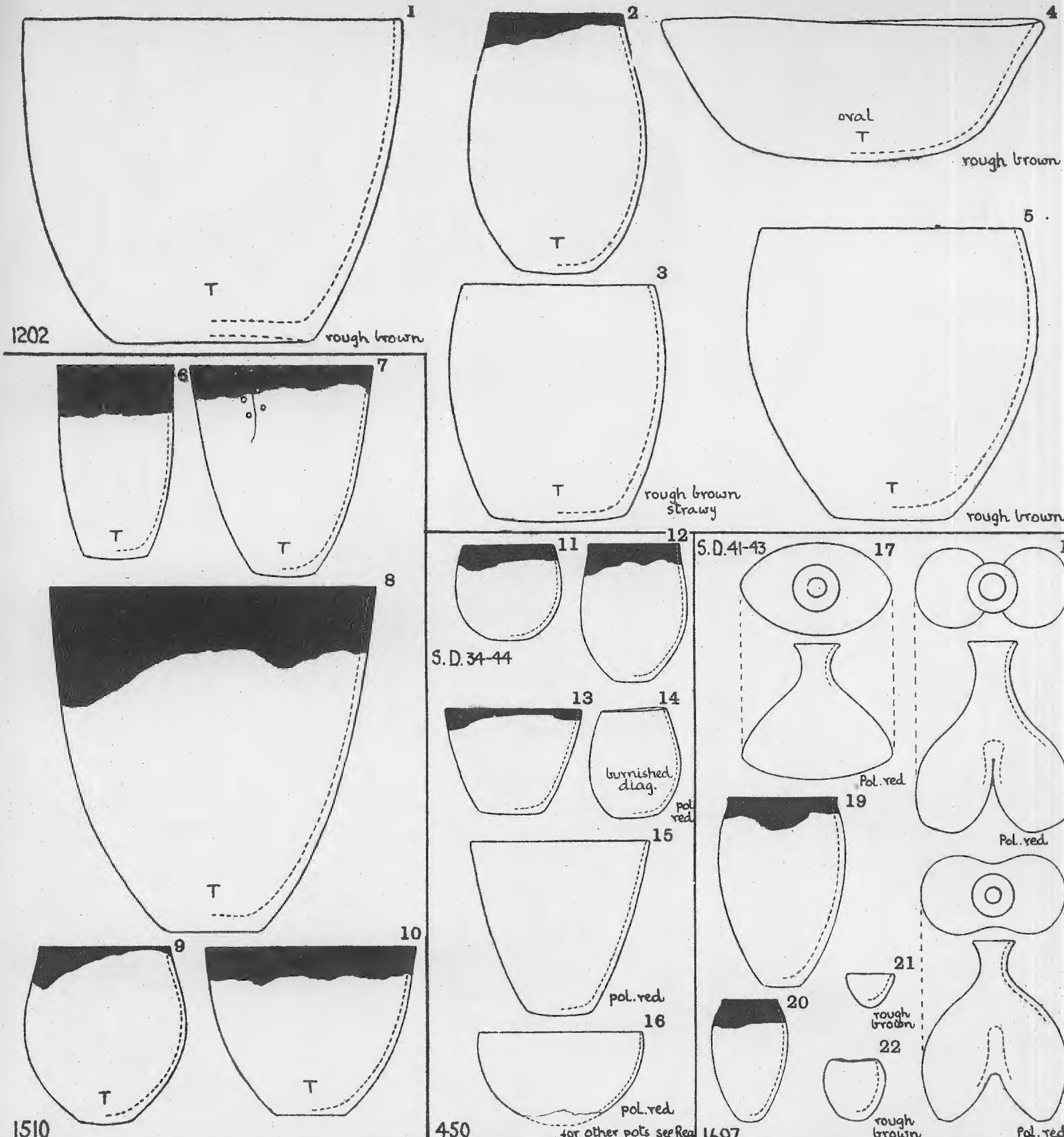


Nos. 1 and 25 should be marked with a " T," being from a town or village group.

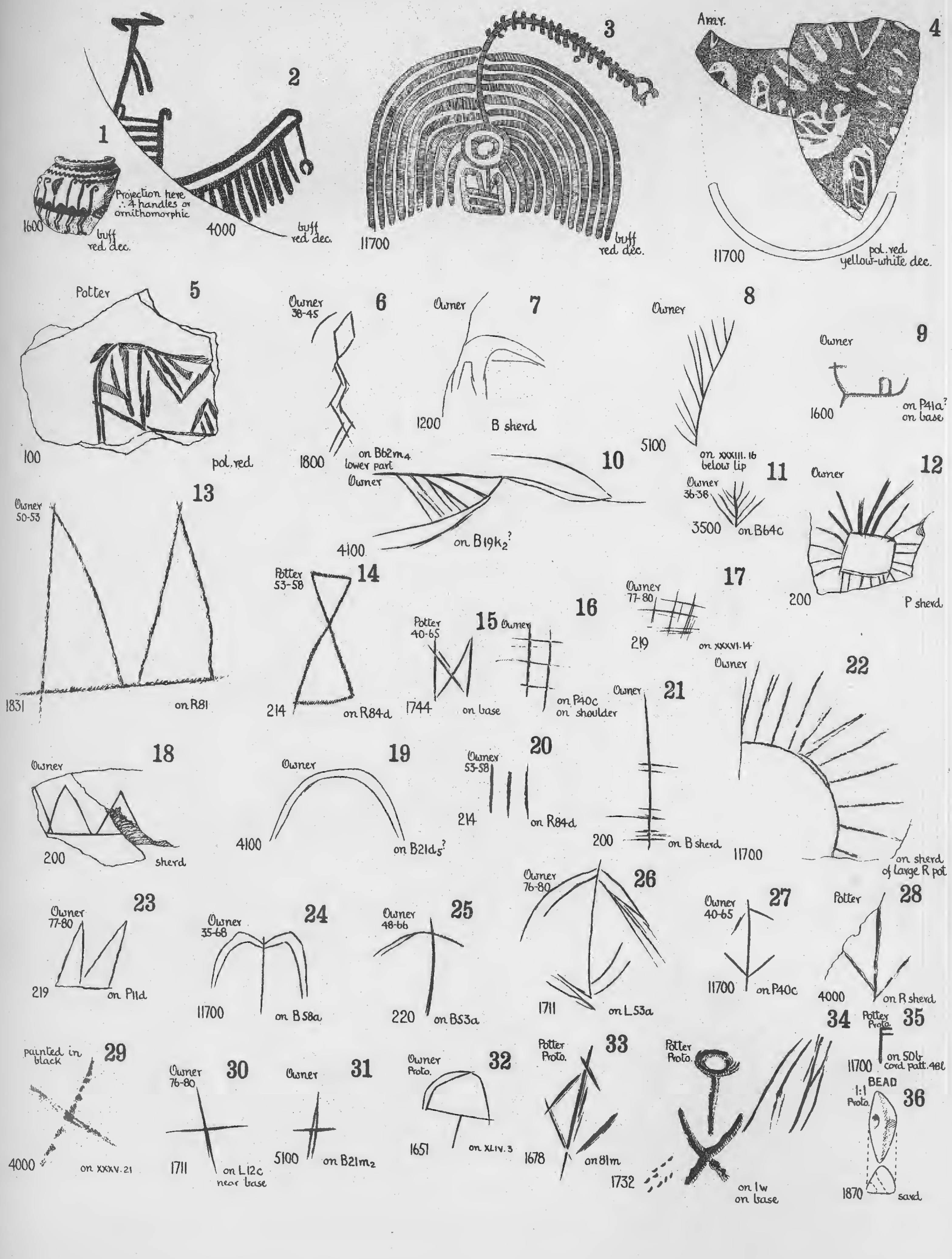


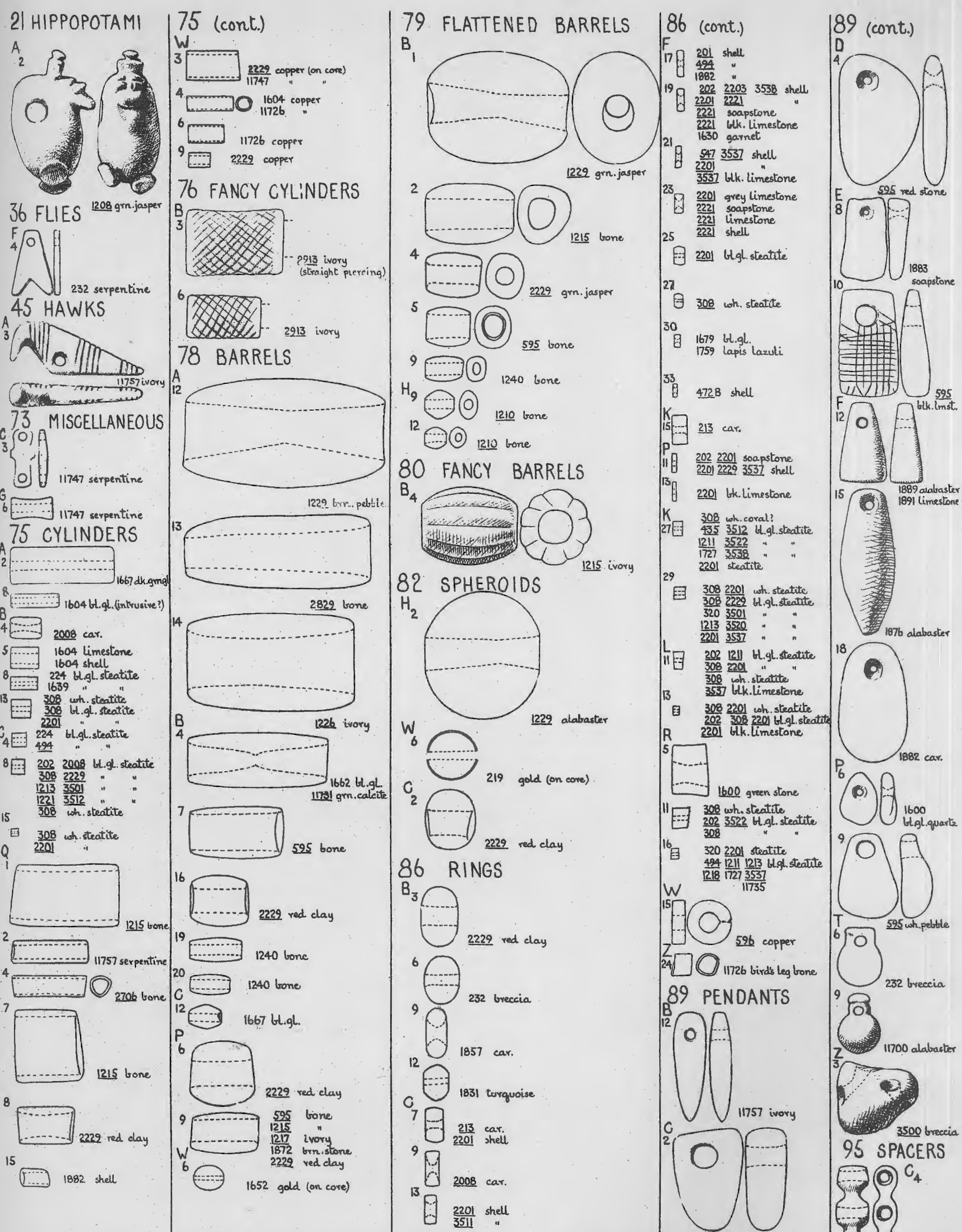
TYPES PUBLISHED IN PREH. CORP. OR BAD. CIV.

1B	1743 4014 11739	23c	1600 1600 1672	36B	1698	67	229 232 1600 1626	81B	1608	85L	1694 11754
c	219 1600 1727		1685	38	1758		1767 10027 11739	c	4013	P	1622 1649 11730
D	1627 1636 1638	D	1722 11754	44N	4014	68A	1629	F	1608 1630 1631		11750 11751
	1727	D_2	1600 1723 1753	s	1625	M	1607 1623 1629	L	1200	S	1617 11750 11752
E	219 1635 1691		1760 4003	W	1645	M_3	216 1626	K	1723	86D	226 233 236 1630
	1627 11735	G_2	11758	45A	1626 1760	69A	1663 1680	P	1618		1631 1647 4001
F	1201 1632 1638	24A	219 1607 1631	46	4000	B	226 1604 1643	V	11725	F	1604 1605 1617
3B	1697		1677 4003	55A	200 1694		1769 11733	84	1619 1748		1628 11745
c	1632 1636	M	219 232 233	60L	1744	c	456 1632 1645	c	1650 11700 11757	F_2	218
E	1697		236 1603 1620	61G	4011	D	11758	D	214 11723 11733	F_3	1648 4014
F	1677		1623 1649 10027	62s	11739	H	1769 11746		11743 11747 11752	G	1624 1692 11730
F_5	1627 1752	N	11747	63M	1667	R	433 456	E	218 220 1602	M	226 11733 11743
F_6	1649	26c	219 1614 1632	65A	1612	74D	1608		1628 1672	N	216
F_{10}	227		1638 1748 1835	B	214 1611 1622	B	1600 1624 1672	G	1607 1623 11745	91A	1831
F_{13}	4011		4002 11747 11748		1650 1653 1749	c_2	4012	H	211 216 1748	B	1624
17F	1696		11751		4010 11758	75	1600 1604 1612 11723		11736 11744 11745	92	11700
21B	1700	E	219 227 1600	c	456 1618 1676	76D	200 4000		11748 11750	93A	11725
D	11758	F_2	1767		1677 1691 1700	G	223 1647 1748	L	1643 1759	C	1625
22A	216 1652 1694	G	1600		1757 4002 11723	H	1201 1604 1620	S	1608	94	1600? 1600 1609
	1700	28B	219		11757	K	206	T	1659 1760 11752		1633 4002
23A	233 1606 1617	33B	1600 11747	66A	208 1647 11747	P	229	W	1659	D_2	1637
	11723 11758	c_2	219 11758		11751	S	1614	$85C_4$	1230	H	219 1618 1667
B	236 1613 1696	34A	216	M	1604	81	222 400 1600 1609	C_6	4014	L	1613 4013
	1748 1754 11740	T	3600	P	227 1657 1763		1611 1612 1613	D	1201 11750 11754	S	219
B_2	1638 1723	36	1652		11740 11746 11750		1676 1769 1831	F	11754		



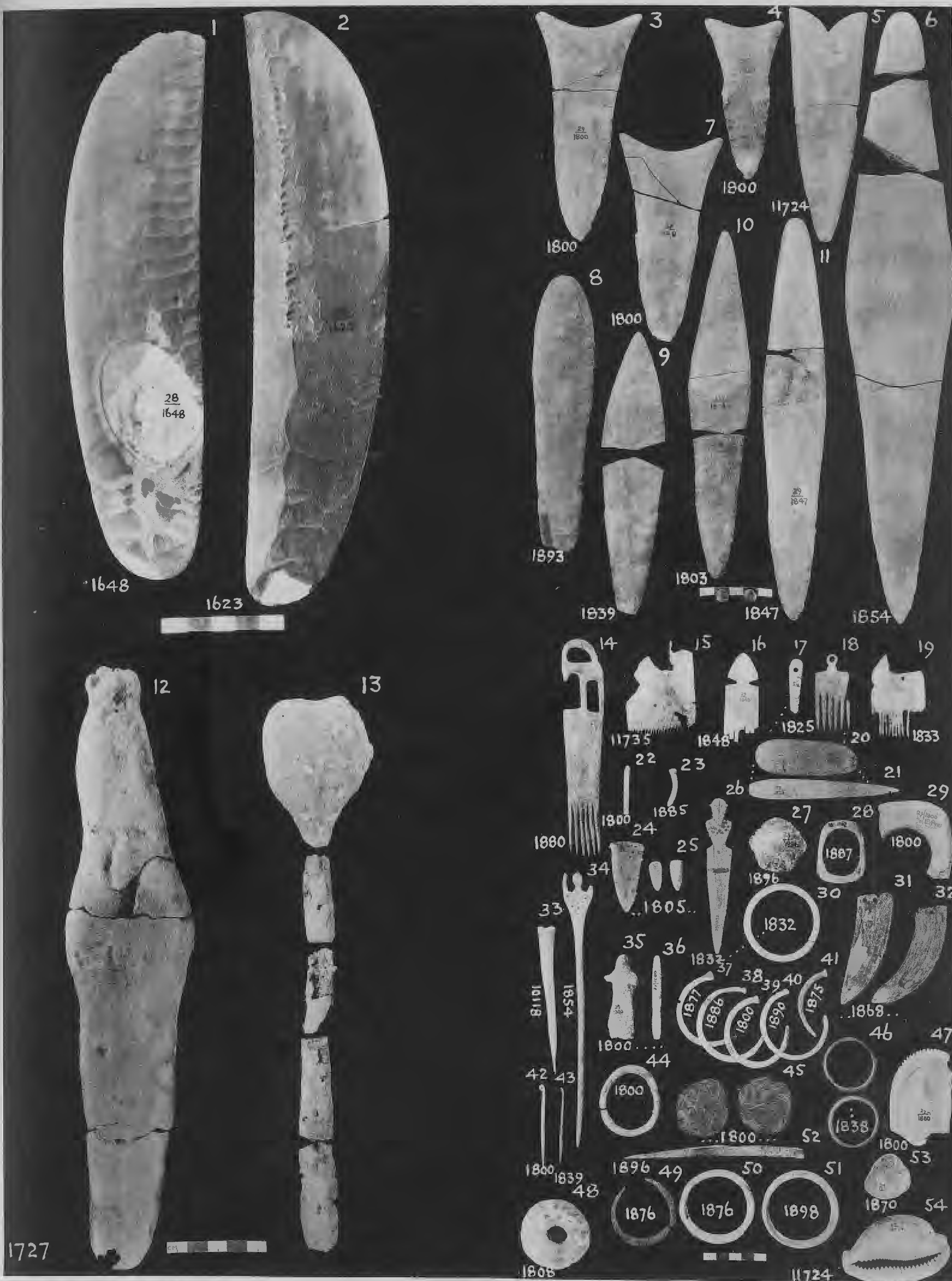
TYPES PUBLISHED IN PREH. CORP. OR BAD. CIV.					
L	12A 1604	12P (cont.) 4013 11700	12N 1743	36L 1758	53B 1600
2D 1600	B 11725 (rough)	16A 1600 11742 11744	17F 1679 1755	N { 1677 1699 1753	K 1752 11722
7A 214 1831	C { 226 1671 1694	B { 1692 1760 1752	26H 1618 (like)	1755	O 4010 11723
B 1673 1755 1759	1711	206	30B 1647 1752	39 1600	P 1752
C { 1201 1612 11730	D { 1676 1677 1711	C 11757	C 1759	42 1699 1753 1755	R 219 11739
11757	1753 1755 1756	F { 219 226 227	K 1603 1753 1761	43B 1756	W 1699
D 219 1612	1760	1628 1629 1648	M { 1677 1695 1717	44 11758	56B 1761
E 1612	G 218 1667	1661 1711 4002	1754 1758 1760	53A { 216 1616 1652	59D 208 1663 1668
F 220 1637	K 1620	4010	$33B_3$ 1700	1699 1711 1755	T
G 1612	P 219 1620 4011↑	G 11723	H 10000	11757	2 10000


1
1600
buff
red dec.
Projection here
∴ 4 handles or
ornithomorphic
2
4000
buff
red dec.
3
11700
buff
red dec.
Arry.
4
11700
pol. red
yellow-white dec.
Potter
5
100
pol. red
Owner
38-45
6
1800
on B62m4
lower part
Owner
7
1200
B sherd
Owner
8
5100
on XXXIII. 16
below lip
Owner
9
1600
on P41a?
on base
Owner
10
4100
on B19k2?
Owner
36-38
11
3500
on B64c
Owner
12
200
P sherd
Owner
50-53
13
1831
on R81
Potter
53-58
14
214
on R84d
Potter
40-65
15
1744
on base
Owner
16
on P40c
on shoulder
Owner
77-80
17
219
on XXXVI. 14
Owner
18
200
sherd
Owner
19
4100
on B21d5?
Owner
53-58
20
214
on R84d
Owner
21
200
on B sherd
Owner
22
11700
on sherd
of large R pot
Owner
77-80
23
219
on P11d
Owner
35-68
24
11700
on B58a
Owner
48-66
25
220
on B53a
Owner
76-80
26
1711
on L53a
Owner
40-65
27
11700
on P40c
Potter
28
4000
on R sherd
painted in
black
29
4000
on XXXV. 21
Owner
76-80
30
1711
on L12c
near base
Owner
31
5100
on B21m2
Owner
Proto.
32
1651
on XLIV. 3
Potter
Proto.
33
1678
on 81m
Potter
Proto.
1732
on 1w
on base
34
Potter
Proto.
35
11700
on 50b
cord patt. 48l
BEAD
1:1
Proto.
36
1870
sard



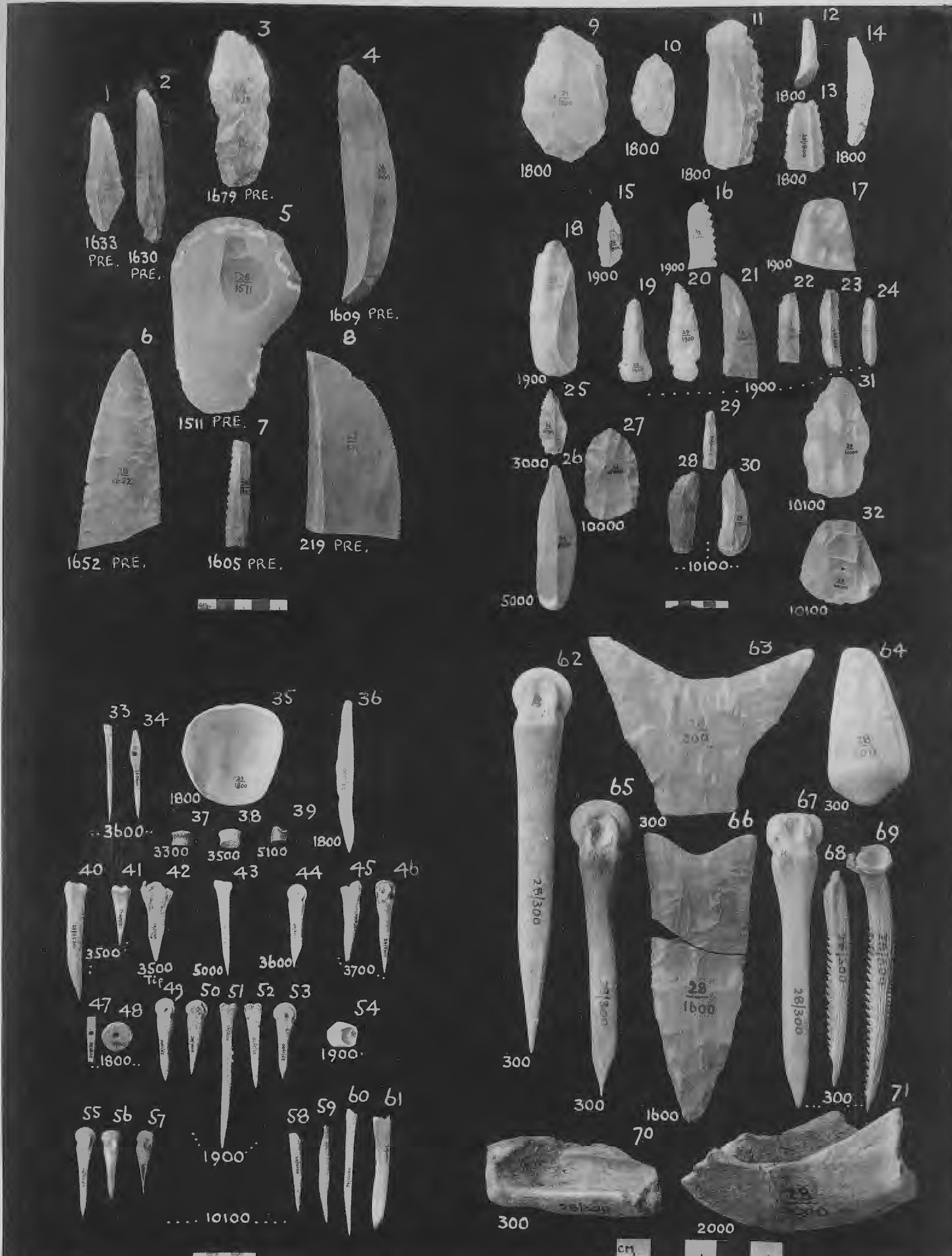
TASIAN AND BADARIAN GRAVE NUMBERS ARE UNDERLINED

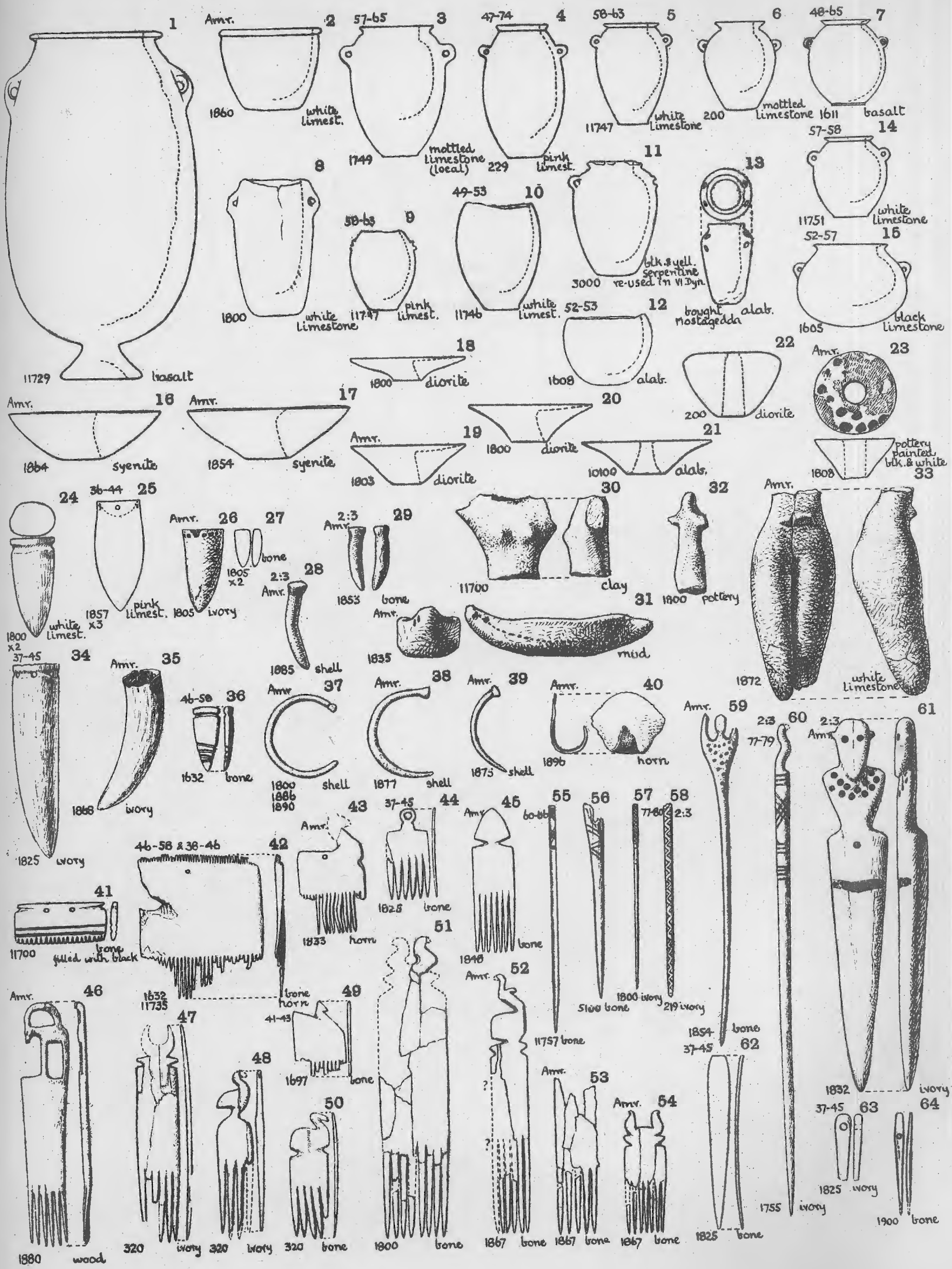
Nos. 22 and 47 are probably Badarian.


1
2
28
1648
1648
1623
3
4
5
6
7
1800
1800
1800
1800
11724
8
9
10
11
1893
1839
1803
1847
1854
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
11735
1848
1825
20
1833
21
22
23
1800
1885
26
27
28
29
1880
24
25
1887
1800
1896
34
1805
30
31
32
33
1832
35
36
1833
37
38
39
40
41
1868
1877
1886
1800
1890
1875
11018
1854
1800
44
45
46
47
42
43
1800
1838
1800
52
1800
1896
49
50
51
53
1800
1839
48
1876
1876
1898
1870
54
1727
1808
11724

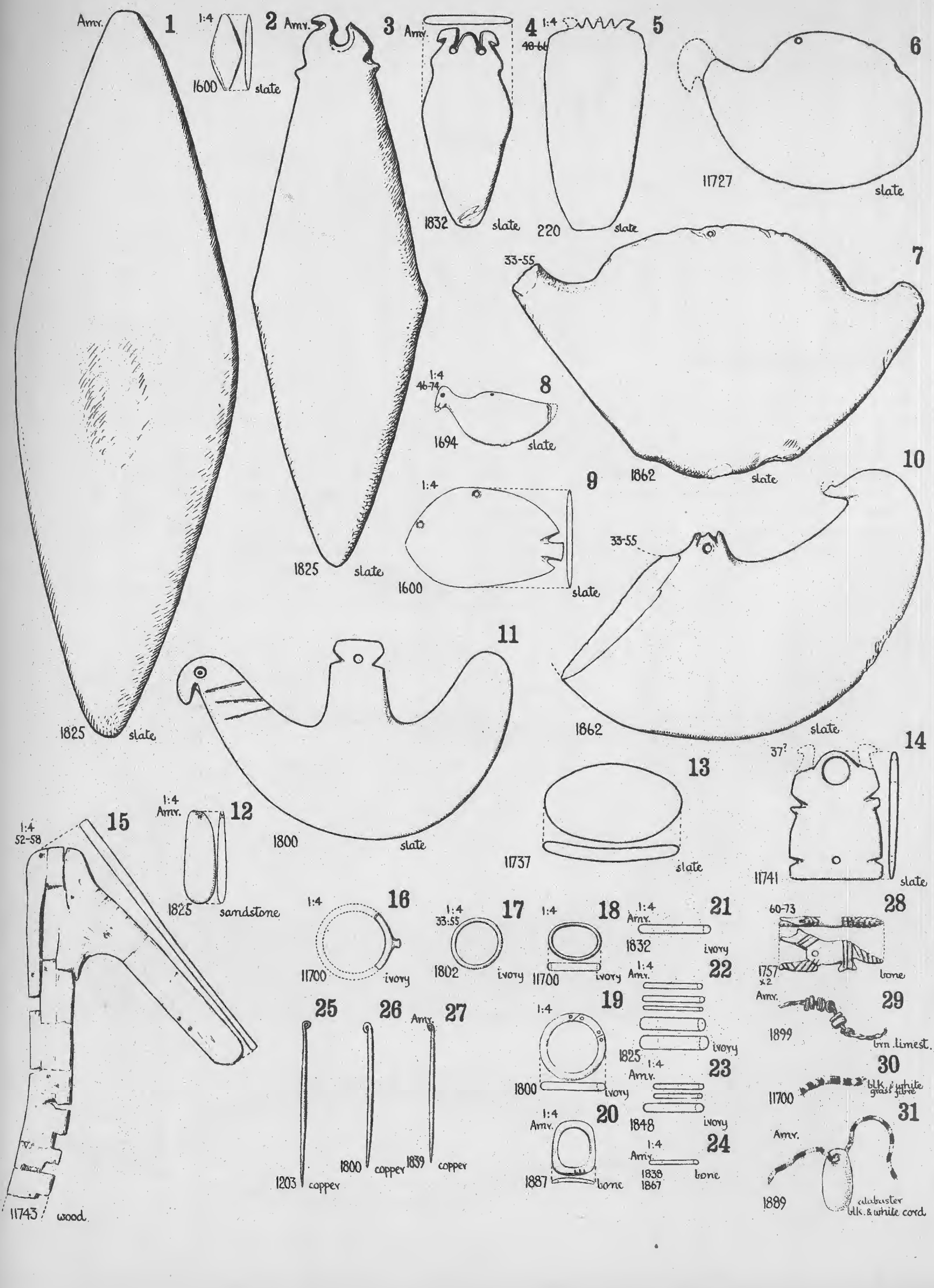
The dates of the implements are probably as follows:

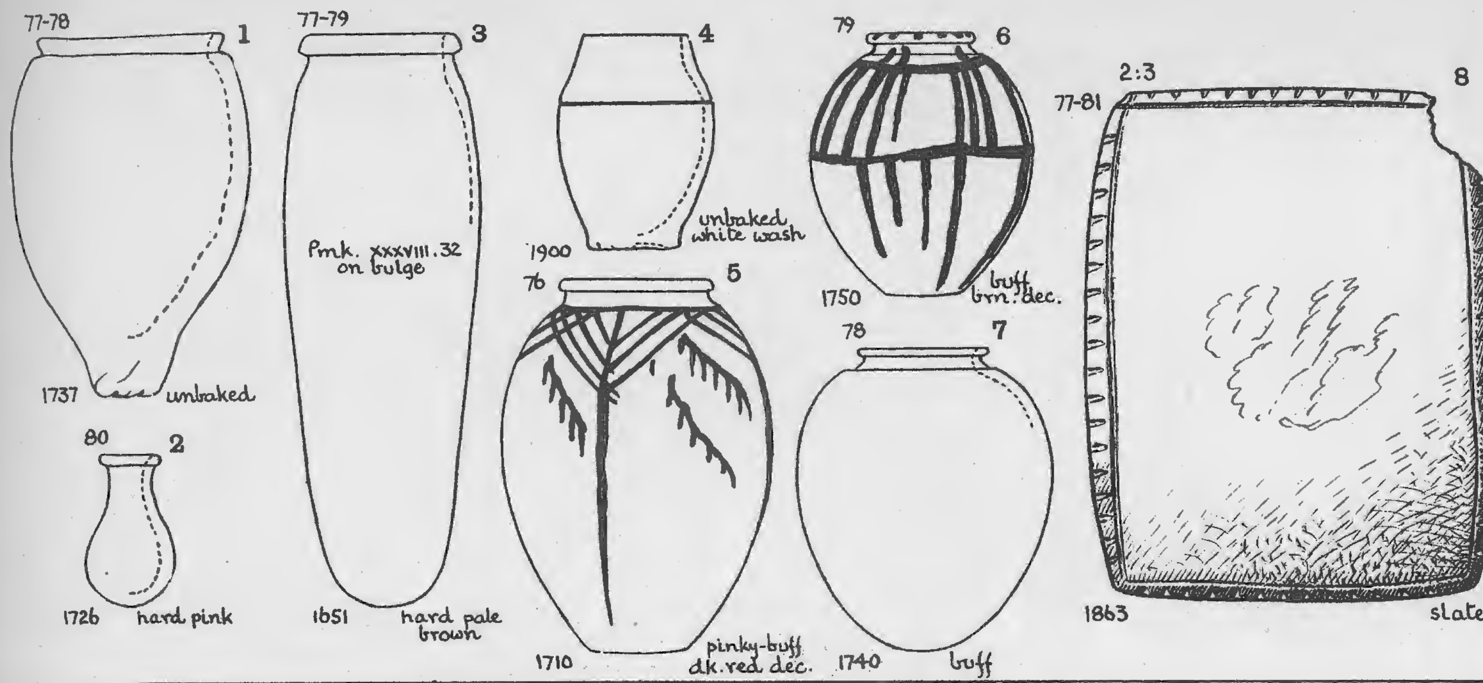
9. Badarian
10. ,,
11. ,,
12. ,,
13. ,,
14. ,,
15. Predynastic
16. Badarian
17. Predynastic
18. ,,
19. ,,
20. ,,
21. ,,
22. Predynastic
23. ,,
24. ,,
25. Badarian
26. Predynastic
27. Badarian
28. Predynastic
29. ,,
30. ,,
31. Badarian
32. ,,
33. Predynastic
34. ,,
35. Badarian
36. ,,
37. ,,
38. ,,
39. ,,
40. ,,
41. ,,
42. ,,
43. Predynastic
44. ,,
45. Tasian
46. ,,
47. Badarian
48. Badarian
49. Predynastic
50. ,,
51. ,,
52. ,,
53. ,,
54. ,,
55. ,,
56. ,,
57. ,,
58. ,,
59. ,,
60. Predynastic
61. ,,
62. ,,
63. ,,
64. ,,
65. ,,
66. ,,
67. ,,
68. ,,
69. ,,
70. ,,
71. Badarian


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
1633 PRE.
1630 PRE.
1679 PRE.
1609 PRE.
1511 PRE.
1652 PRE.
1605 PRE.
219 PRE.
9
10
11
12
13
14
1800
15
16
17
18
1900
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
3000
5000
10000
10100
33
34
35
36
3600
37
38
39
3300
3500
5100
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
3700
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
300
1600
2000
CM


1
11729 basalt
Amr. 2
1860 white limest.
57-65 3
1749 mottled limestone (local)
47-74 4
229 pink limest.
58-63 5
11747 white limestone
6
200 mottled limestone
48-65 7
1611 basalt
8
1800 white limestone
58-63 9
11747 pink limest.
49-53 10
1746 white limest.
11
3000 blk. & yell. serpentine re-used in VI Dyn.
52-53 12
1608 alab.
13
bought Mostagedda alab.
57-58 14
11751 white limestone
52-57 15
1605 black limestone
Amr. 16
1864 syenite
Amr. 17
1854 syenite
18
1800 diorite
Amr. 19
1803 diorite
20
1800 diorite
21
10100 alab.
22
200 diorite
Amr. 23
1808 pottery painted blk. & white
24
1800 x2 white limest.
36-44 25
1857 x3 pink limest.
Amr. 26
1805 ivory
27
1805 x2 bone
2:3 Amr. 28
1885 shell
2:3 Amr. 29
1853 bone
30
11700 clay
Amr. 31
1835 mud
32
1800 pottery
Amr. 33
1872 white limestone
37-45 34
1825 ivory
Amr. 35
1888 ivory
46-58 36
1632 bone
Amr. 37
1800 1886 1890 shell
Amr. 38
1877 shell
Amr. 39
1875 shell
Amr. 40
1896 horn
41
11700 bone filled with black
46-58 & 38-46 42
1632 11735 bone horn
Amr. 43
1833 horn
37-45 44
1825 bone
Amr. 45
1848 bone
Amr. 46
1880 wood
47
320 ivory
48
320 ivory
41-43 49
1697 bone
50
320 bone
51
1800 bone
Amr. 52
1867 bone
Amr. 53
1867 bone
Amr. 54
1867 bone
60-66 55
11757 bone
56
5100 bone
57
1800 ivory
77-80 58 2:3
219 ivory
Amr. 59
1854 bone
2:3 77-79 60
1755 ivory
2:3 Amr. 61
1832 ivory
37-45 62
1825 bone
37-45 63
1825 ivory
64
1900 bone

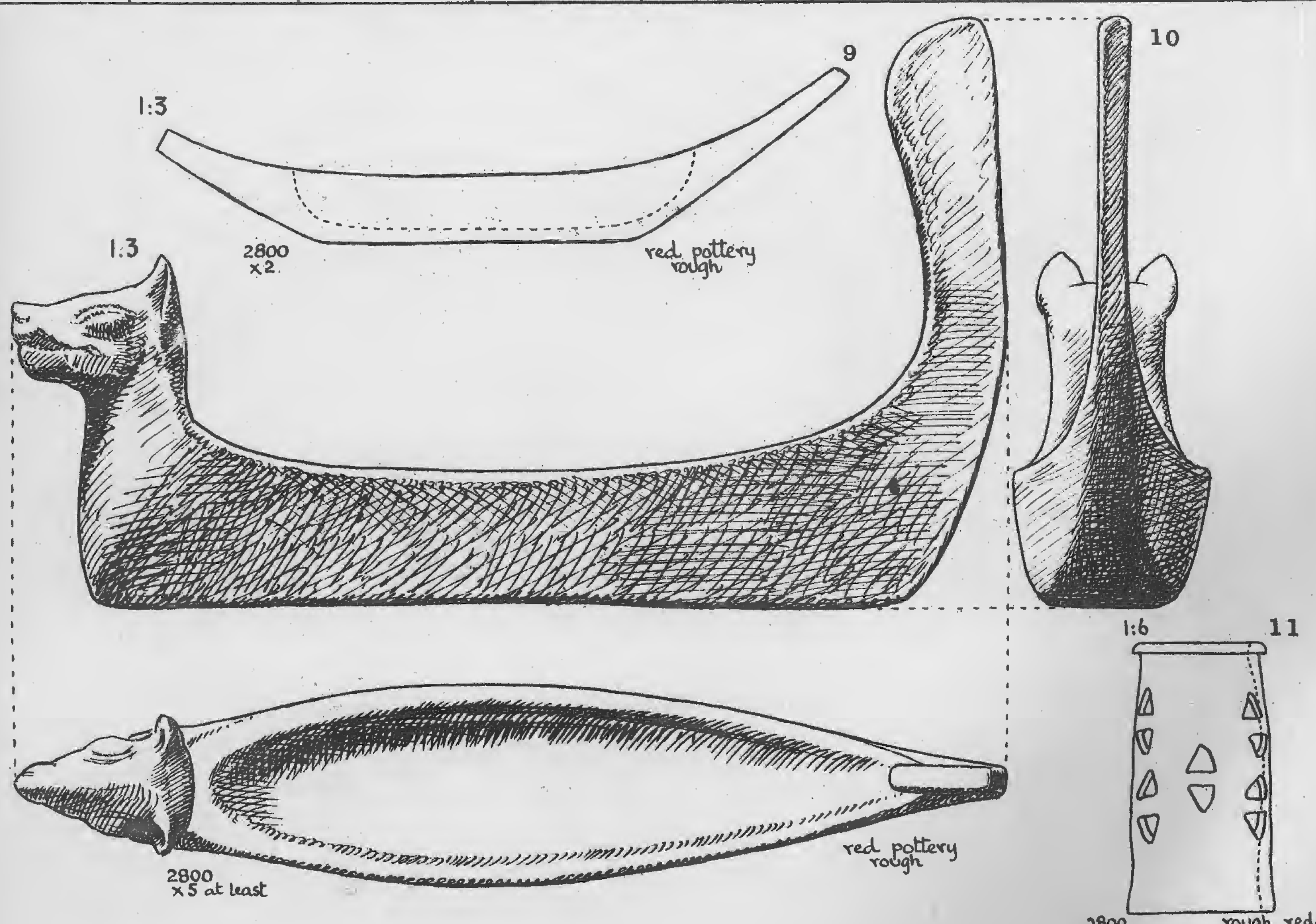
To No. 13 add " Amratian."
To No. 14 add " pair."
To No. 16 add " Badarian."


Amr. 1
1825 slate
1:4 2
1600 slate
Amr. 3
1825 slate
Amr. 4
1832 slate
1:4 5
48-66
220 slate
6
11727 slate
33-55 7
1862 slate
1:4
46-74 8
1694 slate
1:4 9
1600 slate
10
33-55
1862 slate
11
1800 slate
1:4
Amr. 12
1825 sandstone
13
11737 slate
37? 14
11741 slate
1:4
52-58 15
11743 wood
1:4 16
11700 ivory
1:4
33-55 17
1802 ivory
1:4 18
11700 ivory
1:4 19
1800 ivory
1:4
Amr. 20
1887 bone
1:4
Amr. 21
1832 ivory
1:4
Amr. 22
1825 ivory
1:4
Amr. 23
1848 ivory
1:4
Amr. 24
1838
1867 bone
25
1203 copper
26
1800 copper
Amr. 27
1839 copper
60-73 28
1757
x2 bone
Amr. 29
1899 brn. limest.
30
11700 blk. & white grass fibre
Amr. 31
1889 alabaster
blk. & white cord



TYPES PUBLISHED IN TARKHAN I & II.

1W 1732	13A 1678	19K 1750	43R 1710 1714	54U? 1678	60D 1863	81F 1714	88U 1678
3D 1678	T 1870	20D 1651 1819	S 1732 1678	55M 1737	G 1651 1737	H 1714	90H 1714
H 1678	14M 1737	27S 1678	46D 1726	N {1651 1714	H 1714	M 1678	K 1678
K 1714 1729	17H 1726	<u>37N$_2$</u> 2679 (iv)	<u>F$_3$</u> 1740	1732 (like)	J 1729	87E 1678	94D$_2$ 1870
L 1726	J 1729	40C {2806(iv) round base	F$_6$ 1819	S {1678 1710	V {1678 1714	G 1714	*47T 1726
S 1726	N 1750	2811(iv) 2813(iv)	*47R 1819	1729	1729	H$_6$ 1678	Underlined types
<u>9M</u> 1000 1795	18B 1819	G 2808(iv)	50B 1870 11700	<u>56F$_2$</u> 900	63O 1651	88G 1732 1737	in Qau & Bad. I.



TOMB NUMBER	SHAFT N. E. D.	CHAMBER N. E. D.	ON	AZIMUTH	ATTITUDE	SEX	POTTERY. PLATES L—LIII	STONE VASES PLATE LXI	BEADS	AMULETS. PLATES LVI—LVIII	BUTTONS, SCARABS, ETC. PLATE LX	OTHER OBJECTS.	COFFINS, BRICKS, TOMB TYPES.	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER
311	150 ? 120			115		M		25					WOOD	Q		311 ?
312	135 90	200 90 90	N	80	6A'''	F	6E		x	1D5 11S3 45B4 LV·1			WOOD	N	117	312
1248	90 145 40			142			4M 7L 13T 68F		x				56x100x?	Q		1248
1301	105 106 220	60 160 93	E							43C6		STONE RING		Q	117	1301
1302							SHERDS	SCRAPS		(2) 36F12				Q	117	1302
2619	55 100 95			155	2A	M		22 LIX.2				CLOTH		N		2619
2625	85 85 170				UP	F	13H LIKE 17E		x	34H12 (2) 56D6			POT BURIAL	N		2625
2635	100 100 155				UP	M	17FM	LXIII·1,2, LIX.2		GROUP LXIII		CLOTH	POT BURIAL LIX·1	N	118	2635
2638	60 97 51			142	2A	F			x			PILLOW?: SHELL: MALACH	HAMPER 42x76x?	N	118	2638
2644	148 119 145			127	$6D_8$	M	13C2 77L					CLOTH	REEDS 48x118x?	N	118	2644
2645	85 115 130			140	3A	C	15TY					CLOTH	48x95x?	N		2645
2646	85 125 170			127	2A	M		24					45x90x?	N		2646
2647	75 75 65				UP?	C	19C		x				POT BURIAL	N		2647
2660	55 75 70			160	$3A''_9$	M			x					N		2660
2662	50					C	LIKE 19B SHERDS						POT BURIAL	N	119	2662
2673	70 100 110			140		F					CYL.1	4 IVORY "KNUCKLE BONES"		N	119	2673
2677	60 125 100			150	4A''	F, C	15U					MAT.: SKIN: CLOTH: PILLOW: BONES: SHELL SCOOP		N	119	2677
2801						C	19B		x				POT BURIAL	N	120	2801
2802	300 300 170				UP	F	LIKE 17J						POT BURIAL	N		2802
2804	35 130 120			160	3A''	F			x	ANIMAL'S HEAD? (broken)				N	120	2804
2805	90 60			130	2A'''	F			x	56D12				N	120	2805
2811	120 120 135				UP?	M	PROTO 40C						POT BURIAL	N		2811
2820	89 122 125			138	2A	F	83W2					MUTELA: MALACHITE	REEDS 40x81x?	N?	120	2820
2821	104 72 130			127	2A'''	C		LXIII·3, LIX·2		GROUP LXIII		7 BANGLES LXIII·4	28x68x?	N	120	2821
2822	91 126			135	2A	M?			x				53x91x?	N	120	2822
2826	75				UP	F?	17K		x	(2) 22L6		CLOTH	POT BURIAL	N	120	2826
2828	45					C								Q		2828
2833				140	2A''	F							POTTERY COFF. 70x40x40	N	120	2833
2839	100 100 130					C	17K 89L3		x	74E2			POT BURIAL	N	120	2839
2901	55 190 90			148	6D	F?	88B3					SPATHA	REEDS 45x165x?	P	120	2901
3303	35 75 40				3A	M		23						N		3303

FIFTH DYNASTY.

TOMB NUMBER	SHAFT N. E. D.	CHAMBER N. E. D.	ON	AZIMUTH	ATTITUDE	SEX	POTTERY	STONE VASES	BEADS	AMULETS	BUTTONS, SCARABS, ETC.	OTHER OBJECTS	COFFINS, BRICKS, TOMB TYPES	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER
242			W	170			3C 71C					MIRROR LXI·19		Q		242
243	72 204 168			152	$7B_9$	F	70H		x	16B6B12K6(2) 22C6 15H7		CLOTH: PMK. LXVIII·10 TWO HORN BANGLES	41x168x?	N	121	243
514		45 180	W			M								Q	121	514
A	80 245 240			153	2A''	C								N	121	A
B					$6D_2$	F								N	121	B
C		50 180	E		6A 6A	F C	69Z		x	1D10 3L2 16K12 LV·1	BTN.8		37x161x34	N	121	C
515	75 190 215			150	5F	M	69Q						50x154x26	N	121	515
528	105 130 240	80 185 72	N	150	$6D_9$	M	68P						BRICKED: WOOD COFF.	N		528
535	89 190 {238 250}	95 180	N	135		F?	68P						WOOD COFF.: TYPE 33	Q	121	535
590							5H 13Y								121	590
664	84 210 340	72 198 52	W	165	$6A_8$	F	69R						42x155x17+	P		664
667	150 80 195			129		F	90K		x	1L4 3D3D4D9 16F7 22C2 45C15 LV·1			26x108x18+	Q		667
683	85 200 270	70 175	W	153		C, C	8N2						BRICKS 33x15x7 COFF. 47x137x15+	Q		683
689	205 340 315			146	$7G_4$	F?	62D 63Q2	LXIII·21,22 LIX·3		GROUP LXIII		OX HORN-CORE & JAW	BRICKED 31·5x9x15·5	N	121	689
1209	55 200 170	70 215 100	E	145	$7B_6$	F		LXIII·5-8 LIX·3	x	62K12 GROUP LXIII		MIRROR LXIII·9: BONES	40x185x?	N	121	1209
1228	60 168 150			170	$6D_6$	F			x	3L12			30x125x?	N		1228
1303	84 77 180	59 128 54	W							16F3G3V2 74D4			WOOD	Q		1303
1304	86 88 240	80 165 84	W			M	88G					STICK HEAD-REST		Q		1304
1412	75 130 110			158	$3A_4$	C	80G 88B2 s		x	16N9			WOOD	N		1412
1418	100 210 160			167	$6D_6$	F	80G		x	3D4 L13			60x145x?	P		1418
1420	75 212 165			150	6D	F			x		PYR.6		40x182x14	N	121	1420
1422	175	35 92	W			C			x				30x52x8+	N	121	1422
1427	70 180 75			147		F				16N7N9			47x160x12+	Q		1427
1430	130 140 100			30	6A	F			x			CLOTH	REEDS	N		1430
1433	55 225 200	88 228	W	140	$7B_6$	M	72G						40x188x16	P		1433
2225 A	175 210	175 103 45	W	150	$7B_6$	F			x	3D4 LV·1		CLOTH	REEDS 47x138x?	N		2225 A
B			E		$6D_5$	M								N		B
2226	63 93 160			165	$6D_4$	C			x			CLOTH	BRICKED 33x16x9 COFF. 41x72x23	N	122	2226
2233	120 100 155			130	$6D_6$	F				3L8L10 74C4	PYR.4			N	122	2233
2240	120 80 100			125		M						MAT.: POTTERY SCOOP		N	122	2240
2618	70 170 130			140	4A	F			x	3D4 15D2	PYR.3	CLOTH	REEDS	N	122	2618
2908	70 150 120			155	6D?	F?	80H		x	58G2			REEDS	P		2908
2914	55 170 110								x				35x150x?	Q		2914
3312	50				2A	F	13P							N	122	3312
3513				5	$8D_{10}$	F			x	16N12			40x160x?	P		3513
3529					3A	C			x				WOOD	N		3529
3540	HOLE			135	8A	F	80W2	LXIII·11,12	x	LXIII·13 GROUP LXIII	CYL.2	CLOTH: MIRROR LXIII·14: BOX: HORN BANGLES LXIII·15: PEBBLE	55x145x75	N	122	3540
3601						F	PROTO LIKE 40P3		x			FLAKE	POT BURIAL	Q	122	3601
5102			W						x					Q		5102
10001				100			70H			15H3				Q		10001
10006					$7G_9$	C	69Z						WOOD	N		10006
10011	75 195 230	65 195 60?	E	175	$6D_6$	M	63L 69N						WOOD: BRICKS 32x16x5, 34x14x7	N		10011
10034	100 210 250			150		M?	13N 62F 71T					PMK. LXVIII·6	WOOD	P		10034

TOMB NUMBER	SHAFT N. E. D.	CHAMBER N. E. D.	ON	AZIMUTH	ATTITUDE	SEX	POTTERY. PLATES L—LIII	STONE VASES PLATE LXI	BEADS	AMULETS. PLATES LVI—LVIII	BUTTONS, SCARABS, ETC. PLATE LX	OTHER OBJECTS.	COFFINS, BRICKS, TOMB TYPES.	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER
238	80 140 150			135		M F			x	$2H_{12}\ 15H_3K_3\ 16N_3Q_3\ (3)24H_3\ 40H_4$			WOOD	Q		238
239	65 100 165	90 100 55	NW	180							PYR.7		55x165x36: TYPE 28	Q		239
501	67 197 210			135	$6D_4$	F			x	$8T_{10}\ 24F_6$	BTN.31		41x171x?	N	123	501
502	55 180 250	60 180	E	165	6H	C			x			HORN BANGLE	45x160x?	N		502
504	65 140 165	65 135	S	147		C						COPPER TOOL LXI·17	43x145x?	Q	123	504
505	78 223 195			145		F				$15D_5\ 22C_2\ 46L_6$			40x174x17+	Q		505
508	58 126 148	58 163	N	141	$7B_3$	C			x	$(6)3L_3$	BTN.26		37x132x14+ BRICKS {32x16x6 / 35x16x6}	N	123	508
509 A	128 119 105			74	$3A_4$	C	68Q 86E		x	$10M_6\ M_{12}$			35x70x?	P	123	509 A
B					2A	M	64S						48x71x?	N	123	B
511	65 185 215	60 185	W	140	$6D_9$	F						MIRROR LXI·18: CLOTH	54x159x36	P		511
516	110 220 275	70 220	W	138	6D	F			x				52x178x23+	N		516
520	48 24 162	70 100 55	N	137	$4J_2$	C			x				30x67x18 BRICKS 34x16x7.5	N		520
521	60 125 100			140	8A	C				$21M_3$ LV·1				N		521
523	95 200 170			155		F?			x	$16B_8F_5\ 17D_4\ 74A_6?\ D_3?$ LV·1			WOOD: BRICKED 34x14x8	Q		523
525	45 70 160	45 85 55	N		7B	C							TYPE 33: WOOD: BRICKS {33x15.5x7.5 / 30x13x8}	N		525
526	55 150 245	SCOOP	W	145			74D		x	$7K_9\ 24F_6$		WOOD & IVORY IMPLEMENTS	40x125x30	Q	123	526
530	70 160 223	56 145	N	140		C			x	$8C_3\ T_2\ 62F_4$ LV·1			TYPE 33: WOOD: BRICKS 36x17x8	Q		530
532	140 212 255			144		F	GROUP LXIII	LXIII·18, LIX·3e	x	$1D_{15}\ D_{17}\ P_{12}\ 3D_9\ 16B_8G_3\ 21M_{10}\ 74D_4$ LV 1	ANIM.39	BOX: COPPER EYES	BRICKED: WOOD	Q	123	532
533	85 130 100	71 110 48	W	154	$6A_6$	C				$15H_7$			38x71x26	N		533
631	95 207 335	107 200	S	140		F	43N		x	$8C_{18}\ 24S_3\ 47P_7P_{15}\ 66C_8$				Q		631
638	140 304 170	LIX.5		155		F	63P				ANIM.40	COPPER BOX-EYE	BRICKED {35 / 31.5x17x8}	Q	123	638
639	60 100 110			135		C			x	$(2)1D_{17}\ 15H_2\ 40K_8$			WOOD	Q		639
663	57 125 245	69 106	E	153		C	$63Q_3$ 87Q						BRICKS 32x15x7	Q	123	663
666	55 143 240	{39 126 / 45 126}	W / E	145		C / C				$2H_{15}\ 3D_9\ L_3\ P_6\ (2)15H_3\ 16Q_6\ 22C_9\ 24F_9\ H_6\ 45M_{12}\ 73B_{20}\ (3)74B_6\ D_3$			35x112x18+ / 35x95x?	Q / Q		666
668	68 143 280	80 245 60	W	162	6D	F	LXIV·25, LIX·4	LXIV·26,27, LIX·3	x	GROUP LXIV		BOX 18x21x15: COPPER EYE	42x185x14+	P	123	668
673 A	100 120 350	70 170	E	135		F C			x				30x150x30	Q		673 A
B		75 140	W			C			x	$16B_{12}\ K_8\ 74D_4$			30x115x25	Q		B
680	70 170 190			150		F F			x	$61K_5$			BRICKED 35x16x6.5	Q		680
684	45 115 135			150	$8F_9$	C			x	$24H_{12}\ 40H_9\ 45M_2$ LV·1			28x90x?	N		684
685	65 100 165			160	$6A_3$	C			x	$1S_{14}\ 7K_9\ (2)15H_2\ 61K_4\ 74E_5$ LV·1		FIBRE & HAIR BANGLES	42x76x18	N	123	685
690	50 100 95			165	$6D_4''$	C			x	$1S_{13}\ 40C_{12}H_{11}\ 61K_5$ LV·1				N		690
691	50 130 145			155		C				$40H_{10}$ LV·1			WOOD	N		691
693	85 200 230	70 190	W	155		M?	61E						WOOD	Q		693
694	55 105 195	55 95 40	W	165		C			x	$16G_3$ LV·1				Q		694
712	54 189 120			150					x					Q		712
713	35 215 118			142			$61C_2$		x				33x212x?	Q	124	713
772	HOLE 75			40		C			x					N		772
785	78 225 {355 / 375}		S	145	$7B_9$	F	6X 43M 49K 52F	LXV·21-23, LIX·3	x x	WRIST: $15H_6K_6\ 61G_{15}$ NECK $19F_3\ 45K_8\ 61B_9$ GROUP LXV		CLOTH: BOX-EYE: GALENA	TYPE 31: 35x150x16+	N	124	785
1235	80 180 155			135		F?			x				33x155x?	P		1235
1417	80 170 75			157	$6D_6$	F	$89N_2$					STICK HEAD-REST	48x154x40	N		1417
1674	65 90 110			175					x	$74C_4$			WOOD	Q		1674
1715	55 98 80			170					x		BTN. 13		36x95x?	Q		1715
1930						F	$89L_2$		x	$1H_{21}\ S_{15}\ 3D_9\ 7K_4\ 8N_{12}\ 34F_3F_6\ (2)40H_9\ 56C_6\ 62F_{18}$	ANIM. 41		WOOD	Q		1930
1944									x	$6F_6\ 8T_{12}\ 10M_9\ 16K_6\ 25B_6\ 56D_3$				Q		1944
1952	80 200 400	50 200 70?	W	145	$7B_6$	F	49L 82N		x				WOOD	N	124	1952
1954						M	49D 84L		x			CLOTH	WOOD	N	124	1954
2614	180 50 190			130		F			x	$(6)15H_8\ (2)K_3\ (2)25B_8\ (2)42D_9\ 74S_2$ LV·1	BTN.9		30x150x36?	Q		2614
3001	70 165 85			155		F			x		BTN.19		WOOD	Q		3001
3005	60 175 80			135			90H		x			GRINDER	WOOD	Q	124	3005
5104	210			140	4G	F	61V		x				WOOD	N		5104
5105						C			x	$8T_3\ 15R_4\ 62F_9$			WOOD	Q		5105
5106			W						x	$1P_{12}\ 24F_6\ 74E_3$				Q		5106
5107									x	$15K_3\ R_{12}\ 66K_9$				Q		5107
5109	90 200 220	90 200	W	150	$8F_9$	M	68G			$15H_7$			WOOD	N	124	5109
5111	95 75 145			160	3A	C	23Y					PMK. LXVIII.8	WOOD	N		5111
10002	25 40 35			135	5B	C	GROUP LXV	LXV·1-13	x	{$1S_9\ 3D_3L_{12}\ 6F_3\ 7H_3\ 8M_4M_5T_3\ 10N_{15}\ 15B_{26}\ H_2K_3R_{12}T_9$ / $16B_8B_{12}F_8K_6K_8N_6\ (2)24F_9\ W_6\ 28C_3\ (8)29D_9\ D_{15}\ (4)40H_3\ H_6K_8$ / $45C_9C_{12}\ 45M_2M_5\ 46H_9\ (6)52G_3\ (2)56C_9D_3\ 61K_4\ 62F_4F_5F_9\ (3)74B_8\ (2)E_5$ LV·4}	3 BTNS. 11, 23; ANIM.35	GALENA: HORN BANGLE: SPOON LXV·18	WOOD	N	124	10002
10004	55 25 100			120		C	GROUP LXIV	LXIV·7-9					WOOD	Q		10004
10005	40 35 125			130		C	GROUP LXIV	LXIV·10-12	x	$(2)15H_7\ (3)K_6\ 16G_6\ 24F_9\ 25F_6\ 32G_4\ (2)45M_5\ 68F_2\ 74B_8$			WOOD	Q		10005
10007					7B	F			x	$22C_6\ 31B_3\ (2)74C_4$			WOOD	N		10007
10008 A	75 210 300	88 215	E	170		M C	28Q 61JK 68Q						WOOD	Q		10008 A
B		50 175 40	W		7B	F	GROUP LXIV 63G 80N	LXIV·15,16	x	{$1L_6\ P_8S_{13}\ 3D_9\ (2)8B_9T_3\ (2)15K_3\ (3)T_9\ 16F_7K_6\ 21M_5\ (2)24H_6H_9\ 25B_8$ / $25B_{21}\ 28R_6\ 34H_3$}		{BOX 10x10x5: MIRROR LXIV·13 / SPATULA LXIV·14}	WOOD: BRICKS 30x14x4	P	124	B
10009						F F	65B 68N		x				WOOD	Q		10009
10010					$6D_4$	C			x	$3D_{10}\ D_{12}$			WOOD	N		10010
10012	85 200 195	80 200 100	W	135		F	GROUP LXIV 68T	LXIV·2-5	x	$1S_3\ 2H_{15}\ (3)3D_{10}\ 6F_6\ 8K_3\ 15F_9\ 16K_3K_9K_{15}\ 24F_6H_{12}\ 25F_{15}M_3$ LV.3 $46C_{15}$	BTN.27	MIRROR LXIV·6	60x175x?	Q	124	10012
10015			E			F	$63R_2$		x	$1S_9\ 8B_3$		BONE DISK	WOOD	Q	124	10015
10018	60 140 160			150	$6D_6$	F		29	x	{$1S_{14}\ 2S_3\ (5)3D_9\ 7C_6\ H_9\ 15H_3H_6\ (3)H_7T_6V_{12}\ 16F_6K_{15}Q_3\ 24F_9H_6H_9$ / $25B_6\ (5)40K_3\ 45M_2\ 55D_6\ F_3\ (2)F_6$}			WOOD	N		10018
10019	60 180 235	65 190 50?	W	150	$6H_5$	F	$61F_2$ 68C		x	$1P_8\ S_{13}\ 2H_9\ 3T_6\ (2)16F_6\ 21M_{16}\ 24F_6\ 74D_3\ (F)D_4\ (F)$		SPOON & 2 SPATULAE LXIV·22,4	WOOD	N	124	10019
10020	90 230 140	70 150 40	W	150	$7B_9$	F	GROUP LXIV 63Y 68K 82A	LXIV·17-19	x	{$1L_7\ P_{15}\ 2D_4\ 15B_{14}\ 16N_3\ 40H_3\ 55F_9\ 56F_3\ 62F_{14}\ 74B_7$ / BOX: $1L_{13}\ 3L_6\ 7K_9\ 21M_2\ 24F_9\ 35B_9\ 45C_{18}\ 55H_9\ 58A_6\ 62F_5F_{12}$}	ANIM.37	BOX-EYES: 2 HORN VASES LXIV·20	WOOD: 2 BOXES	N	124	10020
10021	70 150 200	55 200 40	W			F	GROUP LXVI 62F	LXVI·2-5				BOX 10x10x?	WOOD	Q	124	10021
10022	50 150 75			160		F	GROUP LXVI	LXVI·6,7, SCRAPS	x			MUTELA	WOOD	Q	124	10022
10024	70 100 65			140		C	61U		x	$15B_{24}\ 61K_4\ 74B_7$		BOX 10x10x5?	WOOD	Q	124	10024
10025			W			M?	26R						WOOD	Q		10025
10030	95 180 180			140	$8D_{10}$	F			x	$2H_{15}\ 3L_5$	PYR.5	BOX		N	124	10030
B					$6A_9$	F			x				WOOD	N		B
C					6D	C			x					N		C
D					$6D_9$	M							WOOD	N		D
E						C			x	$3L_{13}$				Q		E

Tomb Number	Shaft N. E. D.	Chamber N. E. D.	On	Azimuth	Attitude	Sex	Pottery. Plates L—LIII	Stone Vases Plate LXI	Beads	Amulets. Plates LVI—LVIII	Buttons, Scarabs, etc. Plate LX	Other Objects.	Coffins, Bricks, Tomb Types.	Disturbed	See Section	Tomb Number
10033	180 80 170			130	6D"	C M	$58C_2$		x				WOOD	N	124	10033
10036						C			x	$45F_6$				Q		10036
10041			W			M?	7G $49K_2$ 63N						WOOD	Q		10041
11753				140		F?			x	$1H_{22}$ $3D_9$ $8T_8$ (2)$10M_8$ M_5 M_{24} $55F_{12}$ $74P_2$			WOOD	Q		11753

SEVENTH—EIGHTH DYNASTIES.

Tomb Number	Shaft N. E. D.	Chamber N. E. D.	On	Azimuth	Attitude	Sex	Pottery	Stone Vases	Beads	Amulets	Buttons, Scarabs, etc.	Other Objects	Coffins, Bricks, Tomb Types	Disturbed	See Section	Tomb Number
101	63 173 220				$6D_3$	F	37R 82A		x	$3L_{12}$ $8K_3$ (2)$15D_2$ F_4 (5)K_3 R_{10} $19P_3$ (5)P_{12} $25B_7$ (4)$28P_3$ (2)$32G_9$ (3)$38G_4$ $45G_{12}$	SC.58	GRINDER		N	125	101
105	66 170 180			165		F C	54C 81C		LV·2 x	$45K_{15}$ K_{24} $47P_6$ $55H_9$ K_6 $58K_3$ $63G_{14}$ L_5 $68F_2$ F_3 F_6 $73B_{12}$	2SC.64/5 BTN.30	CLOTH	WOOD	N	125	105
110	60 200 360	60 260	W?		$6D_9$	F	23R		x	$15K_{12}$ $33N_3$ $47P_5$		CLOTH	42×173×?	N		110
114	80 205 225		S	164			22H		x		BTN.14			Q		114
122	45 100 75			150		F			x	$24T_6$ $40H_{13}$ $61G_7$ $63L_{12}$ LV·2			WOOD	Q		122
531	65 110 190	65 145	N	147		C	$69Q_2$						TYPE 32?: 40×100×?	P		531
540			S			F	24L 82V						BRICKS 31×15·5×6 TYPE 32?	Q		540
542	70 270 550	85 200	S	135		F? C	3R 10Q 24LPS 42L			$47C_2$ LV·2		BONES: GRINDER		Q	125	542
543	150 45 110			120							SC.55			Q		543
551	55 170 {130 200}	60 165 57	S	160		F	24L		x	$15D_5$	ANM.36, 2SC.54,56	CLOTH	TYPE 31: 40×150×?	N	125	551
561	210 77 73			132			$92G_2$						36×157×21+	Q		561
562	54 166 148			148	$7G_9$	M	$92F_2$						30×162×30+	N		562
563	149 51 160	157 51		123		C	21D 30BHJ		x	$47C_5$ LV·?			TYPE 31: 36×147×14	N		563
603	65 300	80 165	S	160		M	42R 48G $49DL_2$ 54B 61D 82T	GROUP LXVI					WOOD	N		603
604	55 200 175	85 200	S	145	$7B_6$	F	23PR 91V					GRINDER	TYPE 32?: WOOD	P		604
608	110						42L			$45K_{19}$	HMI.48			Q		608
609	250		S	145		F?							WOOD	Q	125	609
613	54 110 {182 203}	68 113	S	140			2M 3RU 8U 26P 28F 29P 52P 94X		x				TYPE 31	Q		613
618	47 122 212	47 135	S	147	$6D_9$	C	43LR		x	NECK $1D_{20}$ $15H'_{18}$ ANKLES $10M_{12}$			39×116×14+	N	125	618
619	63 144 193	69 145		142		F					BTN.28		TYPE 31: 41×152×18+	Q		619
621	60 220 300	130 200	S?	145		M	49M 54S 61M $95Q_2$						WOOD	P		621
633	55 150 {300 330}	65 165 100	S	157					x	$1H_{21}$ $3H_4$ $7H_6$ $21M_{18}$ M_{22} $42H_3$ $45K_{20}$ M_9 M_{15} $47M_9$ $61G_7$ G_7 $73A_{12}$			TYPE 31	Q		633
634	50 120 190			160			$7K_2$ 87P 91PR		x	$10M_{15}$ N_{12}			WOOD	Q		634
637	60 200 320	65 200 100	S	135	$8A_9$	M?	26Q 35E 43N 49T 54H		x	$29A_6$ $47C_{12}$ LV·2			WOOD?	N		637
671	60 165 410	65 160 85	S	150	7B	M	27F 43N 49T 87F						TYPE 31: WOOD	N	125	671
786							27F? 61C					PMK. LXVIII·7				786
791	HOLE 100			160		C			x				50×70×22	Q		791
792	65 130 170	95 155 195	S	158		C	SHERDS 43MNR 87D		x	$36C_8$			WOOD	Q	125	792
796	50 120 135			145	4G	F					BTN.32		40×100×25?	P		796
901	185 40 135			129	$7G_9$				x			COPPER TOOLS LXI·10,11	WOOD	N		901
1610	60 200 104		S	160		F?	43B					COPPER TOOLS, SPATULA LXI·12/5	WOOD	Q	126	1610
1621	130 300 370	130 200	S	160			3JL 8E 58J 91E 95C 96H INSCR. LXII·19					MODEL TOOLS LXI·2	WOOD	Q	126	1621
1706	65 220 320	65 200 75	S	163		C			x	$10M_9$ M_{12} $16B_6$ $73B_9$	BTN.15 SC.57	SHELL FINGER-RING		Q		1706
1728	60 60 40			115		C			x	$1H_3$ $3D_{10}$ P_3 $7G_3$ (3)$15K_3$ (2)$24L_9$ (2)P_6 LV·2			WOOD 31×31×?	N		1728
1741	HOLE 95					C			x	$1P_8$ S_9 $2D_3$ $16F_6$ $40H_{14}$ $46L_9$		MAT.		Q		1741
1820	85 180 120			155			28Q 81W		x	68PQ 73M	BTN.22 SC.59			Q	126	1820
1851	65 180 230			150			81M 92K	28	x			MUTELA	WOOD	Q		1851
1866	80 210 230			145	8A	F	88Z		x x	$3H_5$ $14K_6$ $15B_{26}$ $38G_{12}$ $45G_3$ $47L_3$ $63B_6$ $68F_{12}$ $74R_2$ POT: $2D_6$ $3H_7$ $24C_7$ $34F_3$ $61G_3$ $62M_{11}$	BTN.16		WOOD	N	126	1866
1873						C				$47C_9$				Q		1873
1903	75 140 370	70 160 85	W	145	$8A_9$	F	26G 29K 33L 48P	30	x	$15B_{25}$ $25B_9$ $45K_{18}$		GRINDER	TYPE 24: WOOD	N		1903
1904	55 145 150	55 145	W	165	$8D_9$	F			x	STRINGING LVIII		CLOTH: FISH-SPINE	WOOD		126	1904
1911	60 75 100			140	2A	C			x	(F)$42H_3$ (F)H_9 (F)H_{15} (F)$63G_{12}$ (F)G_{14} STRINGING LVIII			BOX	N	126	1911
1912	80 245 560	70 245 100	W	175	$7B_6$	M?	49T 87P			$73Q_3$			WOOD	N	126	1912
1913	80 255 300	70 200 80	W	145	7B	F	10P 28K GROUP LXVI	LXVI·8	x	NECK $15T_5$ $47F_9$ $63L_5$ WRIST $7H_6$ $8B_{12}$ ANKLES $10C_9$ C_{12} $62M_{11}$	BTN.21	GRINDER: BL.GL.VASE LXVI·9	36×82×?	N	126	1913
1916									x	$32F_3$ $33F_2$				Q		1916
1918	60 135 155			160	$6A_9$	F	42M 48P		x	$32R_6$	ANM.42		45×95×?	N		1918
1920	90 200 200			170								COPPER SPEAR LXII·1	WOOD	Q		1920
1941			S				20N 23P 28F 35K 61J 81M		x	$61F_9$ $74Q_2$	HMI.46			Q		1941
1942									x	$15P_3$ R_6 T_3 $25B_6$ $33K_6$ $55K_3$				Q		1942
2602	75 210 270			160	$6D_6$	M	3N 20P 42G 54S						45×190×40	N		2602
2615	60 155 155			140	$7E_9$	M	$91R_2$						45×145×10+	N	126	2615
2621	185 52 245	185 57	W	120	6H	F?	26G $91A_2$		x	$3D_{10}$ $45M_{15}$	2BTN 25,33		WOOD	N		2621
5012						F				$45M_{18}$	BTN.29		WOOD	Q		5012
5115						F	28F		x	$1L_9$ L_{14} $8C_{18}$ $10C_9$ F_3 $25B_{22}$			WOOD	Q		5115
5116	85 190 310			125	$8D_{11}$	F	35a GROUP LXVI		x	$15D_2$ R_9 R_{12} $32G_3$ $73P_3$		MIRROR LXVI·12: BL.GL.VASE LXVI·11	60×185×?	P	126	5116
5121	40 135 115			150	$6A_3$	F	$88T_2$		x		BTN.24		WOOD	N		5121
10037	55 205 420	55 180 70	S	5	6D	F	13A 30BW 92B		x				WOOD	P	126	10037
11703	70 220 380	70 160 60	S	155					x		ANM.38			Q		11703
11705	80 160 240			140	$7G_4$	F	$29QG_2$ GROUP LXVI $92E_2$	LXVI·16	x		ANM.34	GRINDER	WOOD	N		11705
11707									x	$7H_9$ $8H_9$ $10G_3$ $15H_{12}$ H_{15} K_9 $32R_6$ $33F_6$ F_{12}				Q		11707
11728									x	$41F_8$				Q		11728
11803	96 110 196			140	$8D_9$	M						HEAD-REST LXII·15	40×180×26	N	126	11803
11811	65 160 250			163	$6D_6$	F	61M $89L_2$		x		BTN.20		WOOD	N		11811
11812	90 190 330	SCOOP	E	175	5B	M?	54J		x	$10M_6$			42×67×28?	P		11812
11815						C								Q		11815

NINTH—ELEVENTH DYNASTIES.

Tomb Number	Shaft N. E. D.	Chamber N. E. D.	On	Azimuth	Attitude	Sex	Pottery	Stone Vases	Beads	Amulets	Buttons, Scarabs, etc.	Other Objects	Coffins, Bricks, Tomb Types	Disturbed	See Section	Tomb Number
102	118 55 100			124	$6A_9$	M	23H $96L_2$					CLOTH	WOOD	N		102
103	66 200 400	78 160	S	148	$7B_6$	M	24P 30B		x		SC.67		53×158×?	N	127	103

TOMB NUMBER	SHAFT N. E. D.	CHAMBER N. E. D.	ON	AZIMUTH	ATTITUDE	SEX	POTTERY. PLATES L—LIII	STONE VASES PLATE LXI	BEADS	AMULETS. PLATES LVI—LVIII	BUTTONS, SCARABS, ETC. PLATE LX	OTHER OBJECTS.	COFFINS, BRICKS, TOMB TYPES.	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER
544	75 235 300	85 210	S	145	$8A_9$	F	7E 30L 39N 81J	LXVII.4: LIX.3	×	$61G_{12}$ GROUP LXVII		BONES: MIRROR LXVII·1: GRINDER; GOLD BANGLES LXVII·3	35×194×35 BRICKS 30×14·5×4·5	N	127	544
554	180 50 260	170 50 100	S	125	$7B_6$	F	24G 84N 87G_2		×	$24L_3$	PL.44		35×160×18	N	127	554
556	60 145 150	40 110	W	150	$4G_4$		26H: NICHE 51E 86S_2S_3T		×				44×84×24	N	127	556
565	89 71 100			55	$3D_3$	C	132_3 SHERD							N	127	565 ?
566	182 80 280	80 200	S	132	6A?	M			×		HMI. 47		TYPE 31: 40×140×14	P		566
583	55 155 145			155					×				WOOD	Q		583
584	50 190 160			145	7B	F	23H 24S 30L		×			PMKS. LXVIII·1,3	30×150×25	N		584
642	70 202 410	70 200	S	137		F	SHERD	27, 31	×	$10G_4$		GRINDER: TWO SHELLS	WOOD	Q		642
670	80 175 145			150		C	$61C_2$ 87C		×				WOOD	Q		670
716	45 160 85			143		F?	8U 86A						28×130×7+	Q		716
717	89 275 150	89 235	N	140			95L		×	$42F_3$ $45G_{10}$			64×220×51+ BRICKS 29×17×7	Q		717
718	92 175 178	92 230	S	136		C	8U 51G 91D 95C						TYPE 32: 53×208×21+	Q		718
719				146					×	$58G_9$			36×152×23+	Q		719
721	104 280 260	103 262	N	151		M	3BR 23H 95C 96H?					OFF. TABLE LXVIII·33: AXE LXII·4; MODEL TOOLS LXI·3	34×225×? BRICKS 32×13×6·5	Q	129	721
723	60 190 145	88 175	N	150			23H. HES		×	GROUP LXVI	SC.66	PALETTE LXVII·10	32×?×?	Q		723
730	53 172 155	53 198	S	137		F?	58E			$73P_3$			40×190×50	Q	129	730
735	62 215 130			156	$7B_9$	M	3R $10D_2$ $74M_2$						46×180×38	N		735
742	75 200 60			155		F?					SC.60		45×160×?	Q		742
747	80 165 75			145		C	37R 66P						28×140×?	Q		747
748	55 220 90			160	7B?	F?	23L 54C			GROUP LXVII		PALETTE LXVII·14: PEBBLE	30×185×?	P	129	748
750	58 235 92			145	$8A_9$		94R						37×208×12+	N		750
757	60			163		F						INSCR. LXII·16	28×153×8+	Q	129	757
758	HOLE 103			167		F?	8U		×	$73P_{20}$			38×175×?	Q		758
761	70 165 80			153		C	37R		×	LV.2			20×105×30	Q		761
763	70 170 240	97 190	S	155	$8D_9$	M	43J 51H? 83T 93? 95AC?			$47P_4$				Q	129	763
770	80 100 85			145	$8F_9$	C	62T						25×70×25	N		770
773	50 200 70			155			51O? $89K_2$		×				WOOD	Q		773
1601	60 208 65			170		M	HES				SC.71		WOOD	Q		1601
1658	110 255 400	155 260 100	S	145			43S HES		×	USEKH		MODEL TOOLS LXI·7		Q	129	1658
1681	130 320 480	138 305	S	165								MODEL TOOLS LXI·6	TYPE 31: WOOD	Q		1681
1687	85 250 420	85 245	S	160			3R 8EF 10M 30L 58B 66F 95C_2C_3 96RST					INSCR. LXII·4,5	WOOD	Q		1687
1689	56 167 180				$7G_9$	F	16M 92G					INSCR. LXII·20	22×151×?	N	129	1689
1690	110 250 400	125 315 110	S	150		M	30N		×	USEKH		MODEL TOOLS LXI·1: AXE LXII·2	WOOD	Q	129	1690
1693	90 245 415	150 240 100	S	150			3S 7T 54F		×	USEKH		MOD. TOOLS LXI·8: PALETTE LXII·12	WOOD	Q	128	1693
1702	45 130 130	SCOOP	S			C	$89W_2$						WOOD	Q		1702
1707	75 200 50	75 215	S	170			54F		×				WOOD	Q		1707
1720	140 57 115	261 70	S	122	$7B_6$	C			×	$24L_6$ $31L_6$ $63L_5$ $55K_3$	SCS. 80,81		42×150×?	N		1720
1721	53 155 {30 / 125}	72 200 45	S	162		F	HES		×			INSCR. LXII·6		Q		1721
1733	70 100 75			157	$3A_9$	F	34M SPOUT SHERD		×		PL.45	CLOTH	WOOD	N	129	1733
1742	60 140 155			160	$6A_4$	F	37J 91T					CLOTH		N	129	1742
1745	80 240 530	75 200 85	S	165			22N 23R 42H 56M 87D					GRINDER	WOOD	Q		1745
1746	85 210 400	90 200 90	S	160		F?	23L 30LNQ		×	$49C_2$ LV.2		15 STICKS	WOOD INSC. XLII·21 BRICKS 31×15×6·5	N	129	1746
1747	60 205 330	60 135 75		150	$8D_9$?	F	35P		×		BTN. 17		TYPE 31: WOOD	N		1747
1768	65 160 250			135	$3D_6$	F	43K 92K		×		SC.68		WOOD	N	129	1768
1770	70 130 155			145	$5B_2$	C	24G						WOOD	N		1770
1806	50 140 130		S?	155	$4J_9$	C	22N		×	$25B_9$ $73B_{18}$ $74M_4$			WOOD	N		1806
1810	55 180 100	55 200	S	135		M?	92Q							Q		1810
B 1813							8FG 37D 58D 61Z 95CL 96LL_2						WOOD	Q	129	B 1813
1814	85 200 200	70 200	S	155		M?	30G					AXE LXII·2	WOOD	Q		1814
1816	80 200 400	80 200 80	S	155	6D	M	30B 54F						WOOD	N		1816
1823	60 210 {400 / 440}	60 190 100	S	160	$6H_9$	F	30BJ 81W		×	$1H_7$ $10F_6$ N_3 $47F_3$	OV. 50, SC. 53, EYE 43		TYPE 31: 40×185×?	N	129	1823
1824	80 210 380			155		F?	30B				SC. 63		WOOD	N		1824
1827	70 185 180			160							SC. 52	GRINDER		Q		1827
1829	60 165 220	60 170 80	S	155		M	30W 56L						WOOD	N		1829
1955	180		S			C	33L		×		SCS. 73,78		WOOD	P	129	1955
2844	45 160 130			170	$8A_9$	F	10S 30H							N		2844
5001	50 190 250	50 170 70	S	170	6D	F	37M		×	$47P_{12}$		GRINDER: MUTELA	WOOD	N	130	5001
5002							23LR 24P 30B 39S 54C 92K$N_2O_2O_3$								130	5002
5003							3R 10R 23L 30N 35L 37H 39KT 43G 54E 61S 77E 92K 94E									5003
5004	60 155 180	60 170	S	155	$7G_9$	F	$89F_2$		×	$15B_{30}$ K_{12} $34C_8$	OV.49	GRINDER	34×60×25?	N		5004
5005			S			F	3RJ $7T_2$ 8G 10RR_2 14H 30N 87G 93J_2U 99AL		×	$55K_6$			WOOD	Q	130	5005
5006	60 210 140			155	$8D_{10}$	F	43G		×	GROUP LXVII	SCS. 61,72, 76,77	MIRROR LXVII·5: CLOTH	WOOD	N	130	5006
5007	60 230 250	60 200	S	135	$8D_{10}$	F	27K		×	$3H_6$ $15T_9$ $73P_{21}$		GRINDER: GALENA	WOOD: MASK	N	130	5007
5008	60 210 180	60 200 80	S	140		F			×		OV. 51, SC. 79	SILVER RING LXI·20	WOOD	Q	130	5008
5009			S			F			×	$73L_3$	SCS. 74,77			Q		5009
5010					$8D_9$	M	16M 92K						WOOD	N		5010
5014				160	$8D_{11}$	M	28K			GROUP LXVII	SC. 69	AXE LXVII·12	30×175×?	N	130	5014
5032			S	160	$7G_9$	M	35L				SC. 70		30×175×?	N	130	5032
5101	130			150	$8D_{10}$	F	30?			$73P_{22}$			WOOD	N		5101
5112	35 100 120			165	$5K_9$	C	28K		×	15D_3(E)$_2$ D_9 $25B_{18}$ $45N_6$ $63P_6$			WOOD	N		5112
5117	HOLE								×			BL. GL. VASE LXI·33				5117
5118	130 200 330	130 230	S	160	$7G_9$	M	30LN					MOD. TOOLS LXI·5: AXE LXII·3	WOOD	N	130	5118
5120	50 135 120	60 145	S	150	$6H_9$	C	$93N_2$		×				WOOD	N		5120
5122	310	120 310	S				8EE_2G 14CDE 66K 95A 96AZ		×			MOD. TOOLS LXI·9: INSCR. LXII·17		Q	130	5122
5132	300		S			M						MOD. TOOLS LXI·4	WOOD	Q		5132
10042						C			×		SC.62		WOOD	Q		10042
10119					$3A_9$	M	35P	32					WOOD	N		10119
10220						F	93T		×			INSCR. LXII·18	WOOD	Q		10220
11714	35 200 260			160	$7G_4$	F	91T					PMK. LXVIII·4	WOOD	N		11714

IV DYN.

312 75 B_{8} bl.gl. 1
$\underline{B_{13}}$ " 2
$\underline{B_{13}}$ felsp. 1
B_{22} car. 1
C_{6} bl.gl.st. 2
C_{6} turquoise 1
C_{10} " 1
C_{14} bl.gl.st. 2
C_{22} turquoise 1
C_{26} " 1
76 $\underline{D_{16}}$ bl.gl. 1
$\underline{T_{2}}$ gold 6
78 B_{30} car. 1
$\underline{B_{35}}$ gold 2
$\underline{B_{43}}$ " 12
$\underline{D_{13}}$ felsp. 1
D_{21} car. 1
$\underline{F_{13}}$ " 2
$\underline{H_{26}}$ " 7
86 $\underline{A_{2}}$ calcite 1
$\underline{A_{6}}$ turquoise 6
C_{18} car. F
C_{20} bl.gl.st. 1
C_{22} bl.gl. 5
M_{10} " 1
N_{12} " 3
P_{4} " 1
W_{3} gold F
W_{3} elect. 1
89 A_{6} bl.gl. 1
94 K_{6} bk.&bl.gl. 1
L_{2} bk.&wh.gl. 1
NASSA, filed 3
1248 78 B_{22} car. 1
P_{18} bl.gl. 4
P_{20} bk.gl. 2
86 F_{24} bl.gl. 4
2625 75 B_{6} yell.serp. 1
$\underline{B_{21}}$ bl.paste 4
C_{2} yell.serp. 1
C_{4} bl.paste 1
C_{8} turquoise 9
C_{18} bl.paste 6
76 J_{24} " 2
U_{2} gold 1
78 B_{16} serp. 1
D_{18} bl.paste 1
H_{26} " 1
86 C_{20} " 1
K_{9} felsp. 1
L_{24} " } SS
M_{12} " }
M_{8} shell 1
M_{12} " 1
P_{12} car. 1
CONUS 1
2638 75 $\underline{K_{23}}$ shell 2
78 $\underline{B_{11}}$ bl.gl. 1
P_{10} " 2
82 F_{14} " } SS
86 C_{18} " }
82 F_{14} bk.gl. } SS
86 C_{18} " }
L_{12} car. 1
L_{22} " 2
M_{10} shell 3
M_{12} bl.gl. F
M_{12} bk.gl. F
N_{6} " F
N_{8} bl.gl. 1
R_{12} bk.gl. 3
89 T_{6} garnet 1
NERITA 4
PURPURA 1
COLUMBELLA 3
NASSA, filed SS
2647 86 M_{10} bl.gl. 13
NERITA 1
PETUNCULUS 1
CARDIUM 1
2660 75 B_{6} bl.gl.st. 1
78 B_{8} bl.gl. 1
86 M_{18} " 2

2660 (cont.) 89 $\underline{R_{9}}$ grn.jasp. 1
$\underline{S_{8}}$ bl.gl. 1
TROCHUS 1
2801 78 C_{28} bl.gl. 1
2804 78 F_{20} car. 1
86 C_{20} bl.gl.st. 1
M_{12} felsp. 1
2805 86 L_{12} bl.gl.st. 5
R_{12} " 1
2822 89 $\underline{G_{4}}$ copper 1
2826 76 B_{9} bl.gl. 1
86 M_{12} pale bl.gl. } 5
N_{16} " }
N_{6} red lmst. 1
94 $\underline{C_{4}}$ bl.&wh.gl. 1
2839 75 J_{24} bl.gl. 1
76 B_{9} " 1
$\underline{D_{14}}$ " 1
K_{3} " 1
K_{18} " 1
78 B_{20} calcite 1
86 F_{6} gl.quartz 1
L_{2} red lmst. 1
L_{4} gl.quartz 1
L_{12} " 1
M_{6} ivory 1
NASSA 1

V DYN.

243 75 B_{18} car. 1
J_{12} bl.gl.st. 1
K_{26} car. 1
78 C_{6} " 2
$\underline{79\ H_{2}}$ " 1
86 W_{6} copper 3
514 C 75 A_{16} grn.gl.st. 1
86 C_{2} red lmst. 7
94 F_{12} bk.&bl.gl. 1
NASSA, filed 1
667 75 J_{20} bl.gl. 1
89 K_{6} ivory 1
94 L_{8} bk.&bl.gl. 1
P_{9} bk.&wh.gl. 1
1209 75 F_{24} turquoise 5
car. 3
H_{24} bl.gl. 1
P_{20} turquoise 2
78 B_{40} elect. 2
silver 1
B_{42} steatite 1
C_{28} bl.gl. 1
F_{18} car. 1
86 C_{26} turquoise 1
L_{28} car. 2
N_{16} bl.gl. 2
P_{22} " 1
W_{12} elect. 3
1228 $\underline{76\ D_{5}}$ bone 1
K_{18} bl.gl. 1
$\underline{K_{20}}$ " 1
86 C_{22} " S
bk.gl. F
P_{12} bl.gl. 1
P_{22} " F
N_{8} " 2
bk.gl. 1
N_{16} bl.gl. } S
P_{20} " }
$\underline{R_{13}}$ " F
94 F_{12} bk.&bl.gl. 1
H_{6} " 1
1412 75 B_{14} bl.gl.st. 1
C_{12} { bl.gl. LS
J_{12} { bk.gl. F
P_{14} bl.gl. 1
$\underline{76\ L_{2}}$ " 1
78 B_{6} car. 1
B_{8} ivory 1
B_{26} car 1
$\underline{C_{7}}$ " 3
$\underline{C_{9}}$ " 1
C_{10} " 3
C_{14} " 5
C_{18} " 3

1412 (cont.) 78 C_{22} bl.gl. 1
$\underline{G_{5}}$ car. 2
H_{12} " 1
H_{18} " 1
$\underline{M_{10}}$ bl.gl. 1
82 P_{12} " 1
86 W_{6} copper 1
W_{12} " 1
PEBBLE 1
PETUNCULUS 1
1418 94 $\underline{G_{4}}$ bk.&wh.gl. } 3
bl.&wh.gl. }
1420 75 C_{22} bl.gl.st. 5
$\underline{78\ B_{3}}$ slate 1
$\underline{B_{5}}$ " 1
B_{6} car. 1
$\underline{C_{7}}$ " 2
H_{14} " 1
$\underline{M_{14}}$ bl.gl. 1
$\underline{79\ B_{4}}$ slate 1
$\underline{F_{8}}$ bk.&wh.porph. 2
86 W_{3} copper 6
1422 75 P_{14} bl.gl. 1
1430 75 A_{20} bl.gl.st. 1
A_{28} " 1
$\underline{C_{5}}$ " 1
C_{8} bl.gl. 1
F_{6} bl.gl.st. 1
J_{6} " 1
J_{12} felspar 1
78 B_{10} car. 1
B_{32} " 3
soapstone? 1
F_{4} car. 1
$\underline{86\ F_{7}}$ " 2
L_{4} " 2
L_{12} " 1
M_{6} bl.gl.st. 1
N_{6} bl.gl. 1
N_{10} " 1
R_{9} bl.gl.st 1
W_{3} silver 5
2225 A 76 L_{3} bl.gl. 1
94 K_{12} bk.&bl.gl. 1
SHELL, filed 1
2226 76 H_{3} bl.gl. 1
86 M_{16} shell SS
2618 75 J_{22} bl.gl. 1
94 K_{6} bk.&bl.gl. 1
2908 75 B_{14} bl.gl.st. 1
C_{18} " 2
78 C_{24} " 1
$\underline{89\ L_{3}}$ car. 1
2914 76 L_{3} bl.gl. 1
3513 75 B_{6} bl.gl.st. 1
86 P_{6} shell 1
3529 NERITA 1
CONUS 1
COLUMBELLA 1
NASSA 1
CYPRAEA 2
3540 75 C_{10} bl.gl.st. SS (WAIST
C_{22} " F
T_{3} copper F
78 B_{28} car. 1
C_{28} " 3
F_{24} " F
86 C_{24} " 1
N_{10} bk.gl. F
N_{12} " F)
75 B_{12} bl.gl.st. 1 (MIRROR
F_{6} felsp. 1
K_{16} car. 2
78 B_{16} " 1
H_{8} " 1
79 C_{3} amethyst 1
86 C_{2} car. 1
$\underline{X_{2}}$ gold 3
$\underline{88\ K_{4}}$ car. 1)
3601 $\underline{75\ A_{3}}$ wh.st. 1
5102 75 A_{6} gr.gl.st. 1
A_{22} " 1
78 C_{12} lazuli 1

VI DYN.

238 75 C_{14} bl.gl.st. 1
76 L_{3} bl.gl. 1
94 $\underline{G_{7}}$ bk.&bl.gl. 1
H_{15} " 1
501 78 B_{26} car. 2
B_{32} " 5
C_{24} " 1
F_{12} " 2
M_{24} grey gl. 1
86 D_{6} felspar 1
502 82 F_{16} ivory } S
$\underline{86\ C_{13}}$ " }
508 76 H_{3} bk.gl. 2
H_{6} bl.gl. 1
509 A CONUS F
516 75 B_{24} bl.gl.st. 1
78 F_{8} car. 1
G_{12} bl.gl.st. 1
94 $\underline{G_{4}}$ bl.&wh.gl. 1
520 94 $\underline{L_{7}}$ bk.&bl.gl. 1
523 75 B_{16} felspar 1
78 B_{7} car. 1
B_{22} " 1
C_{20} " 1
$\underline{D_{13}}$ " 1
G_{9} " 1
H_{18} " 1
82 F_{8} felspar 1
$\underline{86\ C_{13}}$ " 1
526 78 M_{21} bl.gl. 1
94 T_{12} bk.&wh.gl. 1
530 78 F_{12} steatite 1
CYPRAEA, filed 1
532 89 $\underline{D_{9}}$ calcite 1
K_{6} bl.gl. 1
631 84 C_{6} grn.gl. 1
86 P_{12} bk.gl. F
N_{12} " S
NASSA, filed 1
639 94 H_{12} bk.&bl.gl. 1
668 94 G_{6} bk.&wh.gl. 1
673 A 75 B_{6}? bl.gl. 1
B $\underline{78\ M_{26}}$ bl.gl. 1
82 H_{18} car. 1
86 P_{22} bl.gl. } SS
N_{14} " }
680 78 M_{21} bl.gl. 1
684 89 K_{6} bl.gl. 1
685 $\underline{78\ B_{7}}$ car. 1
86 W_{6} copper 2
94 H_{15} bk.&bl.gl. 1
K_{12} " 1
T_{9} " 1
$\underline{T_{12}}$ " 1
690 NASSA, filed 2
694 94 G_{4} bk.&wh.gl. 1
NASSA, filed 1
712 $\underline{76\ F_{7}}$ bl.gl. 1
89 K_{9} " 2
713 75 F_{24} " F
86 C_{22} " } SS
M_{12} " }
772 $\underline{75\ Q_{11}}$ diorite 2
$\underline{80\ B_{10}}$ grn.gl. 1
NASSA, filed 1
785 75 C_{10} steatite 1 (NECK & CHEST
J_{24} car. 1
86 L_{28} " 2
P_{8} bk.gl. } LS
P_{12} " }
P_{22} bl.gl. S
W_{9} gold 1
W_{12} " F
W_{15} " S)
NERITA 1 (R.WRIST)
76 M_{3} bl.gl. 1
86 L_{24} car. 2
75 G_{14} steatite 1 (ANKLES)
J_{24} " 1
CONUS 12 (ALAB)
86 M_{10} { bl.gl. } F
N_{10} { bk.gl. }

1235 94 $\underline{H_{10}}$ bk.&bl.gl. 1
1674 75 C_{6} bl.gl. 1
86 M_{10} shell 1
N_{10} bl.gl. F
N_{16} " F
$\underline{89\ G_{10}}$ limest.? 1
1715 78 C_{14} pale bl.gl. 1
$\underline{80\ T_{2}}$ bk.&bl.gl. 1
1930 86 F_{24} bl.gl. 2
L_{22} car. 1
M_{6} bl.gl. 1
bk.gl. 1
N_{12} bl.gl. F
1944 75 B_{22} grn.gl.st. 1
78 B_{9} car. 1
F_{4} " 1
H_{2} calcite 1
M_{15} grn.gl. 1
86 C_{8} " 1
F_{3} car. 1
N_{10} bl.gl. 2
CONUS 1
1952 75 A_{26} grn.gl.st. 1
B_{12} " 1
$\underline{77\ C_{7}}$ steatite 1
1954 $\underline{75\ K_{3}}$ bl.gl.st. 1
2614 76 H_{6} bl.gl. 1
3001 $\underline{75\ A_{1}}$ bl.gl.st. 1
B_{8} " 2
$\underline{86\ D_{4}}$ " 1
3005 78 B_{22} car. 3
B_{28} " 1
H_{22} bl.gl. 4
94 K_{10} bk.&wh.gl. 2
L_{10} " 1
5104 86 C_{24} pale bl.gl. SS
bk.gl. F
5105 86 K_{9} bl.gl.st. 1
N_{12} bk.gl. 1
NASSA, filed 1
5106 75 J_{20} limest. 1
$\underline{88\ M_{4}}$ grn.gl. 1
5107 $\underline{78\ M_{26}}$ grn.gl. 1
10002 75 A_{4} bl.gl.st. 1
B_{4} bk.lmst. 1
B_{6} bl.gl.st. 2
C_{4} " 3
F_{6} " } SS
F_{24} " }
K_{20} felspar 1
K_{22} car. F
76 F_{4} bone 1
K_{9} bl.gl. 2
78 B_{6} bl.gl.st. 1
B_{10} limest. 4
B_{28} car. 1
F_{12} " 1
G_{6} bl.gl.st. 1
H_{22} " 1
M_{24} bl.gl. 1
82 F_{32} bk.gl. F
86 D_{12} bk.&wh.lmst. 1
F_{15} felspar 1
F_{18} car. F
K_{3} bl.gl.st. F
L_{18} car. 1
N_{14} bl.gl. 5
R_{21} limest. 1
W_{6} copper F
89 K_{6} bl.gl. 1
K_{9} " 1
94 H_{6} bk.&wh.gl. 1
H_{12} " 2
L_{8} " 2
P_{6} " 3
CYPRAEA, filed 2
NASSA, " 6
10005 78 B_{26} car. 1
82 H_{18} " 1
10007 78 $\underline{B_{35}}$ copper 2
P_{10} grn.gl.st. 5
86 C_{20} ivory 1
W_{12} copper F
NASSA, filed 5

10008 75 B_{14} bl.gl.st. 2
C_{4} " 1
M_{18} " 1
78 B_{14} car. 1
B_{26} " 1
B_{30} " 2
B_{32} " 3
D_{21} " 1
F_{4} " 2
F_{12} " 1
G_{21} bl.paste 1
H_{16} bl.gl. 1
H_{21} bk.gl. 1
86 D_{6} felspar 1
D_{9} " 4
F_{6} car. 1
K_{3} bl.gl.st. 2
L_{12} car. 1
W_{6} copper F
$\underline{94\ K_{7}}$ bk.&bl.gl. 2
NASSA, filed 5
10009 $\underline{75\ A_{11}}$ bl.gl. 1
10010 94 C_{4} bk.&wh.gl. 1
H_{6} " 1
L_{10} " 1
NASSA, filed 1
10012 75 A_{26} bl.gl.st. 2
B_{6} " 5
F_{15} " 1
J_{12} " 1
J_{16} " 1
76 H_{6} bl.gl. 1
78 B_{14} bl.gl.st. 1
B_{26} car. 1
F_{4} " 1
F_{8} " } 1
M_{15} felspar. bl.gl. } 1
86 C_{12} felspar 2
K_{3} bl.gl.st. 1
10015 75 C_{4} felspar 1
C_{12} bl.gl.st 1
F_{6} " 1
78 B_{18} car. 1
B_{26} " 2
B_{28} felspar 3
F_{8} car. 1
F_{12} felspar 1
F_{18} car 1
86 F_{18} " 2
10018 75 B_{4} bl.gl.st. 1
C_{4} " 1
F_{12} bl.gl. F
Q_{9} " 1
78 G_{21} bl.gl.st 1
$\underline{H_{11}}$ bone 1
86 D_{9} felspar 1
89 K_{6} bl.gl. 1
94 G_{3} bk.&wh.gl. 1
H_{6} " 2
H_{9} " 1
P_{3} " 1
P_{6} " 1
P_{12} " 1
T_{3} " 1
10019 78 B_{18} car. 1
B_{32} " } S
F_{4} " }
10020 78 B_{36} copper 2 (NECK
F_{12} car. 1
M_{15} bl.gl. 5
M_{24} " 1
86 F_{24} car. 1
N_{8} bl.gl. 1
$\underline{94\ G_{4}}$ bk.&bl.gl. 1
K_{10} bl.gl. 1)
$\underline{75\ B_{13}}$ " 1 (R.WRIST
F_{12} " 1
J_{16} " 1
K_{28} " 1
78 B_{38} " 1
F_{8} car. 3
M_{24} bl.gl. 2
$\underline{80\ T_{5}}$ bk.&bl.gl. 1
86 F_{18} car. 3)

10020 (cont.) 75 A_{20} bl.gl.st. 2 (BOX
A_{22} felspar 1
B_{10} bl.gl.st. 1
H_{6} bl.gl. 1
H_{21} " 1
K_{18} car. 1
76 H_{6} bl.gl. 1
K_{15} " 1
78 B_{4} car. 1
C_{12} " 1
$\underline{D_{14}}$ bl.gl. 1
86 C_{8} calcite 1
N_{8} bl.gl. 1
$\underline{89\ D_{9}}$ bl.?gl. 1)
10022 75 C_{4} serpentine 1
86 M_{2} " 1
W_{3} silver 1
10024 75 H_{21} pale bl.gl. SS
$\underline{78\ M_{26}}$ " 2
P_{20} " 1
bk.gl. 3
86 N_{6} shell 2
N_{8} pale bl.gl. SS
R_{6} " 1
NASSA, filed 1
10030 A 75 F_{6} bl.gl. } S
F_{15} " }
76 H_{3} " 1
94 P_{3} bk.&bl.gl. 2
B 78 B_{26} car. SS
H_{21} bl.gl. 3
C 86 N_{6} shell S
$\underline{89\ D_{9}}$ bone 1
E 94 G_{6} bl.gl. 1
NASSA F
10033 86 N_{4} shell } S
N_{6} " }
10036 $\underline{78\ B_{35}}$ gold 1
F_{18} car. 2
P_{14} grn.gl.st. 1
P_{16} " 2
$\underline{80\ H_{6}}$ gold 2
86 N_{8} bk.gl. 2
W_{6} gold 1
11753 78 F_{4} car. 1
F_{6} " 1
M_{5} bl.gl. 1
86 M_{6} bk.gl. F
M_{10} bl.gl. 2
CYPRAEA 1

VII–VIII DYN.

101 75 C_{12} bl.gl. 2 (NECK
78 B_{20} car. 2
B_{34} bl.gl. 1
82 H_{14} amethyst 1
86 C_{4} car. 2
C_{20} bk.gl. F
$\underline{F_{4}}$ car. 1
L_{4} garnet 1
L_{8} car. 2
L_{10} " F
N_{6} bl.gl. F
N_{12} " S
P_{12} car. SS
$\underline{88\ P_{2}}$ bl.gl. 4)
$\underline{75\ C_{9}}$ bk.gl. 1 (WRISTS
C_{16} " 4
C_{18} " 2
78 P_{20} " 1
86 C_{22} " 3
C_{24} " F
L_{30} car. 17
P_{20} bl.gl. S)
105 86 N_{6} bk.gl. S (
N_{10} bl.gl. S)
P_{8} ivory 1
110 86 P_{4} copper 1
89 L_{2} bl.gl. 1
114 86 N_{6} { bl.gl. } S
N_{10} { bk.gl. }
122 75 B_{8} bl.gl.st. 1
86 P_{8} bl.gl. 2

VII-VIII DYN. (cont.)

551 75 B20 bl.gl.steatite 2
C2 " " 1
C4 " " 1
78 G12 " " 1 NECK
86 C26 bl.gl. F
N12 bk.gl. S
P20 bl.gl. LS
75 P6 bl.gl.steatite 5
86 A6 bl.gl. 1
C6 car. 1
C12 " 1 (R. WRIST)
563 75 P6 steatite 1
613 75 F6 wh.? gl. 2
86 C26 bl.gl. 3
bk.gl. 2
F24 " 1
N6 bl.gl. 1
618 75 C18 bl.gl.steatite 1
C26 " " 1
F24 " " 2
86 C26 bk.gl. F
C28 " F
D24 car. 1
L22 " 1
L28 " 2
M20 bl.gl.steatite 2
P22 bk.gl }S
P24 " NECK AND WRISTS
W15 electrum F
95 C9 shell }19
C15 (ANKLES)
633 75 B16 bl.gl. 1
C10 " 1
C12 " 1
78 G21 " 1
82 F26 " 1
86 C26 " 1
C28 bk.gl. 3
F24 bl.gl. 1
L26 car. 1
M6 wh.? gl. 1
N8 bl.gl F
P12 " 2
P18 " 1
P20 " F
95 C5 bl.gl. 1
C7 shell 1
C9 " 1
CONUS 3
634 78 B22 car. 1
637 75 C4 car. 1
78 C6 " 1
86 F21 bk.gl. 1
bl.gl. 1
N14 " 1
791 89 N4 bl.gl. 1
792 86 F24 gr.gl. S
901 75 J12 bl.gl.steatite 1
K28 " " F
86 D24 bl.gl. S
L24 car. 1
89 L2 bk.gl. 1
1706 75 B2 bl.gl.steatite 1
B4 " " 1
B13 " " 1
J16 " " 1
J22 " " 1
78 B33 " " 1
D8 car. 1
P20 bl.gl.steatite F
86 C6 car. 1
C12 " 1
N4 shell }S
N6 "
N8 bk.gl. 1
N10 " F
1728 78 P8 bl.gl. 1
P4 " 1
86 P10 bk.gl. 2
P18 " 1
89 M2 bl.gl 1

1741 75 B4 bl.gl. 3
80 D12 " 1
82 F6 bk.gl. 1
F24 bl.gl. 1
86 N8 " 1
P12 " 1
P18 " F
1820 78 B5 bl.gl. 1
79 K car. 1
80 L grn.gl. F
86 M pale grn.gl. }SS
R12 "
R4 bl.gl. S
1851 86 C20 bk.gl. F
N8 " }S
N10 "
1866 86 L26 car. F
L28 " F
M16 bk.gl. F
M20 " SS NECK
bl.gl. SS
N6 }LS
N8 bk.gl.
P8 " }F
bl.gl.
75 B22 " 1
78 F24 " 1
86 C26 " 1 POT
M6 " SS
M8 bk.gl. F
1903 86 N6 bk.gl. S (NECK)
R2 " 1
R2 steatite 1
75 A20 " 1
86 N6 bk.gl }S
R2 "
N6 bl.gl. F ARM
88 K3 calcite 1
89 M10 steatite 1
94 F12 bk.gl. 1
1904 75 C28 bl.gl. 1
78 Q car. 1
B26 bk.gl. }S
85 P "
T bl.gl. 1
89 M6 car. 1
1911 86 N8 bl.gl. 1
N10 " 1
1913 75 C6 car. 1
86 M6 bk.gl. F
N6 " LS
N8 bl.gl. F NECK
P8 " F
89 L6 car. 1
NASSA, filed 1
75 B26 bl.gl.steatite 1
C10 " " 1
86 F12 bl.gl. 1
L24 car. 1
L28 " 1
N4 bk.gl. 2
P4 copper 1
R2 bk.gl. F
89 G5 " 1
86 B20 bl.gl. S
B24 " F (ANKLES) RIGHT WRIST
1916 86 N8 bl.gl. 1
94 H6 bk.&wh.gl. 1
1918 86 N6 bl.gl. }LS
bk.gl.
P8 " }F
bl.gl.
1941 75 A14 steatite 1
A26 " 3
B6 " 4
B14 " 2
C4 " 1
77 C3 bone 1
78 M3 bl.gl. 1
1942 76 K6 bl.gl. 1
94 H6 bk.&bl.gl. 1
2621 94 K12 bk.&bl.gl. 1
5115 86 N12 bl.gl. 2
R12 bk.gl. }F

5116 75 C14 bl.gl. 1
76 M12 " 5
78 B22 car. 1
B23 silver 2
C14 grn.gl. 1
86 C16 car. }F
L28 "
D6 " 1
W6 copper F
94 L18 bk.&bl.gl. 1
5121 78 C9 steat. 1
89 K6 bl.gl. 1
10037 89 M? grn.gl. 1
11703 89 E9 copper 1
11705 75 C4 steatite 1
78 C14 " 1
G18 bl.gl. 1
P20 steatite 1
86 M2 bk.gl. F NECK
N2 " S
N8 bl.gl. F
P12 " F
75 K18 car. 1 WST
11707 77 F12 steatite 1
78 B28 car. 1
84 C15 bl.gl. 1
94 H6 bl.&wh.gl. 1
H15 " 1
11728 78 P14 bl.gl. 1
86 F18 car. 1
11811 78 F12 car. 1
F18 " 1
86 M6 bl.gl 2
bk.gl. F
N2 " F
N8 " S
W9 gold 1
11812 78 B14 car. 1
B41 gold 1

IX-XI DYN.

103 89 M10 car. 1
544 75 J10 electrum 2
78 B25 " 2
M12 silver }S
N16 "
86 F18 electrum }F NECK
F21 "
L22 car. }LS
L28 "
M18 " }S
M20 "
75 C6 bl.gl.steat. 1
86 B6 bl.gl. F
C28 " F
P26 " SS WRIST
W12 electrum F
W15 " F
75 B4 car. 1
78 B10 " 1
B16 " 1
B20 " 3
F4 " 2
F8 " 3
F9 " 1
F12 " 3
82 H10 " 1 WAIST
86 M10 wh.shell }LS
P8 "
M pink shell }S
M6 "
N6 bl.gl. LS
N8 pale bl.gl. S
M10 bk.gl. }LS
N6 "
554 86 M12 bk.gl LS
P20 bl.gl. F
89 K12 " 1
556 75 J16 steatite 1
566 86 L4 shell 1
P4 (bl.gl. }S
P10 (bk.gl.
P12 {bl.gl. F
95 C9 F

583 75 A3 bl.gl.steat. 1
584 86 P20 bl.gl. }LS
P28 "
642 78 B7 agate 1
86 P10 bk.gl. 1
670 86 C24 bk.gl. F
yellow? gl. 3
C28 bl.gl. 1
N10 " F
bk.gl. F
717 75 B28 bl.gl.st. 3
J16 " 1
78 B6 car. 1
C20 bk.limest. 1
86 C18 car. 6
L18 " 1
L28 " 3
L30 " 3
M8 silver 2
P6 bl.gl. S
719 78 C28 bl.gl. 1
G12 bk.gl. 1
M26 " 1
86 C18 car. 1
F21 " 1
N10 bk.gl. }SS
N14 "
723 75 B28 bl.gl.steat. 1
78 H10 quartz 1
P4 car 1
F20 bl.gl.steat. 1
79 S10 bl.gl. 1
86 C26 " F
L20 car. SS
L22 " SS
N16 " F
P20 bl.gl. S
95 F6 silver 1
758 75 B25 bl.gl. 3
761 86 N16 bl.gl. F
bk.gl. F
89 G15 wood 1
G16 " 1
773 78 B20 bl.gl. 1
P16 " 1
82 B18 " F
86 C22 " SS
bk.gl F
C24 bl.gl. F
C28 bk.gl. 6
L4 car. 1
L16 " 1
L16 " 1
L28 " 6
L30 " 1
M10 shell F
N16 bk.gl. SS
grn.gl. }SS
bl.gl.
W6 silver 2
1658 75 A3 grn.gl. 2
A7 " 1
1690 75 A10 grn.gl 1
A11 bl.gl. 7
A27 " S
A28 " S
B13 " S
H23 " 1
1693 75 A5 grn.gl. 6
A4 " 10
A5 " 7
A10 " 4
A26 " 4
B3 " 3
B6 bl.gl. 2
J10 " 1
1707 86 N10 bl.gl. SS
1720 75 F15 bk.limest. 1
78 C20 quartz 1
P10 bk.gl. 1
86 C2 car. 2
C20 bk.gl. 1
F21 " 1
L12 car. 1

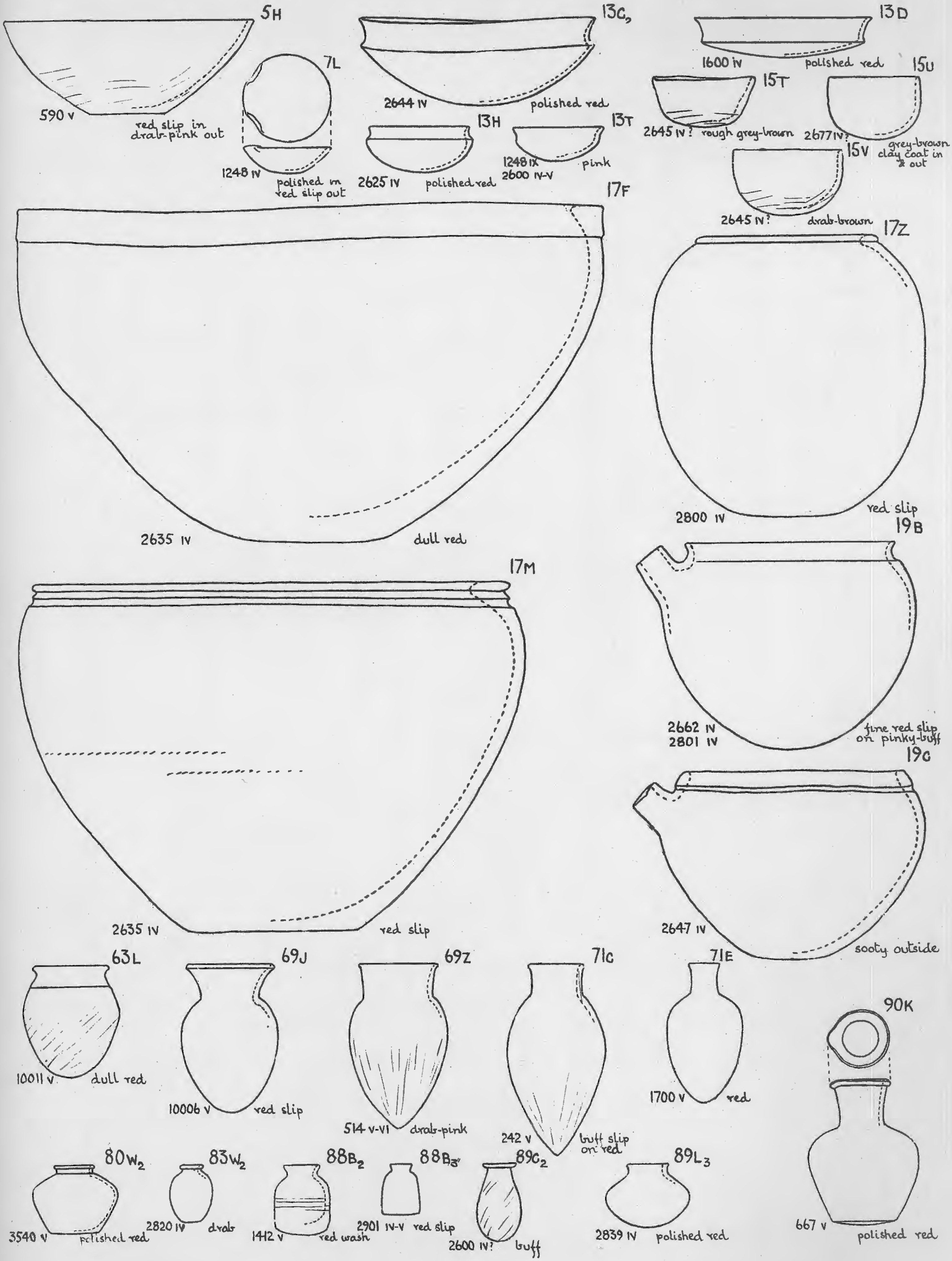
1720 (cont.) 86 L26 car. }LS
L28 "
N12 bk.gl. 3
grn.gl. 1
P20 car. F
P22 bl.gl. S
94 K10 bk.&wh.gl. 2
1721 75 A27 grn.gl. 1
86 C22 bk.gl. 1
L12 car. 1
L16 shell F
P22 bl.gl. F
1733 75 A27 grn.gl.st. 1
B6 " 2
78 C18 bl.gl. 1
F6 car. 1
H5 " 1
H11 bl.gl. 1
82 H6 car. 2
86 N6 bk.gl. }S
N10 "
1746 78 C27 gold SS
86 F18 car. 1
N12 bk.gl. 1 NECK
N16 bl.gl. F
78 B6 pale car. 1
C18 car. 1 (WRISTS)
F18 " 1
quartz 1
1747 86 N8 bk.gl. LS
1768 86 N12 bl.gl. }S
P16 "
94 G4 bk.&bl.gl. 1
1806 94 L6 bk.&wh.gl. 1
NASSA 1
1823 75 C4 grn.gl. 1
78 B22 car. 1
F8 " 1
F16 bk.gl. 2
82 F16 bk.paste 1
P6 bl.gl. 1
P10 bk.paste 1
86 L6 car. 1
L12 " F
L24 " F
P16 bk.gl. S
P18 grn.gl. SS
88 H6 bk.paste 1
N7 grn.gl. 1
1955 75 J12 bl.gl. 1
86 C16 car. }F
F18 "
L12 " }S
L14 "
P14 bl.gl. S
5001 75 C10 bk.gl. 1
C22 " 1
C26 " 4
78 P18 bl.gl. 4
86 P18 " 1
P22 " SS
bk.gl. SS
5004 77 C3 grn.gl.st. 1
78 P18 bl.gl. 2
82 F26 bk.gl. 1
F30 bl.gl. 1
86 L22 car. 1
M6 bl.gl. 1
M10 bk.gl SS
N10 bl.gl. LS
W15 electrum F
5005 75 A26 grn.gl.st. 1
86 D21 car. 3
N8 bl.gl. S
88 P22 " S
5006 75 J12 bl.gl.steat. 1
K28 car. 1
78 F4 calcite 1
82 B3 car. 1
86 C6 " }S NECK
C16 "
F6 "
P20 bl.gl. S
88 H4 car. 1

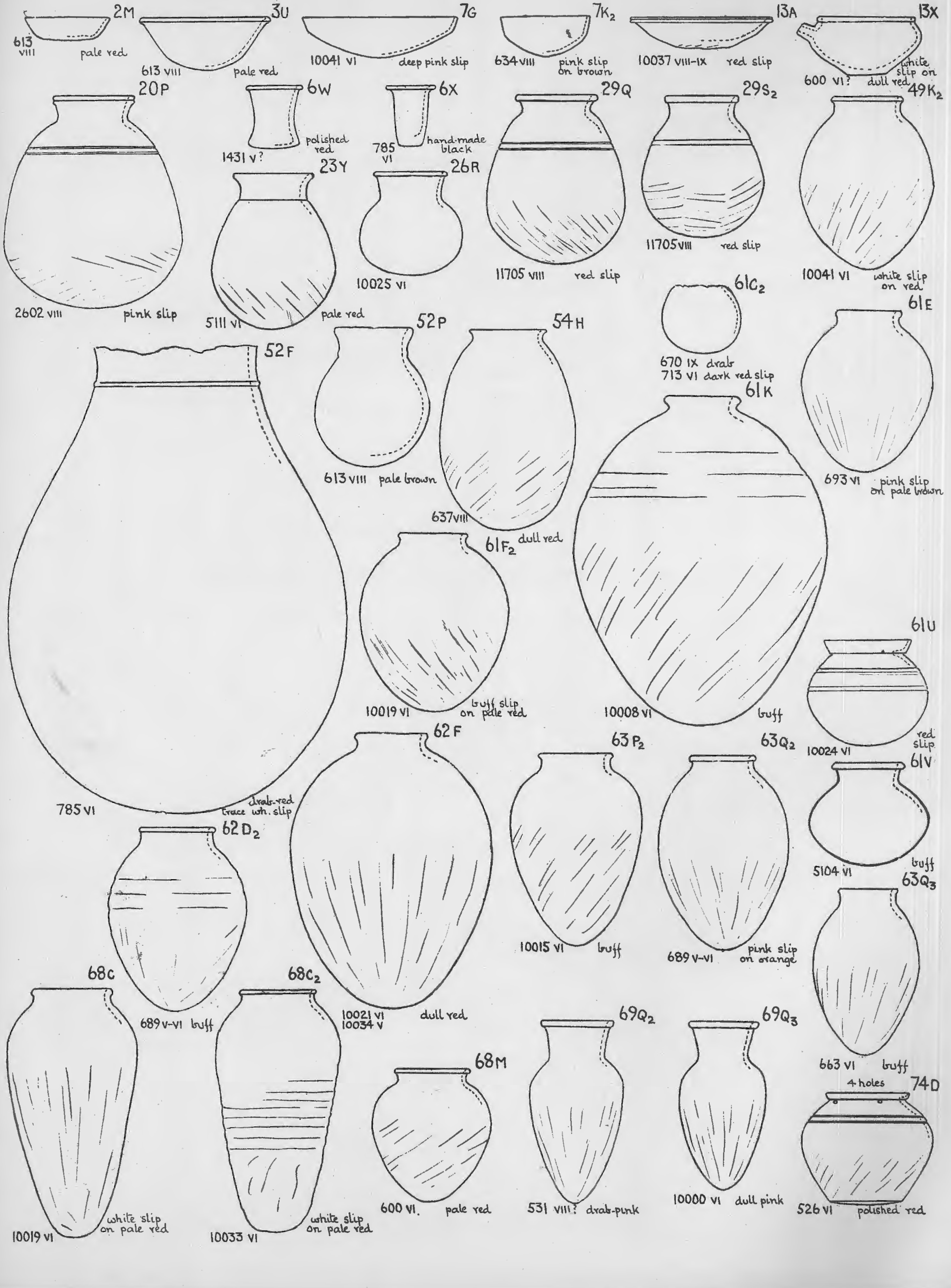
5006 (cont.) 75 A14 bl.gl.steat. 1
C6 " " 1
78 C9 calcite 1
C12 car. 1
86 L28 " 1 (L.WRIST)
5007 75 B13 bl.gl. 1
86 N6 " S
5008 75 J22 bl.gl.steat. 1
86 M6 bk.gl. 4
5009 75 C2 bl.gl.steat. 1
C6 " " 1
78 F4 car. 1
86 L8 " 1
M10 shell 3
P20 bl.gl. F
NERITA 1
COLUMBELLA 1
filed 1
5112 75 B1 bk.gl. 2
B3 bl.gl.steat. 1
B18 bl.gl. 1
C12 " 1
F4 " 1
J24 " 3
L6 " 1 NECK
78 C14 " 1
H26 bk.gl. 2
80 T4 bk.&wh.gl. 3
86 M10 shell F
P14 bl.gl. S
CONUS, filed 1
82 P3 bl.gl. 1 WST
5117 75 C13 bl.gl. F
H30 " 1
86 C24 " SS
5120 75 B26 bl.gl.steat. 1
86 C4 car. F
L4 " }SS
L22 "
P20 bl.gl. S
5122 75 J12 bl.gl. 1
86 P20 " 1
10042 75 A24 bl.gl.steat. 1
82 F8 bl.gl. 1
86 M10 pink.limest. F
M12 shell F
N8 bk.gl. S
10220 86 C24 bl.gl. S

ABBREVIATIONS.

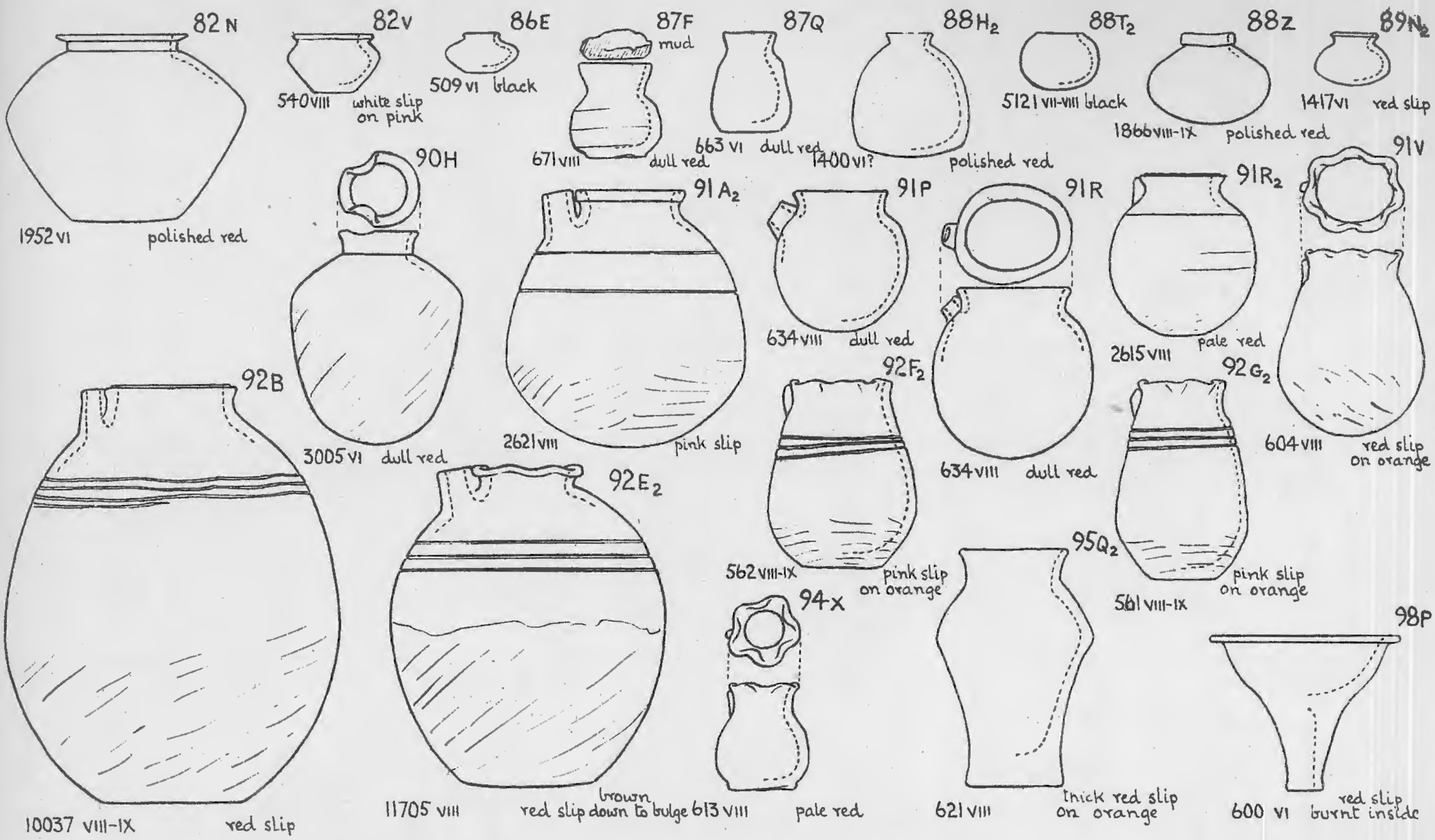
bk.	black
bl.	blue
car.	carnelian
elect.	electrum
F	few
felsp.	felspar
gl.	glaze
grn.	green
jasp.	jasper
lmst.	limestone
LS	long string
porph.	porphyry
S	string
serp.	serpentine
SS	short string
st.	steatite
wh.	white
wst.	wrist
yell.	yellow

Underlined types are drawn on plates LVII and LVIII: for others see QAU AND BADARI II pls. XCIX-CIV

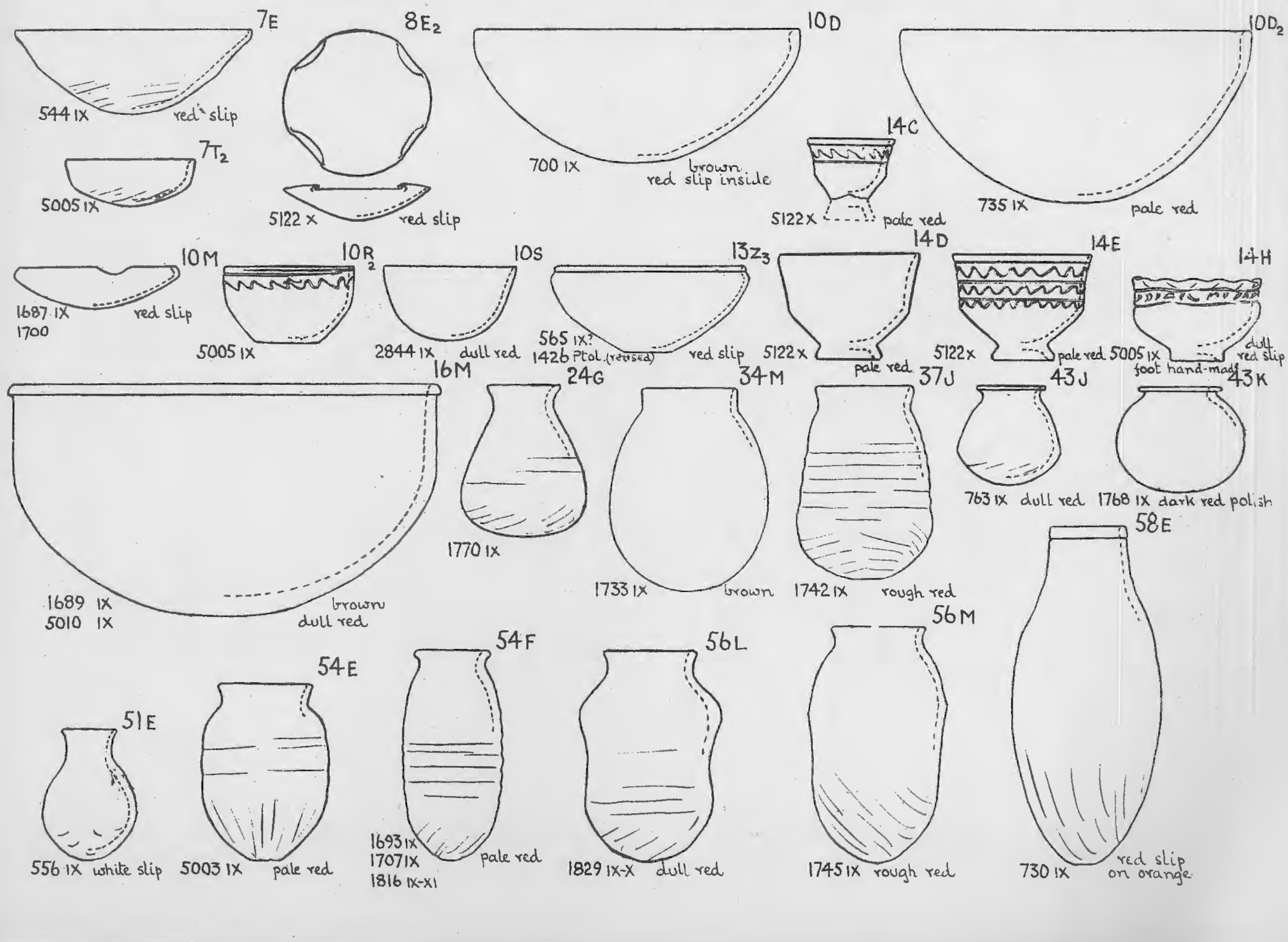

5H
590 V
red slip in drab-pink out
7L
1248 IV
polished in red slip out
13C2
2644 IV
polished red
13H
2625 IV
polished red
13T
1248 IX
2600 IV-V
pink
13D
1600 IV
polished red
15T
2645 IV?
rough grey-brown
15U
2677 IV?
grey-brown clay coat in & out
15V
2645 IV?
drab-brown
17F
2635 IV
dull red
17Z
2800 IV
red slip
17M
2635 IV
red slip
19B
2662 IV
2801 IV
fine red slip on pinky-buff
19C
2647 IV
sooty outside
63L
10011 V
dull red
69J
10006 V
red slip
69Z
514 V-VI
drab-pink
71C
242 V
buff slip on red
71E
1700 V
red
90K
667 V
polished red
80W2
3540 V
polished red
83W2
2820 IV
drab
88B2
1412 V
red wash
88B3
2901 IV-V
red slip
89C2
2600 IV?
buff
89L3
2839 IV
polished red

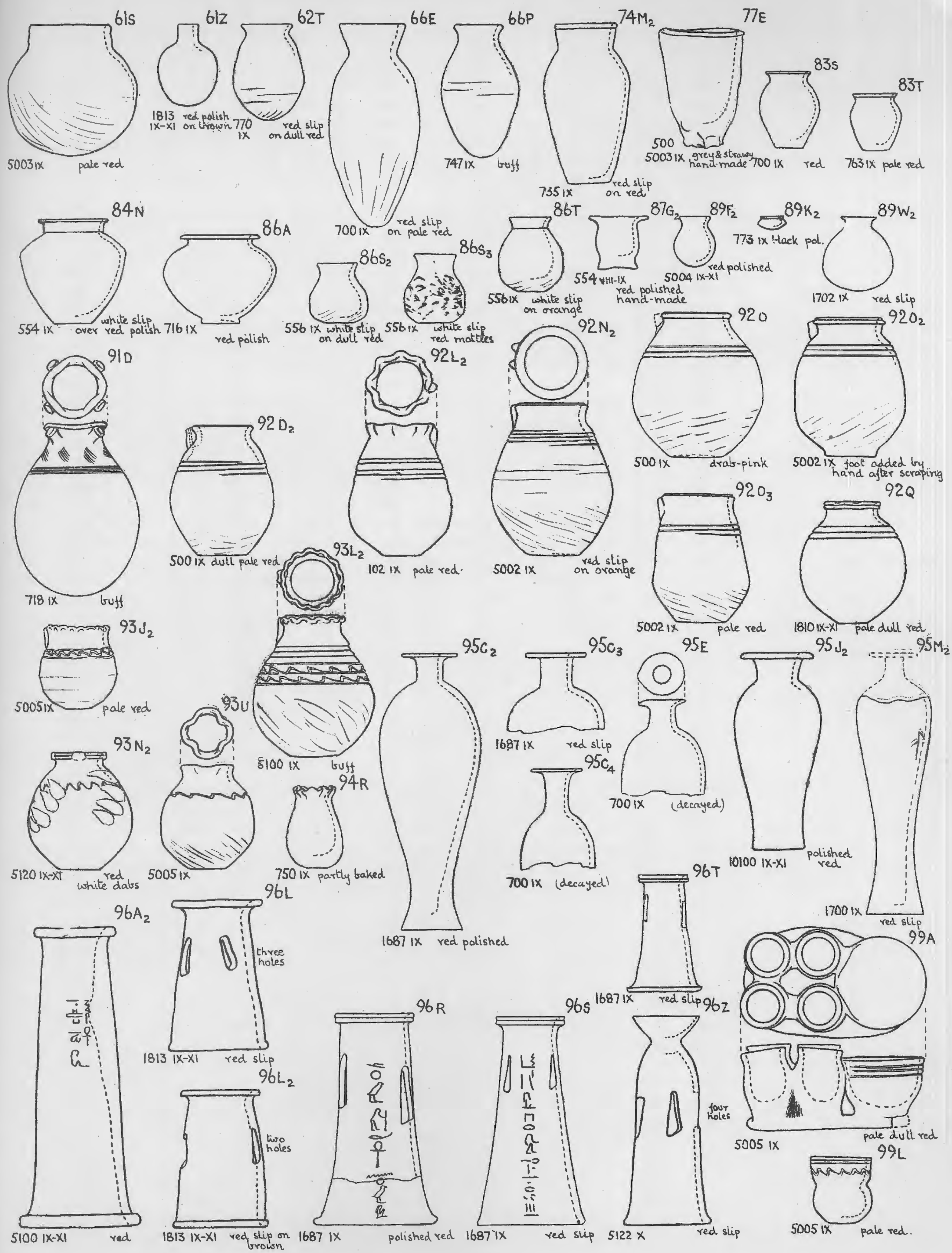

2M
613 VIII pale red
3U
613 VIII pale red
7G
10041 VI deep pink slip
7K2
634 VIII pink slip on brown
13A
10037 VIII-IX red slip
13X
600 VI? dull red white slip on
20P
2602 VIII pink slip
6W
1431 V? polished red
6X
785 VI hand-made black
23Y
5111 VI pale red
26R
10025 VI
29Q
11705 VIII red slip
29S2
11705 VIII red slip
49K2
10041 VI white slip on red
61C2
670 IX drab
713 VI dark red slip
61E
693 VI pink slip on pale brown
52F
785 VI drab-red trace wh. slip
52P
613 VIII pale brown
54H
637 VIII dull red
61K
10008 VI buff
61F2
10019 VI buff slip on pale red
61U
10024 VI red slip
61V
5104 VI buff
62F
10021 VI
10034 V dull red
63P2
10015 VI buff
63Q2
689 V-VI pink slip on orange
63Q3
663 VI buff
62D2
689 V-VI buff
68C
10019 VI white slip on pale red
68C2
10033 VI white slip on pale red
68M
600 VI. pale red
69Q2
531 VIII? drab-pink
69Q3
10000 VI dull pink
74D
4 holes
526 VI polished red

VI-VIII DYNASTY POTTERY: NEW CORPUS TYPES. 80-99



IX-XI DYNASTY POTTERY: NEW CORPUS TYPES. 1-59




61S
5003 IX pale red
61Z
1813 IX-XI red polish on brown
62T
770 IX red slip on dull red
66E
700 IX red slip on pale red
66P
747 IX buff
74M2
735 IX red slip on red
77E
500 5003 IX grey & strawy hand-made
83S
700 IX red
83T
763 IX pale red
84N
554 IX white slip over red polish
86A
716 IX red polish
86S2
556 IX white slip on dull red
86S3
556 IX white slip red mottles
86T
556 IX white slip on orange
87G2
554 VIII-IX red polished hand-made
89F2
5004 IX-XI red polished
89K2
773 IX black pol.
89W2
1702 IX red slip
91D
718 IX buff
92D2
500 IX dull pale red
92L2
102 IX pale red
92N2
5002 IX red slip on orange
92O
500 IX drab-pink
92O2
5002 IX foot added by hand after scraping
92O3
5002 IX pale red
92Q
1810 IX-XI pale dull red
93J2
5005 IX pale red
93L2
5100 IX buff
93N2
5120 IX-XI red white dabs
93U
5005 IX
94R
750 IX partly baked
95C2
1687 IX red polished
95C3
1687 IX red slip
95C4
700 IX (decayed)
95E
700 IX (decayed)
95J2
10100 IX-XI polished red
95M2
1700 IX red slip
96A2
5100 IX-XI red
96L
three holes
1813 IX-XI red slip
96L2
two holes
1813 IX-XI red slip on brown
96R
1687 IX polished red
96S
1687 IX red slip
96T
1687 IX red slip
96Z
four holes
5122 X red slip
99A
5005 IX pale dull red
99L
5005 IX pale red.

IV-V DYNASTIES

3c 242	17E 2641	19G 2600	68V 5114	71L 10023	88S 1412
6E 312	J 1700? 2600 2600	60V 1400	69K 10000	T 10034	90B 2601
7W 1600	2600 2640 2642	62P 5114 (pink slip)	N 10000 10011	72G 1433	P 1900
$8N_2$ 683 10026	2663 2802 (round	63N 600 10041	Q 515	77L 2644	*
13N 10034	base) 2812	68F 1248	R 500 664	80G 1412 1418	17K 2675 2826
P 3312	* L 2600	G 5109	70H 243 (red.) 10001	H 2908	
Y 590	P 2671	T 10012	71G 10000 10023	88G 1304	

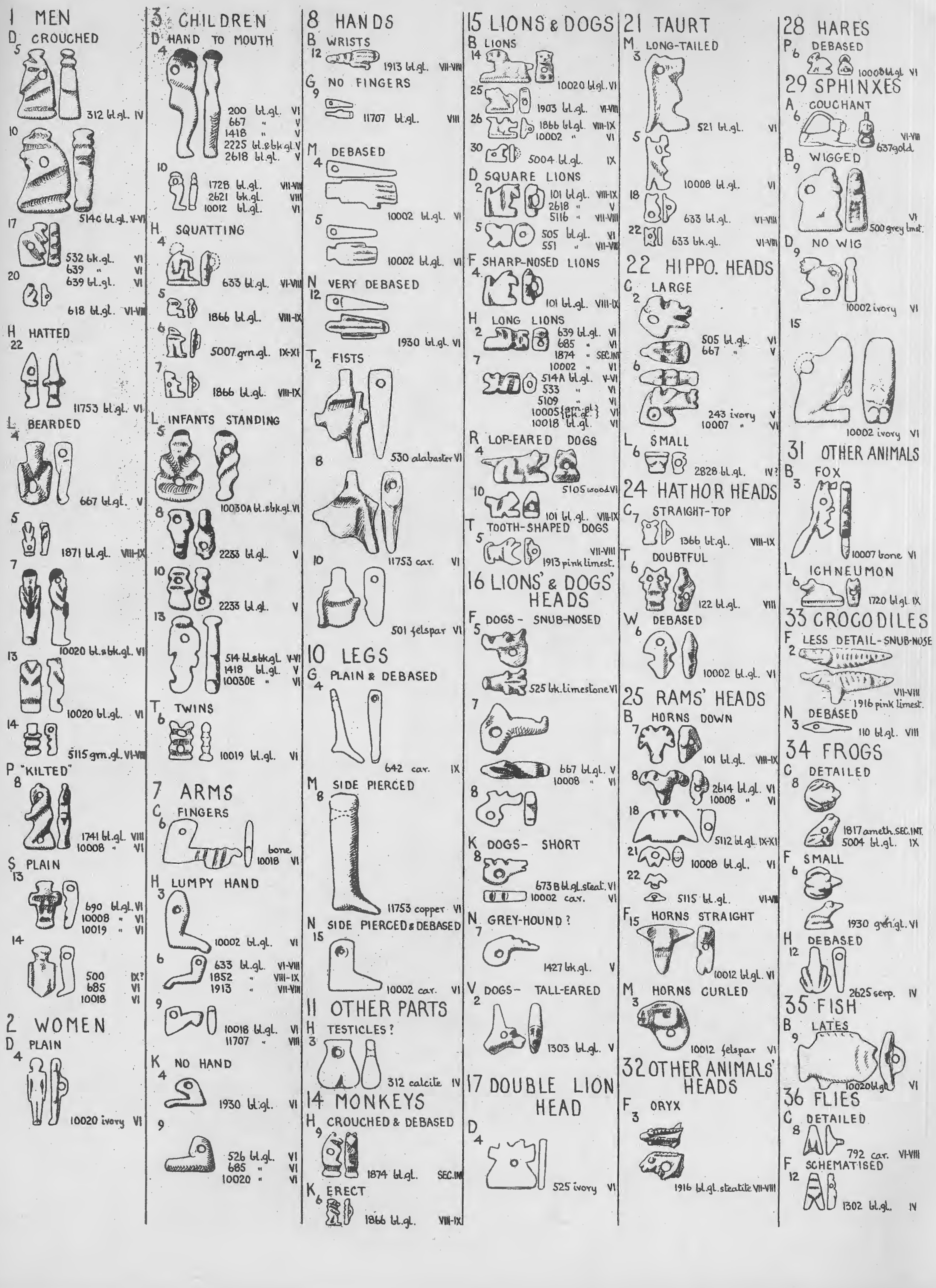
VI-VIII DYNASTIES

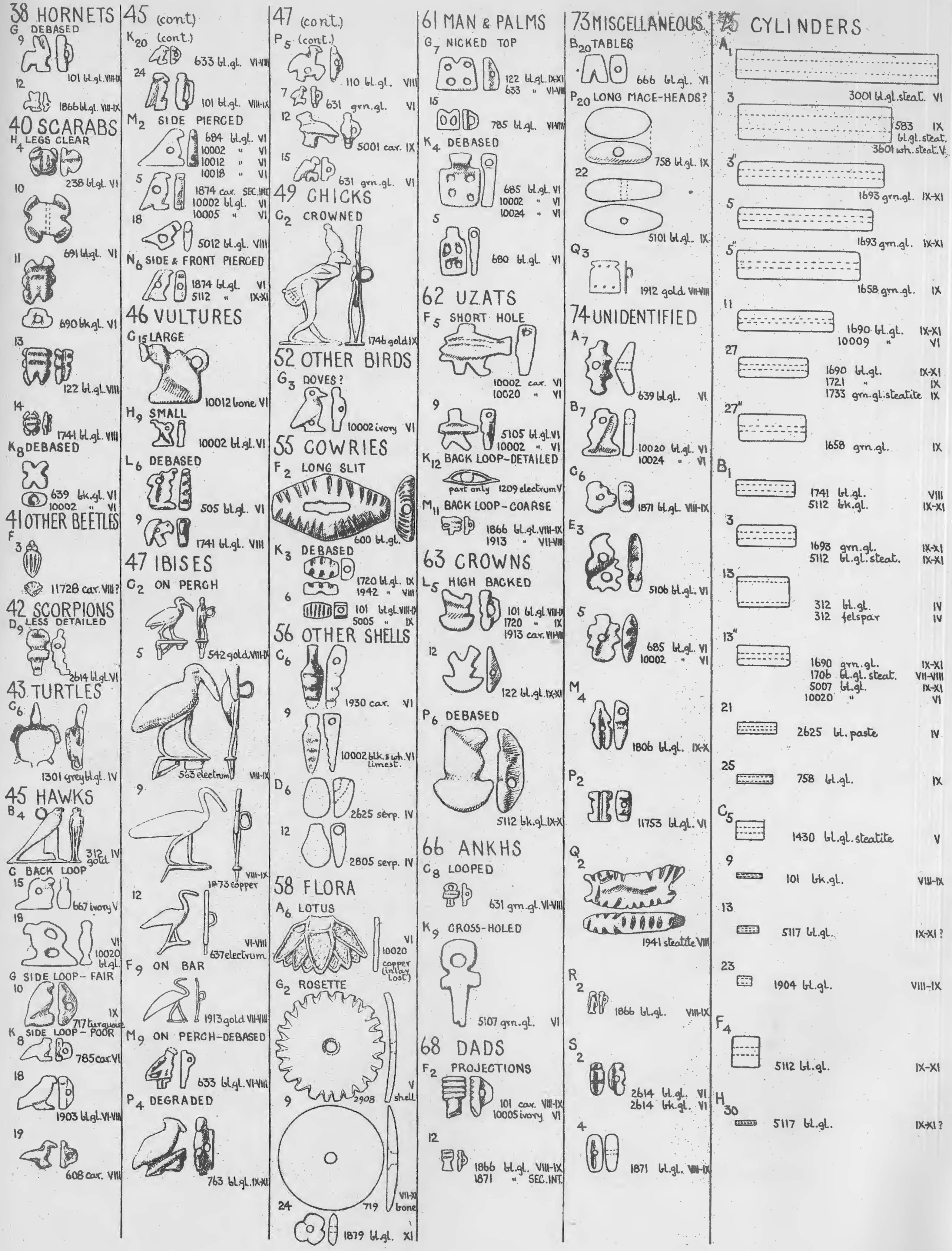
3V 2602	26G 539 545 755	33L 649 1903 1955	43M 610 661 785 (no	54C 105 116 748	66B 665
4M 1248	1903 2621	11718	Lines) 789 (no lines)	5002	68K 10020
N 1725	H 556	35E 637 1921 2620	792	D 1850A	N 510 10009 10026
7H 1442	M 628 738 10043	5013 5017	N 611 628 631	J 11812	P 528 535 11718
K 738	P 500 611 613	K 1941	637 643 671	S 509 621 739	Q 509 1736 2613
O 11700	714 745 1736	N 553	778 779 784	2602	10008
8J 10026	2601	O 1919 5116	792	61B 1405	R 500 529
10H 1815 2600	Q 617 637 1700	S 5133	R 618 653 792	C 786	S 10014
K 10026	27F 500 553 597	37L 1765	46Q 1704 (like)	D 603 (like)	77F 11718
P 1913	671 786? 788	R 101 700 743	47P 2620	F 659	80N 10003 10008
Q 542 585	28F 613 1941 5115	747 761 1766	R 553	J 636 1941 10008	81B 10003
15M 2600	H 1919	41M 1840	48G 603? 649 2620	M 621 660 2610	C 105
20D 11700	K 553 700 709	42G 2602	2630	11811	M 1851 1941
K 500 788 1700	715 768 789	H 645 1745 2601	P 662 1903 1918	P 1701 2613	82A 101 10020
N 1941 (with Lines)	1913 5014 5112	L 542 545 608	49D 603 788 1954	62D 552	C 1400
21D 563	P 622 1762 2620	630 643 662	K 785 2612 2632	Q 659	Q 660 785 1734
22H 114	Q 700 1820 10008	700 5131	11700	S 536	T 603
Q 559	29C 500	M 600 1918	L 648 1725 1952	63G 10008	U 1730
23E 1700	E 10040	N 5018 11715	5015 10043	H 2605	X 1919
J 1712 10200	K 1903	Q 700 11718	L_2 603	J 2630	84L 1954
K 2631	P 613	R 603 622 (like)	M 621 2631 11700	P 638 2605	87P 634 1912
P 604 1919 1941	R 617	43B 662 1610	Q 1700 1705 1734	Q 2630	V 5013
24L 500 539 540	S 755	F 607 641	T 637 671 1912	U 1725 10014	$89G_2$ 751 5130
542 545 546	T 1739	L 600 618 657	11810	W 1762	L_2 1930 (black) 11811
551 5018	30R 585	662 778 1731	W 550 700	Y 513 10020	
S 539 542 554	33H 1765 1919	2633	54B 603	65B 10009	
584				D 1850A 5016	

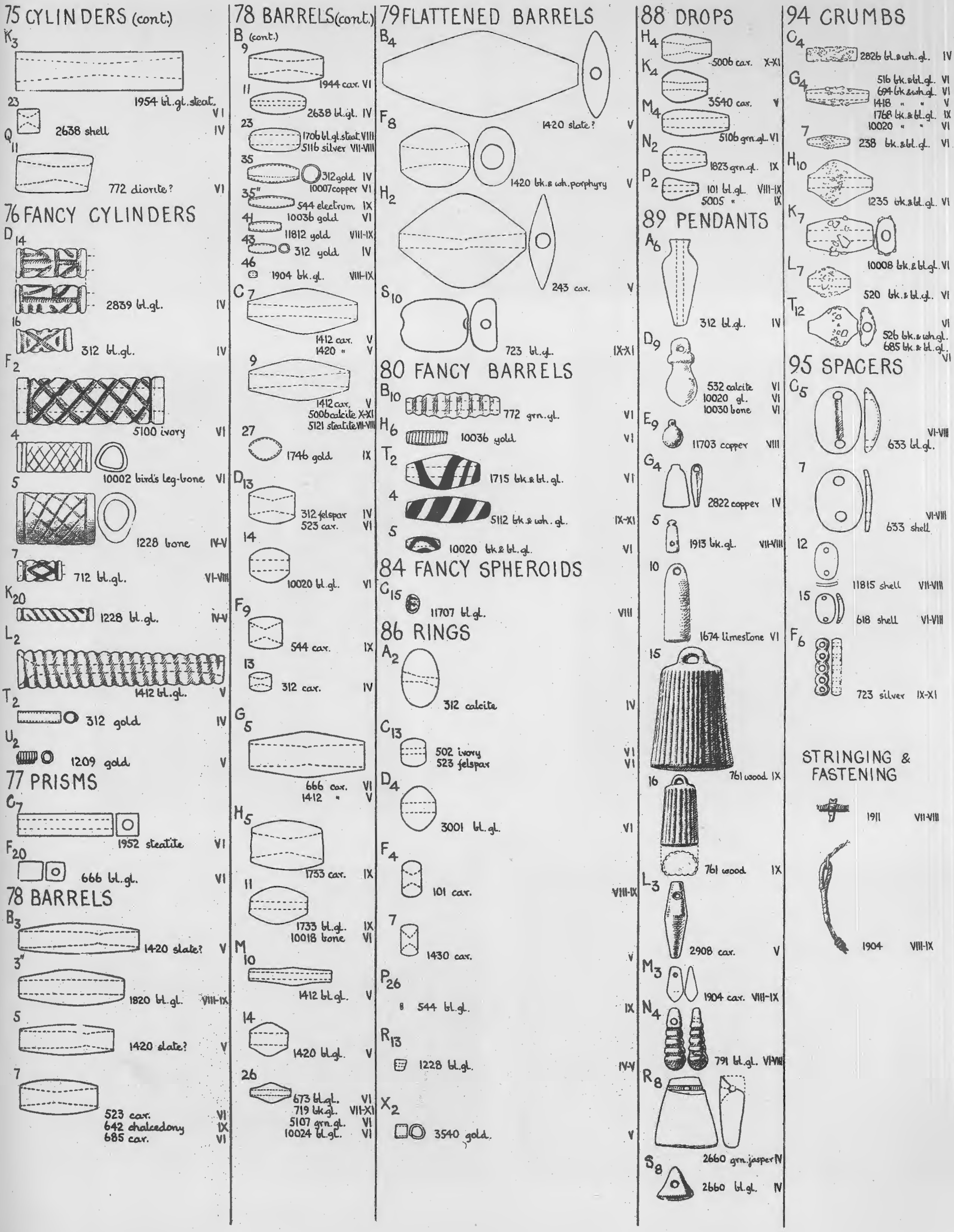
IX-XI DYNASTIES

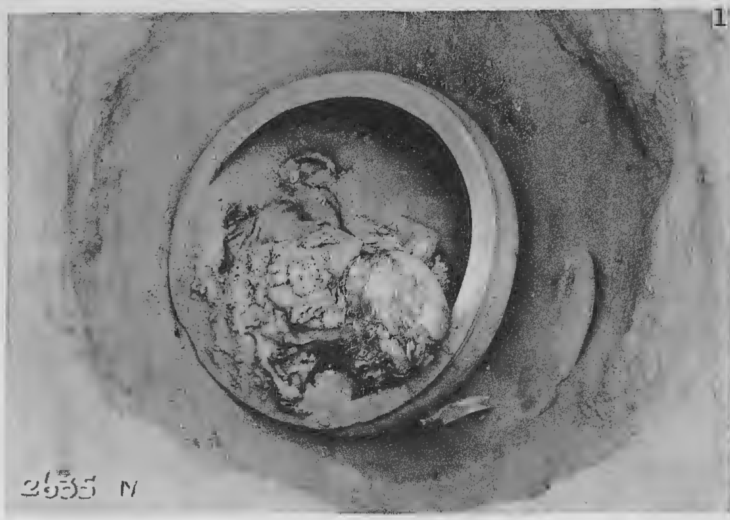
3B 721	15B 700?	27K 766 5007	37D 769 1719 1813	58B 1687 1815 5133	91E 1621
J 1621 1765? 5005	22F 545	28S 1686	10121	C 1704	T 1742 11714
L 736 1621 10026	N 121 231 646	30B 103 120 230	H 125 5003	D 1813	92G 1689
P 700	759 782 1745	560 563 1816	M 126 636 760	J 1621	K 597 760 1766
R 506 542 613	1806 5016	1823 1824 5002	1700 5001	62R 647	1768 1851 5002
731 732 735	23H 102 584 721	5016 (lines) 10037	39G 127	66F 767 1687 5133	5003 5010
738 1687 5003	723 5034	G 1814	K 700 5003	G 591	93T 10220
5005	L 748 1700 1739	H 563 2844	M 1902	H 591	94E 5003
S 734 743 751	1746 5002 5003	J 563 1823	N 544 597	K 756 5122	F 119
1693	5016	L 544 584 5118	P 654	O 754 10100	G 126
7T 1693	Q 1735	1687 1746	R 121 743	81J 544	95A 763? 5122
8D 700	R 104 110 127	N 741 1690 1708	S 5002	W 1820 1823	C 700? 700? 718?
E 1621 1687 5122	604 1700 1724	1746 1902 5003	T 5003	86P 127	721? 736 763?
F 1687 1813	1739 1745 5002	5005 5113 5118	42S 119	W 650	1621 1813 1815
G 1708 1813 5005	5033	Q 1746	43G 646 5003 5006	87C 650 670 5133	F 700? 736
5122	24P 103 107 125	W 1829 10037	S 655 1658 3904	D 782 792 1745	K 736?
R 760	184 542 597	35L 782 1686 1955	44M 734 775?	G 5005	L 717? 1813
U 613 716 718	732 5002 5031	5003 5032 5130	51G 718	X? 764	R 1724
758 3904	W 119	P 1747 10119	H 763?	89T? 764	96A 5122
10R 700? 760 5003 5005	26D 109		Q 773?	V 537	H 721? 1621


1
2
3
4
28|312 N
28|514 V-VI
28|1200
28|761 IX
28|644 VI-VIII
28|637
28|667 V
28|624 VI-VIII
28|525 VI
28|530 VI
28|694 VI
28|500
28|763 IX-XI
28|652 IX-XI
28|563 VIII-IX
28|690 VI
28|684 VI
28|600
28|532 VI
28|101 VIII-IX
10012 VI
10020 VI wrist
10020 VI box
10002 VI


1 MEN
D CROUCHED
5 312 bl.gl. IV
10 514C bl.gl. V-VI
17 532 bk.gl. VI 639 " VI 639 bl.gl. VI
20 618 bl.gl. VI-VIII
H HATTED
22 11753 bl.gl. VI
L BEARDED
4 667 bl.gl. V
5 1871 bl.gl. VIII-IX
7 10020 bl.&bk.gl. VI
13 10020 bl.gl. VI
14 5115 grn.gl. VI-VIII
P "KILTED"
8 1741 bl.gl. VIII 10008 " VI
S PLAIN
13 690 bl.gl. VI 10008 " VI 10019 " VI
14 500 IX? 685 VI 10018 VI
2 WOMEN
D PLAIN
4 10020 ivory VI
3 CHILDREN
D HAND TO MOUTH
4 200 bl.gl. VI 667 " V 1418 " V 2225 bl.&bk.gl. V 2618 bl.gl. V
10 1728 bl.gl. VII-VIII 2621 bk.gl. VIII 10012 bl.gl. VI
H SQUATTING
4 633 bl.gl. VI-VIII
5 1866 bl.gl. VIII-IX
6 5007 grn.gl. IX-XI
7 1866 bl.gl. VIII-IX
L INFANTS STANDING
5 10030A bl.&bk.gl. VI
8 2233 bl.gl. V
10 2233 bl.gl. V
13 514 bl.&bk.gl. V-VI 1418 bl.gl. V 10030E " VI
T TWINS
6 10019 bl.gl. VI
7 ARMS
C FINGERS
6 bone 10018 VI
H LUMPY HAND
3 10002 bl.gl. VI
6 633 bl.gl. VI-VIII 1852 " VIII-IX 1913 " VII-VIII
9 10018 bl.gl. VI 11707 " VIII
K NO HAND
4 1930 bl.gl. VI
9 526 bl.gl. VI 685 " VI 10020 " VI
8 HANDS
B WRISTS
12 1913 bl.gl. VII-VIII
G NO FINGERS
9 11707 bl.gl. VIII
M DEBASED
4 10002 bl.gl. VI
5 10002 bl.gl. VI
N VERY DEBASED
12 1930 bl.gl. VI
T FISTS
2 530 alabaster VI
8 11753 car. VI
10 501 felspar VI
10 LEGS
G PLAIN & DEBASED
4 642 car. IX
M SIDE PIERCED
8 11753 copper VI
N SIDE PIERCED & DEBASED
15 10002 car. VI
11 OTHER PARTS
H TESTICLES?
3 312 calcite IV
14 MONKEYS
H CROUCHED & DEBASED
9 1874 bl.gl. SEC.INT.
K ERECT
6 1866 bl.gl. VIII-IX
15 LIONS & DOGS
B LIONS
14 10020 bl.gl. VI
25 1903 bl.gl. VI-VIII
26 1866 bl.gl. VIII-IX 10002 " VI
30 5004 bl.gl. IX
D SQUARE LIONS
2 101 bl.gl. VIII-IX 2618 " V 5116 " VII-VIII
5 505 bl.gl. VI 551 " VII-VIII
F SHARP-NOSED LIONS
4 101 bl.gl. VIII-IX
H LONG LIONS
2 639 bl.gl. VI 685 " VI 1874 " SEC.INT. 10002 " VI
7 514A bl.gl. V-VI 533 " VI 5109 " VI 10005 {grn.gl. / bk.gl.} VI 10018 bl.gl. VI
R LOP-EARED DOGS
4 5105 wood VI
10 101 bl.gl. VIII-IX
T TOOTH-SHAPED DOGS
5 VII-VIII 1913 pink limest.
16 LIONS' & DOGS' HEADS
F DOGS - SNUB-NOSED
5 525 bk. limestone VI
7 667 bl.gl. V 10008 " VI
8
K DOGS - SHORT
8 673B bl.gl. steat. VI 10002 car. VI
N GREY-HOUND?
7 1427 bk.gl. V
V DOGS - TALL-EARED
2 1303 bl.gl. V
17 DOUBLE LION HEAD
D
4 525 ivory VI
21 TAURT
M LONG-TAILED
3 521 bl.gl. VI
5 10008 bl.gl. VI
18 633 bl.gl. VI-VIII
22 633 bk.gl. VI-VIII
22 HIPPO. HEADS
C LARGE
2 505 bl.gl. VI 667 " V
6 243 ivory V 10007 " VI
L SMALL
6 2828 bl.gl. IV?
24 HATHOR HEADS
C STRAIGHT-TOP
7 1366 bl.gl. VIII-IX
T DOUBTFUL
6 122 bl.gl. VIII
W DEBASED
6 10002 bl.gl. VI
25 RAMS' HEADS
B HORNS DOWN
7 101 bl.gl. VIII-IX
8 2614 bl.gl. VI 10008 " VI
18 5112 bl.gl. IX-XI
21 10008 bl.gl. VI
22 5115 bl.gl. VI-VIII
F HORNS STRAIGHT
15 10012 bl.gl. VI
M HORNS CURLED
3 10012 felspar VI
32 OTHER ANIMALS' HEADS
F ORYX
3 1916 bl.gl. steatite VII-VIII
28 HARES
P DEBASED
6 10008 bl.gl. VI
29 SPHINXES
A COUCHANT
6 VI-VIII 637 gold
B WIGGED
9 VI 500 grey lmst.
D NO WIG
9 10002 ivory VI
15 10002 ivory VI
31 OTHER ANIMALS
B FOX
3 10007 bone VI
L ICHNEUMON
6 1720 bl.gl. IX
33 CROCODILES
F LESS DETAIL - SNUB-NOSE
2 VII-VIII 1916 pink limest.
N DEBASED
3 110 bl.gl. VIII
34 FROGS
C DETAILED
8 1817 ameth. SEC.INT. 5004 bl.gl. IX
F SMALL
6 1930 grn.gl. VI
H DEBASED
12 2625 serp. IV
35 FISH
B LATES
9 10020 bl.gl. VI
36 FLIES
C DETAILED
8 792 car. VI-VIII
F SCHEMATISED
12 1302 bl.gl. IV

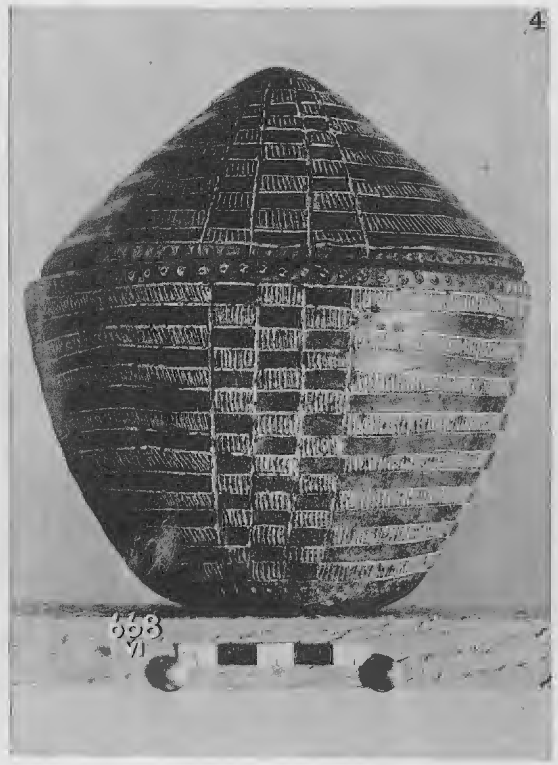

38 HORNETS
G DEBASED
9
101 bl.gl. VIII-IX
12
1866 bl.gl. VIII-IX
40 SCARABS
H4 LEGS CLEAR
238 bl.gl. VI
10
11
691 bl.gl. VI
690 bk.gl. VI
13
122 bl.gl. VIII
14
1741 bl.gl. VIII
K8 DEBASED
639 bk.gl. VI
10002 " VI
41 OTHER BEETLES
F3
11728 car. VIII?
42 SCORPIONS
D9 LESS DETAILED
2614 bl.gl. VI
43 TURTLES
C6
1301 grey bl.gl. IV
45 HAWKS
B4
312 gold IV
C BACK LOOP
15
667 ivory V
18
VI 10020 bl.gl.
G SIDE LOOP - FAIR
10
IX 717 turquoise
K8 SIDE LOOP - POOR
785 car. VI
18
1903 bl.gl. VI-VIII
19
608 car. VIII
45 (cont)
K20 (cont.)
633 bl.gl. VI-VIII
24
101 bl.gl. VIII-IX
M2 SIDE PIERCED
684 bl.gl. VI
10002 " VI
10012 " VI
10018 " VI
5
1874 car. SEC.INT.
10002 bl.gl. VI
10005 " VI
18
5012 bl.gl. VIII
N6 SIDE & FRONT PIERCED
1874 bl.gl. VI
5112 " IX-XI
46 VULTURES
G15 LARGE
10012 bone VI
H9 SMALL
10002 bl.gl. VI
L6 DEBASED
505 bl.gl. VI
9
1741 bl.gl. VIII
47 IBISES
C2 ON PERCH
5
542 gold VIII-IX
563 electrum VIII-IX
9
1873 copper VIII-IX
12
637 electrum VI-VIII
F9 ON BAR
1913 gold VII-VIII
M9 ON PERCH - DEBASED
633 bl.gl. VI-VIII
P4 DEGRADED
763 bl.gl. IX-XI
47 (cont.)
P5 (cont.)
110 bl.gl. VIII
7
631 grn.gl. VI
12
5001 car. IX
15
631 grn.gl. VI
49 CHICKS
C2 CROWNED
1746 gold IX
52 OTHER BIRDS
G3 DOVES?
10002 ivory VI
55 COWRIES
F2 LONG SLIT
600 bl.gl.
K3 DEBASED
1720 bl.gl. IX
1942 " VIII
6
101 bl.gl. VIII-IX
5005 " IX
56 OTHER SHELLS
C6
1930 car. VI
9
10002 blk. & wh. VI limest.
D6
2625 serp. IV
12
2805 serp. IV
58 FLORA
A6 LOTUS
VI 10020 copper (inlay lost)
G2 ROSETTE
9
2908
V shell
24
719
VII-XI bone
1879 bl.gl. XI
61 MAN & PALMS
G7 NICKED TOP
122 bl.gl. IX-XI
633 " VI-VIII
15
785 bl.gl. VI-VIII
K4 DEBASED
685 bl.gl. VI
10002 " VI
10024 " VI
5
680 bl.gl. VI
62 UZATS
F5 SHORT HOLE
10002 car. VI
10020 " VI
9
5105 bl.gl. VI
10002 " VI
K12 BACK LOOP - DETAILED
part only 1209 electrum V
M11 BACK LOOP - COARSE
1866 bl.gl. VIII-IX
1913 " VII-VIII
63 CROWNS
L5 HIGH BACKED
101 bl.gl. VIII-IX
1720 " IX
1913 car. VIII-IX
12
122 bl.gl. IX-XI
P6 DEBASED
5112 bk.gl. IX-X
66 ANKHS
C8 LOOPED
631 grn.gl. VI-VIII
K9 CROSS-HOLED
5107 grn.gl. VI
68 DADS
F2 PROJECTIONS
101 car. VIII-IX
10005 ivory VI
12
1866 bl.gl. VIII-IX
1871 " SEC.INT.
73 MISCELLANEOUS
B20 TABLES
666 bl.gl. VI
P20 LONG MACE-HEADS?
758 bl.gl. IX
22
5101 bl.gl. IX
Q3
1912 gold VII-VIII
74 UNIDENTIFIED
A7
639 bl.gl. VI
B7
10020 bl.gl. VI
10024 " VI
C6
1871 bl.gl. VIII-IX
E3
5106 bl.gl. VI
5
685 bl.gl. VI
10002 " VI
M4
1806 bl.gl. IX-X
P2
11753 bl.gl. VI
Q2
1941 steatite VIII
R2
1866 bl.gl. VIII-IX
S2
2614 bl.gl. VI
2614 bk.gl. VI
4
1871 bl.gl. VIII-IX
75 CYLINDERS
A1
3
3001 bl.gl.steat. VI
583 IX bl.gl.steat.
3601 wh.steat. V
3"
1693 grn.gl. IX-XI
5
1693 grn.gl. IX-XI
5"
1658 grn.gl. IX
11
1690 bl.gl. IX-XI
10009 " VI
27
1690 bl.gl. IX-XI
1721 " IX
1733 grn.gl.steatite IX
27"
1658 grn.gl. IX
B1
1741 bl.gl. VIII
5112 bk.gl. IX-XI
3
1693 grn.gl. IX-XI
5112 bl.gl.steat. IX-XI
13
312 bl.gl. IV
312 felspar IV
13"
1690 grn.gl. IX-XI
1706 bl.gl.steat. VII-VIII
5007 bl.gl. IX-XI
10020 " VI
21
2625 bl.paste IV
25
758 bl.gl. IX
C5
1430 bl.gl.steatite V
9
101 bk.gl. VIII-IX
13
5117 bl.gl. IX-XI?
23
1904 bl.gl. VIII-IX
F4
5112 bl.gl. IX-XI
H30
5117 bl.gl. IX-XI?


75 CYLINDERS (cont.)
K3
1954 bl.gl.steat. VI
23 2638 shell IV
Q11 772 diorite? VI
76 FANCY CYLINDERS
D14 2839 bl.gl. IV
16 312 bl.gl. IV
F2 5100 ivory VI
4 10002 bird's leg-bone VI
5 1228 bone IV-V
7 712 bl.gl. VI-VIII
K20 1228 bl.gl. IV-V
L2 1412 bl.gl. V
T2 312 gold IV
U2 1209 gold V
77 PRISMS
C7 1952 steatite VI
F20 666 bl.gl. VI
78 BARRELS
B3 1420 slate? V
3" 1820 bl.gl. VIII-IX
5 1420 slate? V
7 523 car. VI
642 chalcedony IX
685 car. VI
78 BARRELS (cont.)
B (cont.)
9 1944 car. VI
11 2638 bl.gl. IV
23 1706 bl.gl.steat. VIII
5116 silver VII-VIII
35 312 gold IV
10007 copper VI
35" 544 electrum IX
41 10036 gold VI
11812 gold VIII-IX
43 312 gold IV
46 1904 bk.gl. VIII-IX
C7 1412 car. V
1420 " V
9 1412 car. V
500b calcite X-XI
5121 steatite VII-VIII
27 1746 gold IX
D13 312 felspar IV
523 car. VI
14 10020 bl.gl. VI
F9 544 car. IX
13 312 car. IV
G5 666 car. VI
1412 " V
H5 1733 car. IX
11 1733 bl.gl. IX
10018 bone VI
M10 1412 bl.gl. V
14 1420 bl.gl. V
26 673 bl.gl. VI
719 bk.gl. VII-XI
5107 grn.gl. VI
10024 bl.gl. VI
79 FLATTENED BARRELS
B4 1420 slate? V
F8 1420 bk.&wh.porphyry V
H2 243 car. V
S10 723 bl.gl. IX-XI
80 FANCY BARRELS
B10 772 grn.gl. VI
H6 10036 gold VI
T2 1715 bk.&bl.gl. VI
4 5112 bk.&wh.gl. IX-XI
5 10020 bk.&bl.gl. VI
84 FANCY SPHEROIDS
C15 11707 bl.gl. VIII
86 RINGS
A2 312 calcite IV
C13 502 ivory VI
523 felspar VI
D4 3001 bl.gl. VI
F4 101 car. VIII-IX
7 1430 car. V
P26 544 bl.gl. IX
R13 1228 bl.gl. IV-V
X2 3540 gold V
88 DROPS
H4 5006 car. X-XI
K4 3540 car. V
M4 5106 grn.gl. VI
N2 1823 grn.gl. IX
P2 101 bl.gl. VIII-IX
5005 " IX
89 PENDANTS
A6 312 bl.gl. IV
D9 532 calcite VI
10020 gl. VI
10030 bone VI
E9 11703 copper VIII
G4 2822 copper IV
5 1913 bk.gl. VII-VIII
10 1674 limestone VI
15 761 wood IX
16 761 wood IX
L3 2908 car. V
M3 1904 car. VIII-IX
N4 791 bl.gl. VI-VIII
R8 2660 grn.jasper IV
S8 2660 bl.gl. IV
94 CRUMBS
C4 2826 bl.&wh.gl. IV
G4 516 bk.&bl.gl. VI
694 bk.&wh.gl. VI
1418 " " V
1768 bk.&bl.gl. IX
10020 " " VI
7 238 bk.&bl.gl. VI
H10 1235 wh.&bl.gl. VI
K7 10008 bk.&bl.gl. VI
L7 520 bk.&bl.gl. VI
T12 526 bk.&wh.gl. VI
685 bk.&bl.gl. VI
95 SPACERS
C5 633 bl.gl. VI-VIII
7 633 shell VI-VIII
12 11815 shell VII-VIII
15 618 shell VI-VIII
F6 723 silver IX-XI
STRINGING & FASTENING
1911 VII-VIII
1904 VIII-IX


1
2635 IV

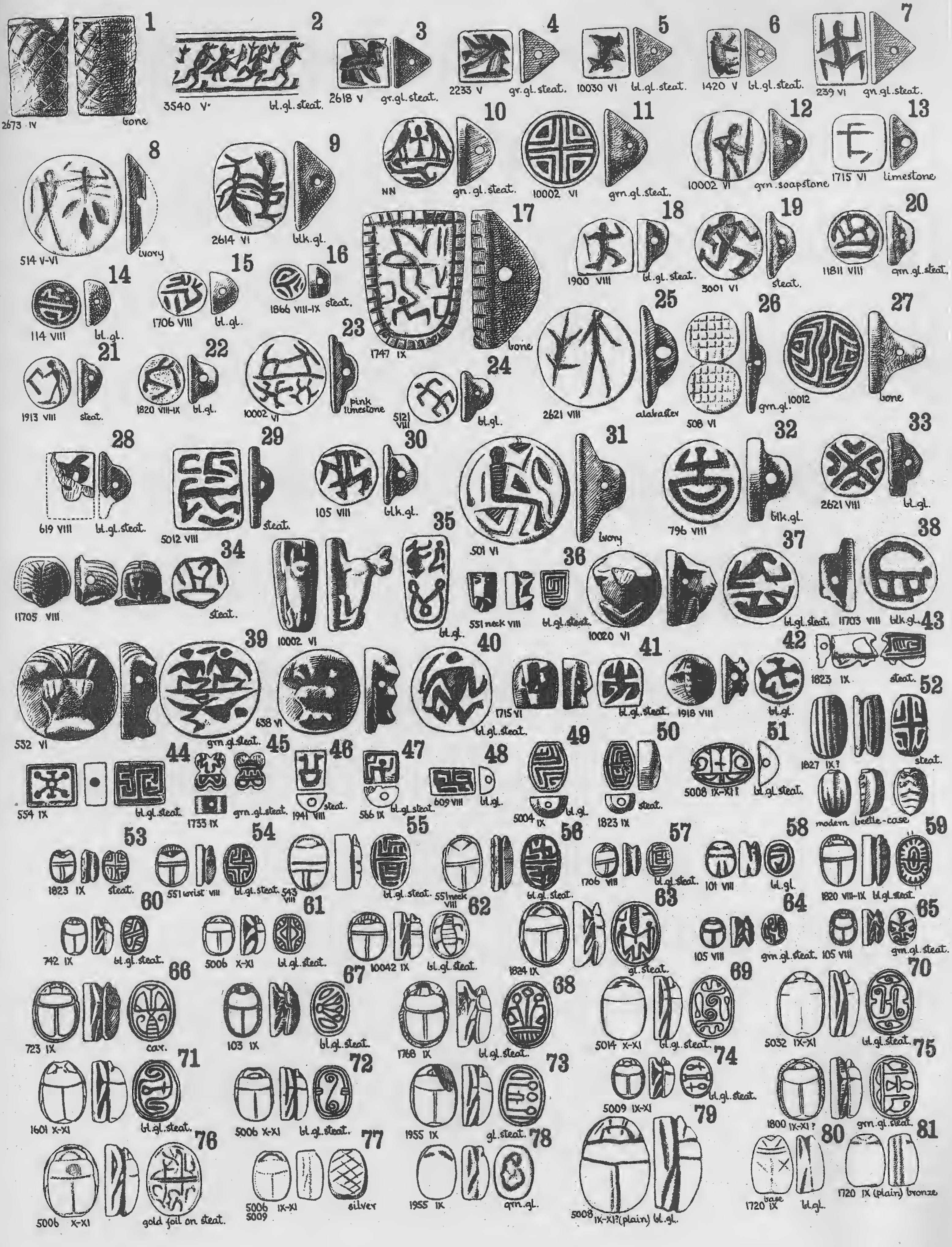

2
a
b
c
d
2635
IV
2619
IV
2821
IV

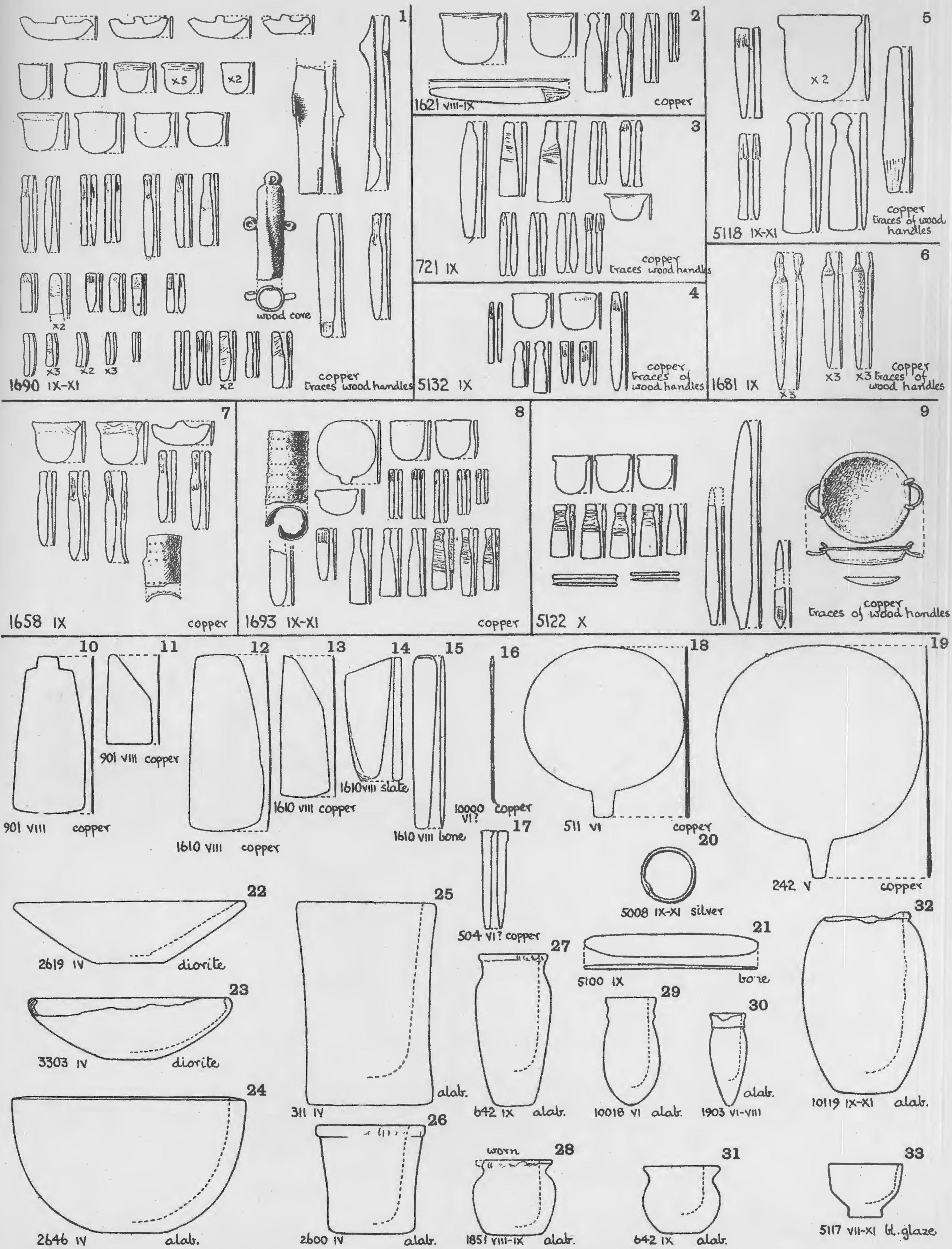

3
a
b
c
d
668
VI
2004
Bad
e
f
668
VI
689
V
532
VI
g
h
i
j
1209
V
k
l
m
n
VI . . . 785
544 IX

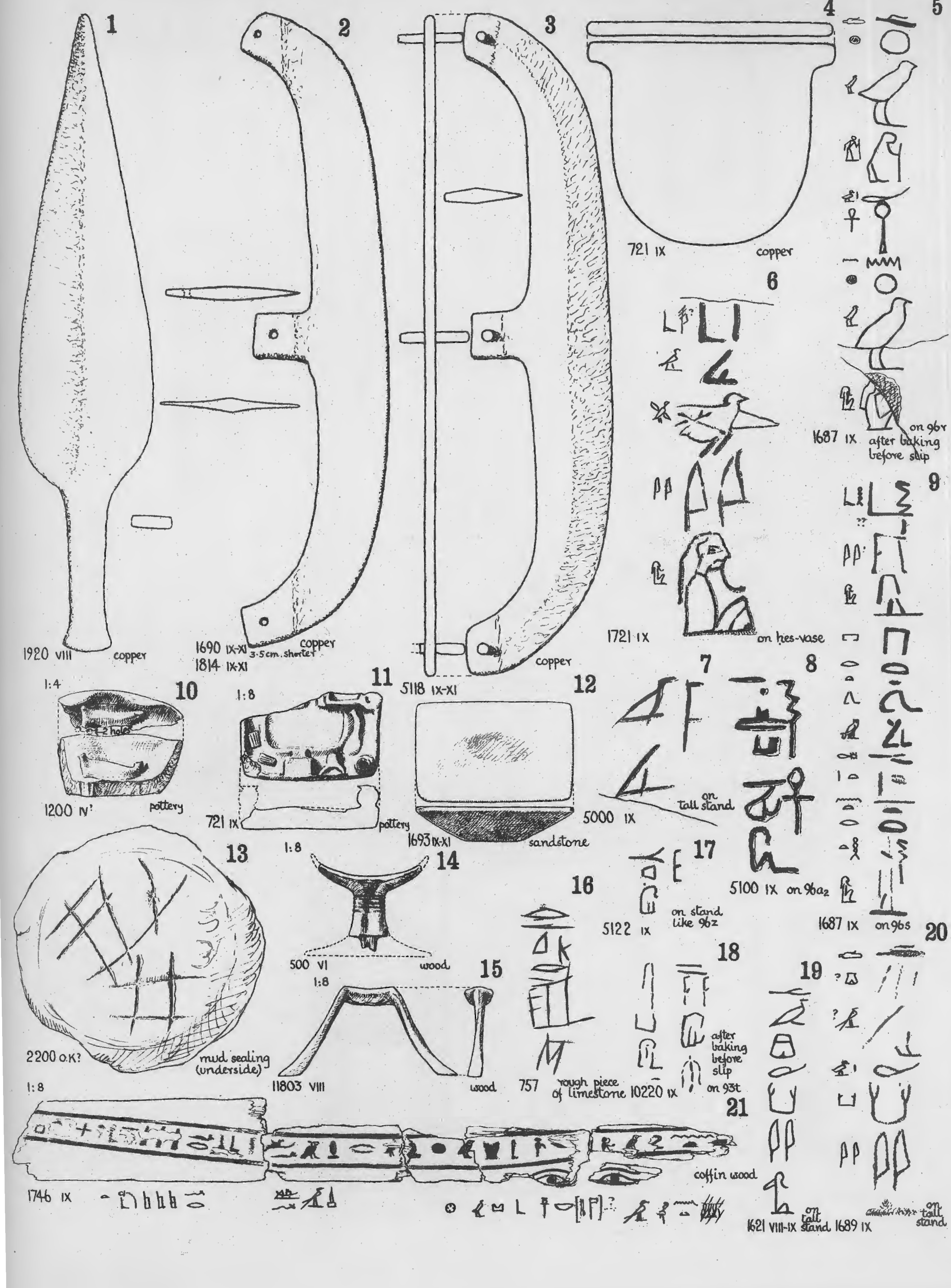

4
668
VI

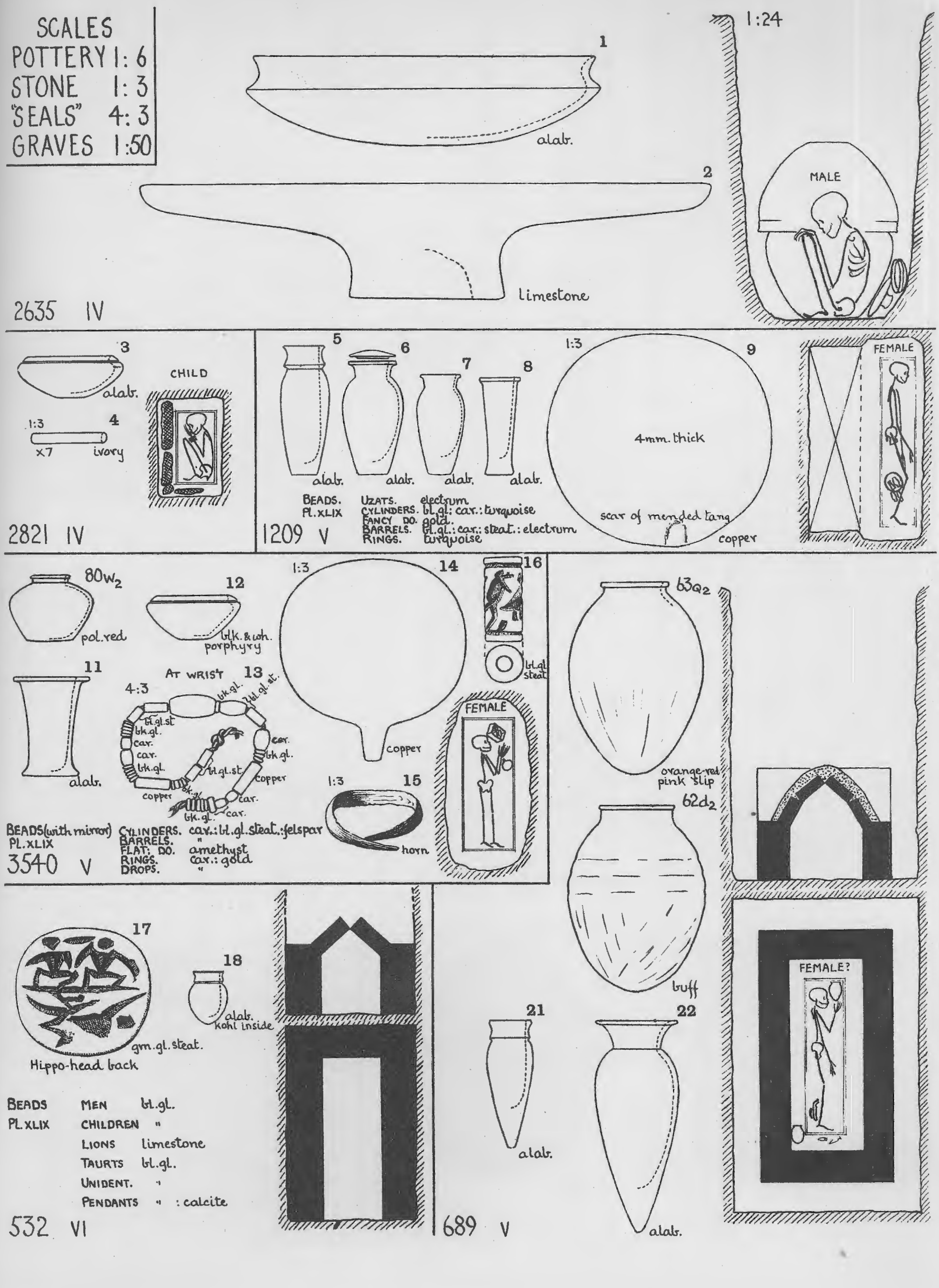

5

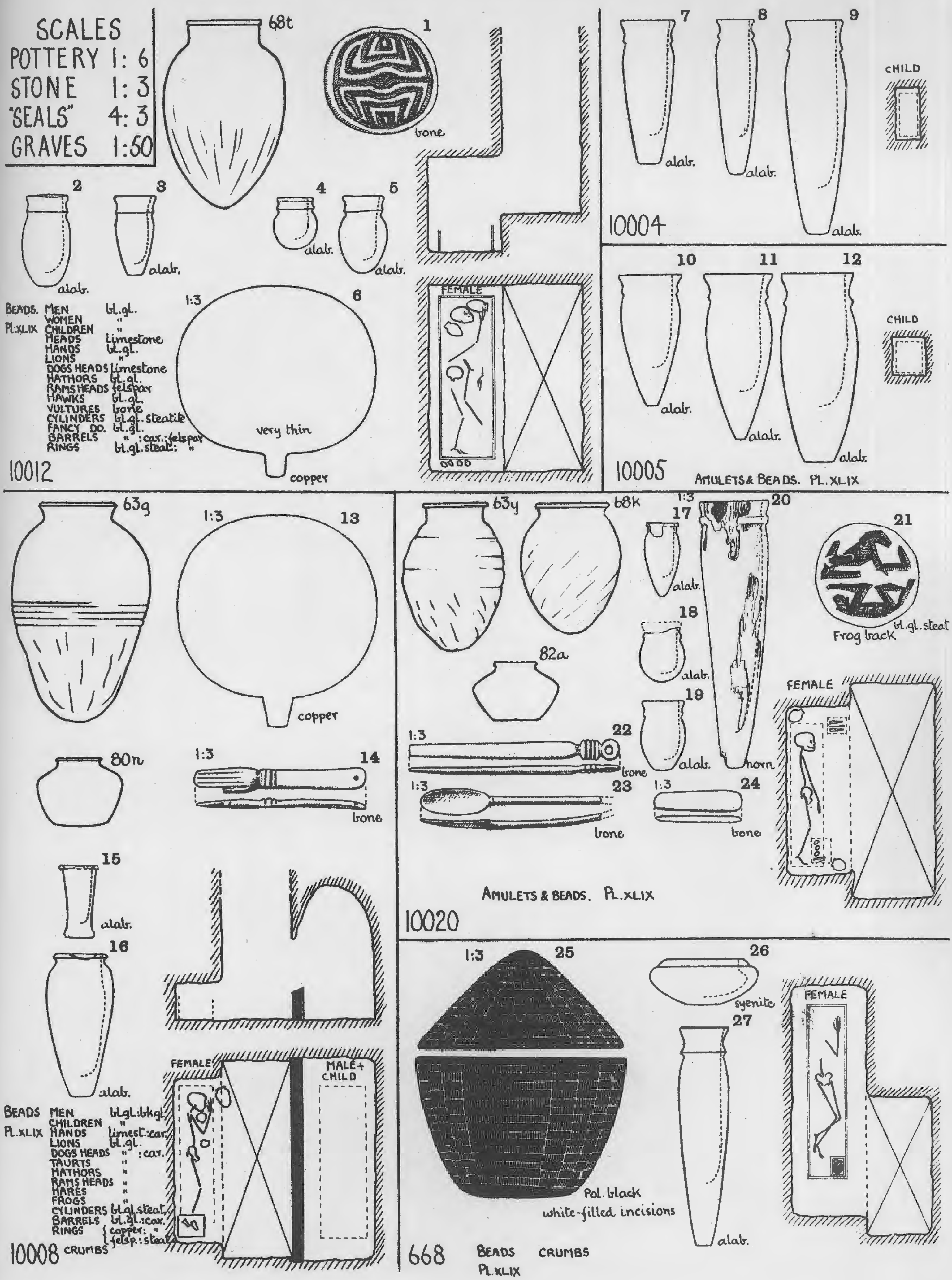

6
677 VI


1 2673 IV bone
2 3540 V bl.gl.steat.
3 2618 V gr.gl.steat.
4 2233 V gr.gl.steat.
5 10030 VI bl.gl.steat.
6 1420 V bl.gl.steat.
7 239 VI gn.gl.steat.
8 514 V-VI ivory
9 2614 VI blk.gl.
10 NN gn.gl.steat.
11 10002 VI grn.gl.steat.
12 10002 VI grn.soapstone
13 1715 VI limestone
14 114 VIII bl.gl.
15 1706 VIII bl.gl.
16 1866 VIII-IX steat.
17 1747 IX bone
18 1900 VIII bl.gl.steat.
19 3001 VI steat.
20 11811 VIII grn.gl.steat.
21 1913 VIII steat.
22 1820 VIII-IX bl.gl.
23 10002 VI pink limestone
24 5121 VIII bl.gl.
25 2621 VIII alabaster
26 508 VI grn.gl.
27 10012 bone
28 619 VIII bl.gl.steat.
29 5012 VIII steat.
30 105 VIII blk.gl.
31 501 VI ivory
32 796 VIII blk.gl.
33 2621 VIII bl.gl.
34 11705 VIII steat.
35 10002 VI bl.gl.
36 551 neck VIII bl.gl.steat.
37 10020 VI bl.gl.steat.
38 11703 VIII blk.gl.
39 532 VI 638 VI grn.gl.steat.
40 bl.gl.steat.
41 1715 VI bl.gl.steat.
42 1918 VIII bl.gl.
43 1823 IX steat.
44 554 IX bl.gl.steat.
45 1733 IX grn.gl.steat.
46 1941 VIII steat.
47 566 IX bl.gl.steat.
48 609 VIII bl.gl.
49 5004 IX bl.gl.
50 1823 IX steat.
51 5008 IX-XI? bl.gl.steat.
52 1827 IX? steat. modern beetle-case
53 1823 IX steat.
54 551 wrist VIII bl.gl.steat.
55 543 VIII bl.gl.steat.
56 551 neck VIII bl.gl.steat.
57 1706 VIII bl.gl.steat.
58 101 VIII bl.gl.
59 1820 VIII-IX bl.gl.steat.
60 742 IX bl.gl.steat.
61 5006 X-XI bl.gl.steat.
62 10042 IX bl.gl.steat.
63 1824 IX gl.steat.
64 105 VIII grn.gl.steat.
65 105 VIII grn.gl.steat.
66 723 IX car.
67 103 IX bl.gl.steat.
68 1768 IX bl.gl.steat.
69 5014 X-XI bl.gl.steat.
70 5032 IX-XI bl.gl.steat.
71 1601 X-XI bl.gl.steat.
72 5006 X-XI bl.gl.steat.
73 1955 IX gl.steat.
74 5009 IX-XI bl.gl.steat.
75 1800 IX-XI? grn.gl.steat.
76 5006 X-XI gold foil on steat.
77 5006 5009 IX-XI silver
78 1955 IX grn.gl.
79 5008 IX-XI? (plain) bl.gl.
80 1720 IX base bl.gl.
81 1720 IX (plain) bronze

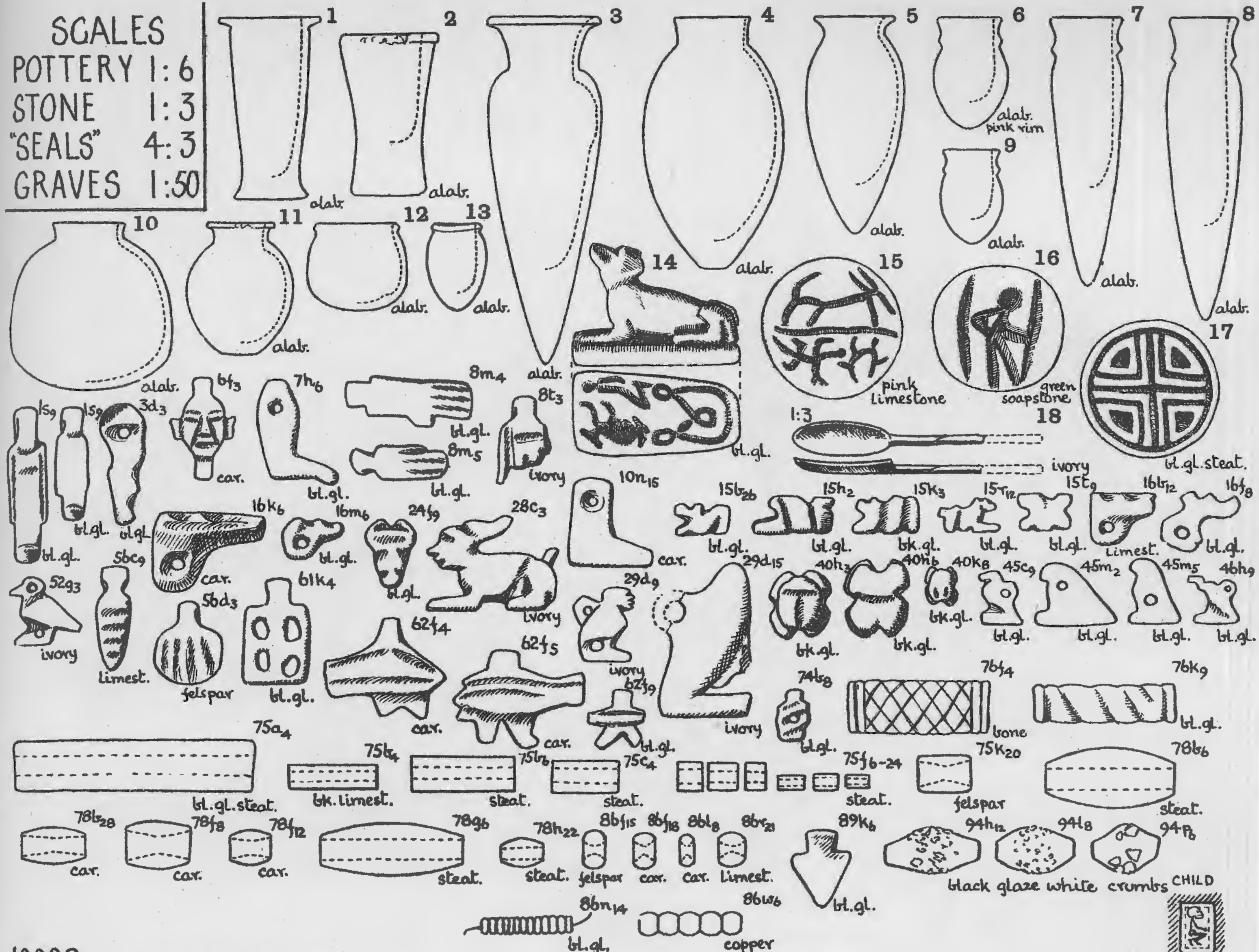

1
x5
x2
wood core
x2
x3
x2
x3
x2
1690 IX-XI
copper
traces wood handles
2
1621 VIII-IX
copper
3
721 IX
copper
traces wood handles
4
5132 IX
copper
traces of
wood handles
5
x 2
5118 IX-XI
copper
traces of wood
handles
6
1681 IX
x3
x3
x3
copper
traces of
wood handles
7
1658 IX
copper
8
1693 IX-XI
copper
9
5122 X
copper
traces of wood handles
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
18
19
901 VIII copper
901 VIII
copper
1610 VIII
copper
1610 VIII copper
1610 VIII slate
1610 VIII bone
10000
VI?
copper
17
511 VI
copper
20
242 V
copper
5008 IX-XI silver
504 VI? copper
22
2619 IV
diorite
23
3303 IV
diorite
24
2646 IV
alab.
25
311 IV
alab.
26
2600 IV
alab.
27
642 IX
alab.
28
worn
1851 VIII-IX
alab.
21
5100 IX
bone
29
10018 VI
alab.
30
1903 VI-VIII
alab.
31
642 IX
alab.
32
10119 IX-XI
alab.
33
5117 VII-XI
bl. glaze


1
1920 VIII copper
2
1690 IX-XI 3·5 cm. shorter copper
1814 IX-XI
3
5118 IX-XI copper
4
721 IX copper
5
on 96r
1687 IX after baking before slip
6
1721 IX on hes-vase
7
5000 IX on tall stand
8
5100 IX on 96a2
9
1687 IX on 96s
10
1:4
2 holes
1200 IV? pottery
11
1:8
721 IX pottery
12
1693 IX-XI sandstone
13
2200 O.K.? mud sealing (underside)
14
1:8
500 VI wood
15
1:8
11803 VIII wood
16
757 rough piece of limestone
17
5122 IX on stand like 96z
18
10220 IX after baking before slip on 93t
19
1621 VIII-IX on tall stand
20
1689 IX on tall stand
21
1:8
1746 IX
coffin wood

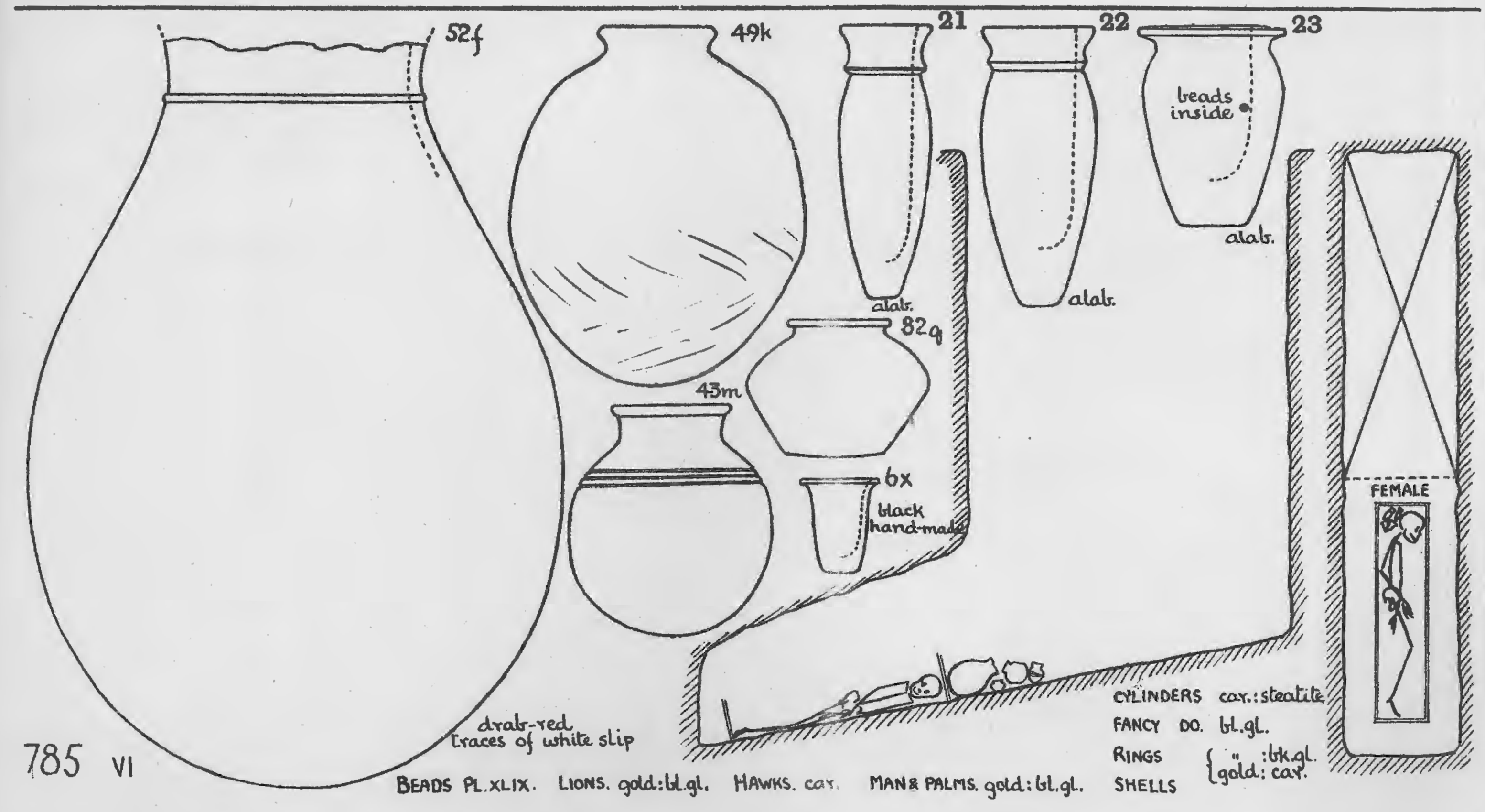

SCALES
POTTERY 1: 6
STONE 1: 3
"SEALS" 4: 3
GRAVES 1:50
1:24
1
alab.
2
limestone
MALE
2635 IV
3
alab.
1:3
4
x7
ivory
CHILD
2821 IV
5
6
7
8
alab.
alab.
alab.
alab.
BEADS. PL. XLIX
UZATS. electrum
CYLINDERS. bl.gl.: car.: turquoise
FANCY DO. gold.
BARRELS. bl.gl.: car.: steat.: electrum
RINGS. turquoise
1209 V
1:3
9
4mm. thick
scar of mended tang
copper
FEMALE
80W2
pol. red
12
blk. & wh. porphyry
11
alab.
AT WRIST 13
4:3
1:3
14
copper
16
bl.gl. steat.
1:3
15
horn
FEMALE
BEADS (with mirror) PL. XLIX
CYLINDERS. car.: bl.gl. steat.: felspar
BARRELS. "
FLAT DO. amethyst
RINGS. car.: gold
DROPS. "
3540 V
63Q2
orange-red pink slip
62d2
buff
17
Hippo-head back
grn.gl.steat.
18
alab. kohl inside
BEADS PL. XLIX
MEN bl.gl.
CHILDREN "
LIONS limestone
TAURTS bl.gl.
UNIDENT. "
PENDANTS " : calcite
532 VI
21
alab.
22
alab.
689 V
FEMALE?


SCALES
POTTERY 1: 6
STONE 1: 3
"SEALS" 4: 3
GRAVES 1:50
68t
1
bone
2
3
4
5
alab.
alab.
alab.
alab.
BEADS. MEN bl.gl.
WOMEN "
PL.XLIX CHILDREN "
HEADS limestone
HANDS bl.gl.
LIONS "
DOGS HEADS limestone
HATHORS bl.gl.
RAMS HEADS felspar
HAWKS bl.gl.
VULTURES bone
CYLINDERS bl.gl. steatite
FANCY DO. bl.gl.
BARRELS " : car. : felspar
RINGS bl.gl. steat. : "
1:3
6
very thin
copper
FEMALE
10012
7
8
9
alab.
alab.
alab.
CHILD
10004
10
11
12
alab.
alab.
alab.
CHILD
10005
AMULETS & BEADS. PL. XLIX
63g
1:3
13
copper
80n
1:3
14
bone
15
alab.
16
alab.
FEMALE
MALE + CHILD
BEADS MEN bl.gl. : bk.gl.
CHILDREN "
PL.XLIX HANDS limest. : car.
LIONS bl.gl.
DOGS HEADS " : car.
TAURTS "
HATHORS "
RAMS HEADS "
HARES "
FROGS "
CYLINDERS bl.gl. steat.
BARRELS bl.gl. : car.
RINGS { copper : "
{ felsp. : steat.
10008 CRUMBS
63y
68k
1:3
17
alab.
20
21
Frog back
bl.gl. steat
18
alab.
82a
19
alab.
horn
1:3
22
bone
1:3
23
bone
1:3
24
bone
FEMALE
AMULETS & BEADS. PL. XLIX
10020
1:3
25
Pol. black
white-filled incisions
26
syenite
27
alab.
FEMALE
668
BEADS CRUMBS
PL. XLIX

SCALES
POTTERY 1:6
STONE 1:3
"SEALS" 4:3
GRAVES 1:50



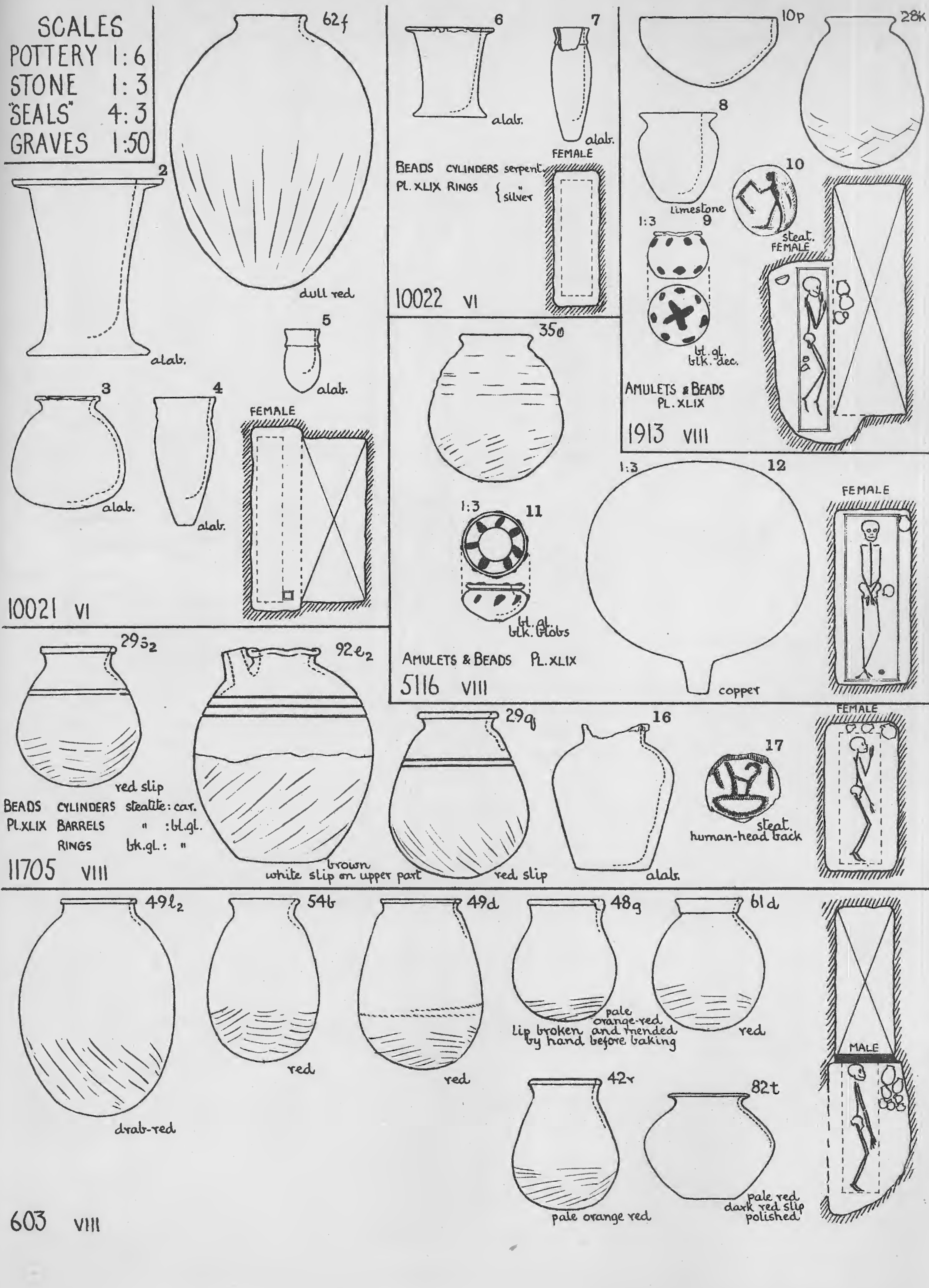
10002 AMULETS & BEADS 4:3

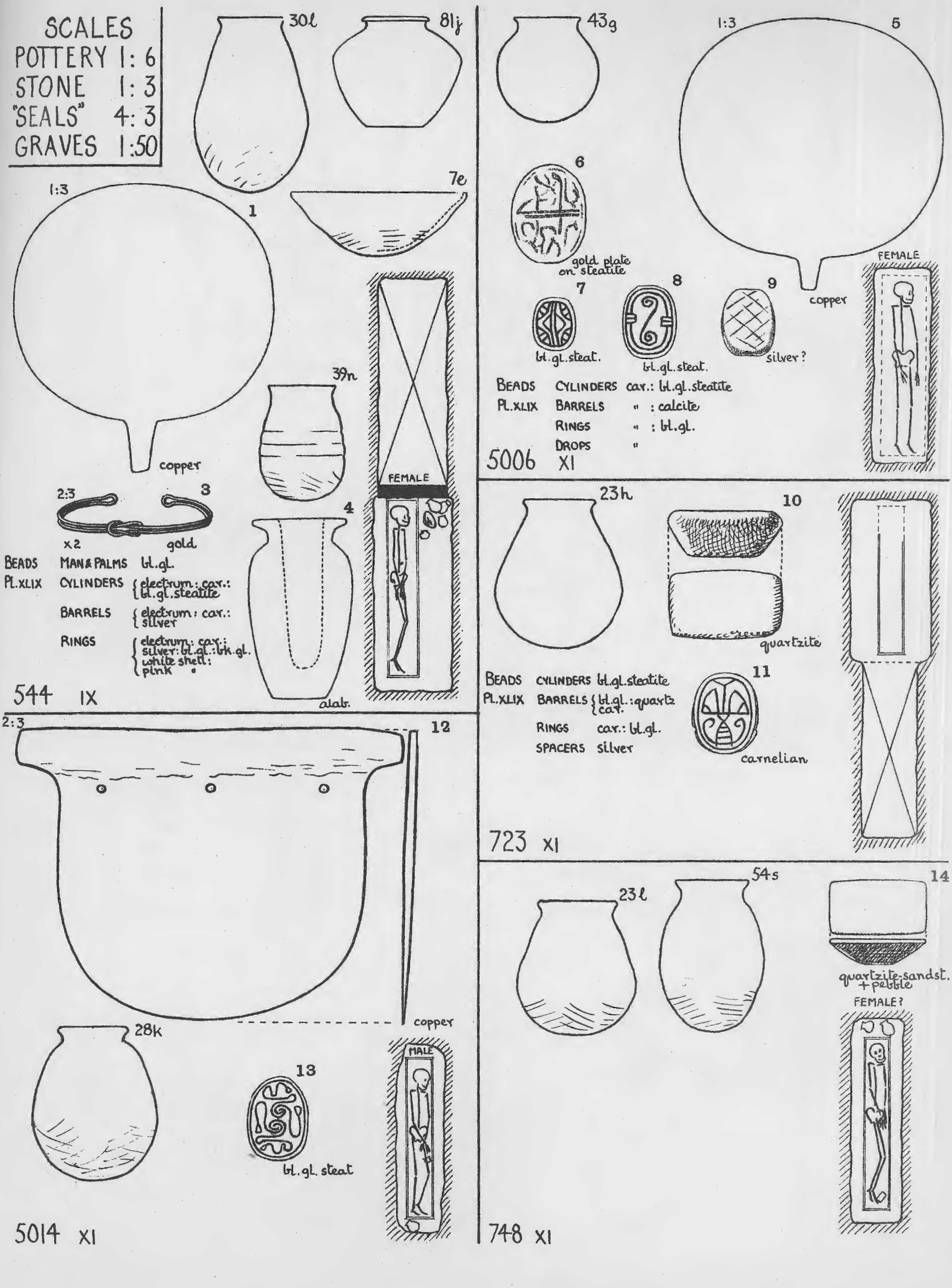


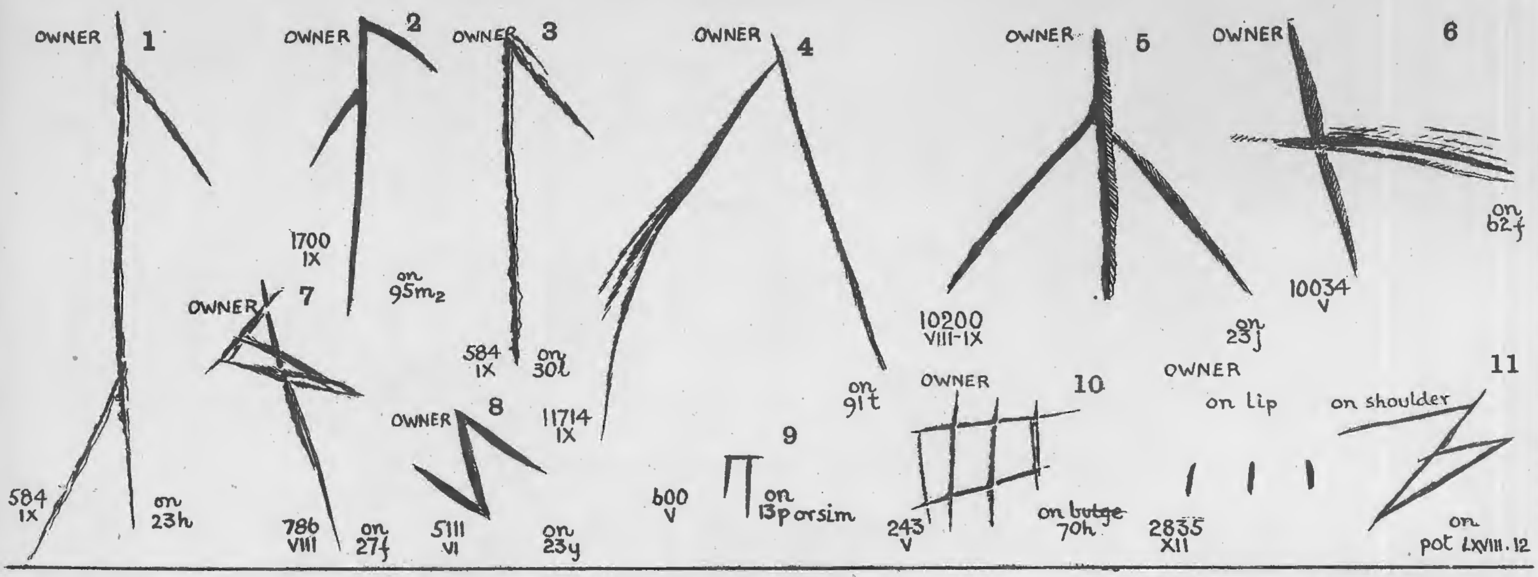
CYLINDERS car.: steatite
FANCY DO. bl.gl.
RINGS { " : bk.gl. / gold: car.
SHELLS

785 VI

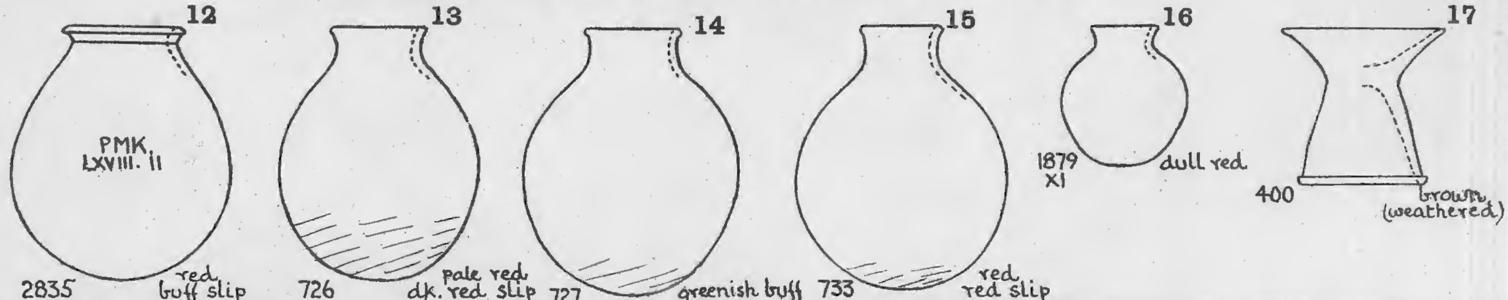
BEADS PL. XLIX. LIONS. gold: bl.gl. HAWKS. car. MAN & PALMS. gold: bl.gl.


SCALES
POTTERY 1:6
STONE 1:3
"SEALS" 4:3
GRAVES 1:50
62f
dull red
2
alab.
5
alab.
3
alab.
4
alab.
FEMALE
10021 VI
6
alab.
7
alab.
FEMALE
BEADS CYLINDERS serpent.
PL. XLIX RINGS { " silver
10022 VI
35o
1:3
11
bl. gl.
blk. blobs
AMULETS & BEADS PL. XLIX
5116 VIII
10p
28k
8
limestone
1:3 9
bl. gl.
blk. dec.
10
steat.
FEMALE
AMULETS & BEADS
PL. XLIX
1913 VIII
1:3
12
copper
FEMALE
29s2
red slip
BEADS CYLINDERS steatite: car.
PL. XLIX BARRELS " : bl. gl.
RINGS blk. gl.: "
11705 VIII
92e2
brown
white slip on upper part
29q
red slip
16
alab.
17
steat.
human-head back
FEMALE
49l2
drab-red
54b
red
49d
red
48g
pale
orange-red
lip broken and mended
by hand before baking
61d
red
42r
pale orange red
82t
pale red
dark red slip
polished
MALE
603 VIII


SCALES
POTTERY 1: 6
STONE 1: 3
"SEALS" 4: 3
GRAVES 1:50
30l
81j
7e
1:3
1
copper
39n
FEMALE
2:3
3
x2
gold
4
alab.
BEADS
PL.XLIX
MAN & PALMS bl.gl.
CYLINDERS { electrum : car.: bl.gl.steatite
BARRELS { electrum : car.: silver
RINGS { electrum : car.: silver: bl.gl.: bk.gl. white shell: pink "
544 IX
43g
1:3
5
copper
FEMALE
6
gold plate on steatite
7
bl.gl.steat.
8
bl.gl.steat.
9
silver?
BEADS
PL.XLIX
CYLINDERS car.: bl.gl.steatite
BARRELS " : calcite
RINGS " : bl.gl.
DROPS "
5006 XI
23h
10
quartzite
11
carnelian
BEADS
PL.XLIX
CYLINDERS bl.gl.steatite
BARRELS { bl.gl.: quartz car.
RINGS car.: bl.gl.
SPACERS silver
723 XI
2:3
12
copper
28k
13
bl.gl. steat
MALE
5014 XI
23l
54s
14
quartzite-sandst. + pebble
FEMALE?
748 XI



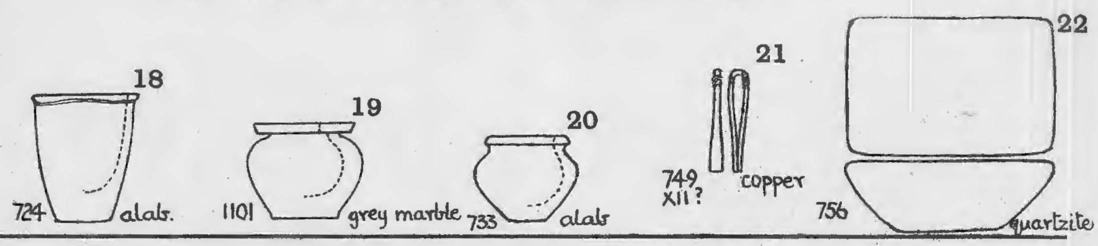
1:6 MIDDLE KINGDOM POTTERY: NEW TYPES.



POTTERY TYPES PUBLISHED PREVIOUSLY

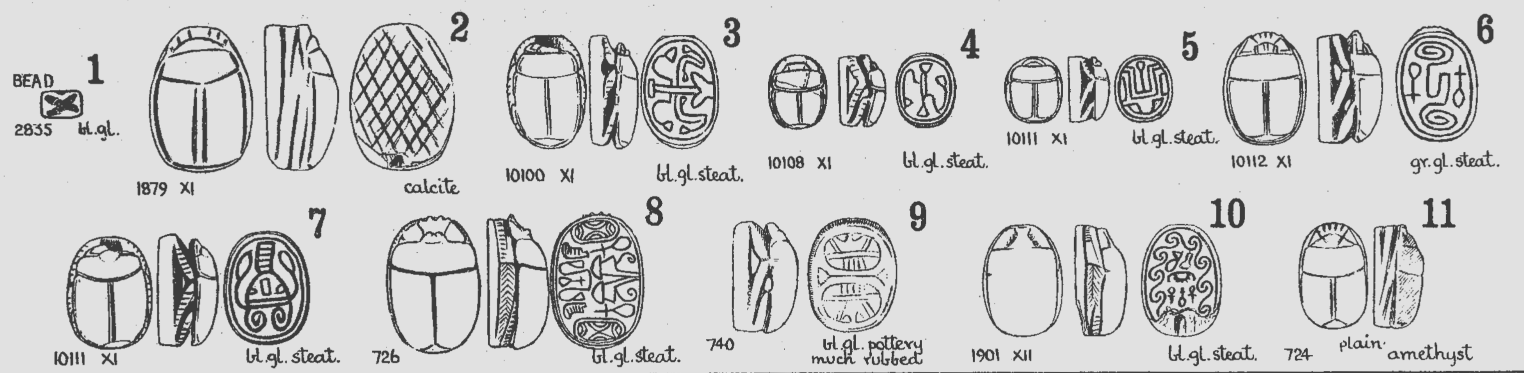
7N2	(Harageh)	1101
10B	do.	400
G	do.	10114
33S	do.	400 2637
49D	do.	1504 (XXII)

1:3 MIDDLE KINGDOM STONE VASES, ETC.

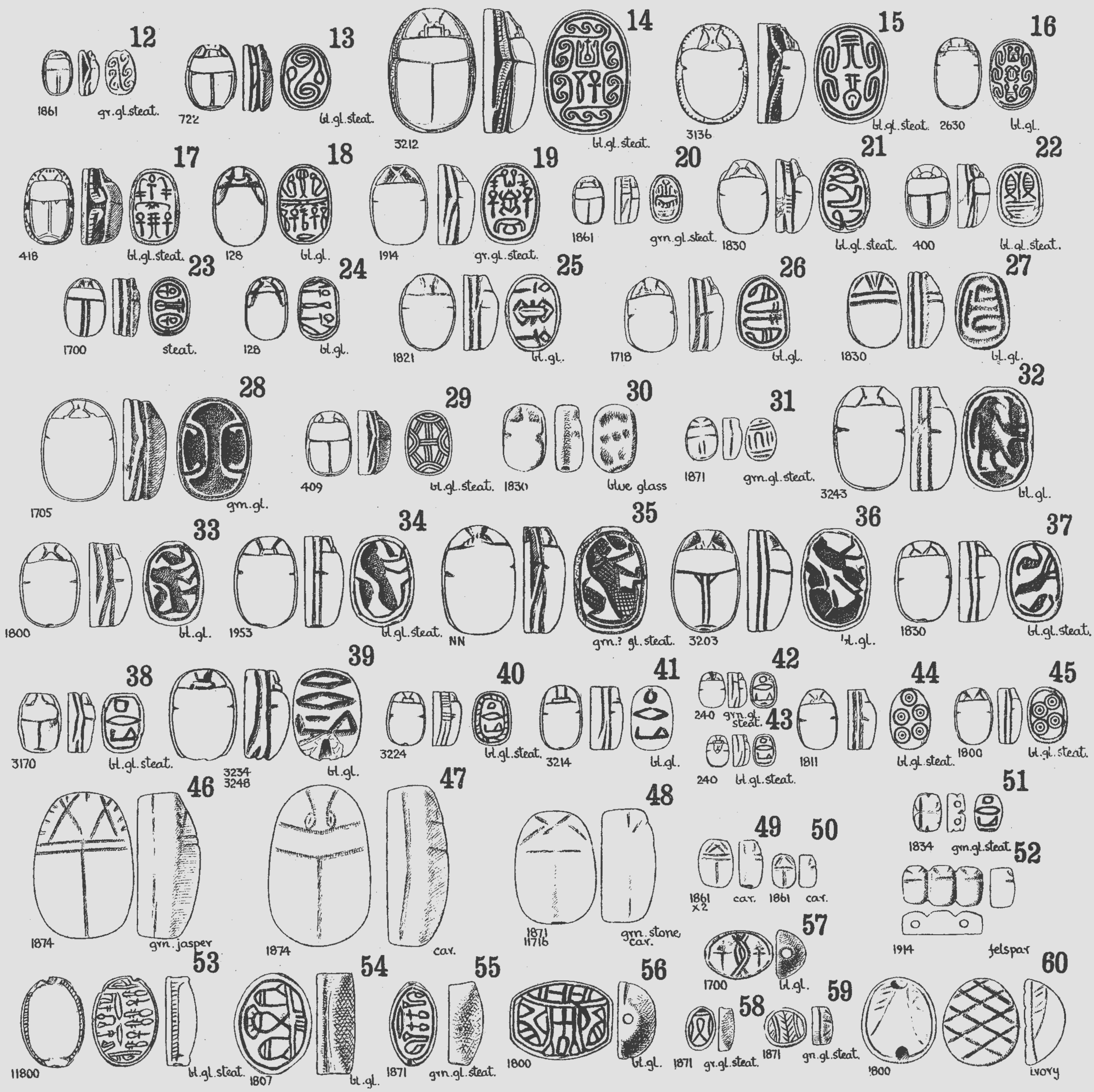


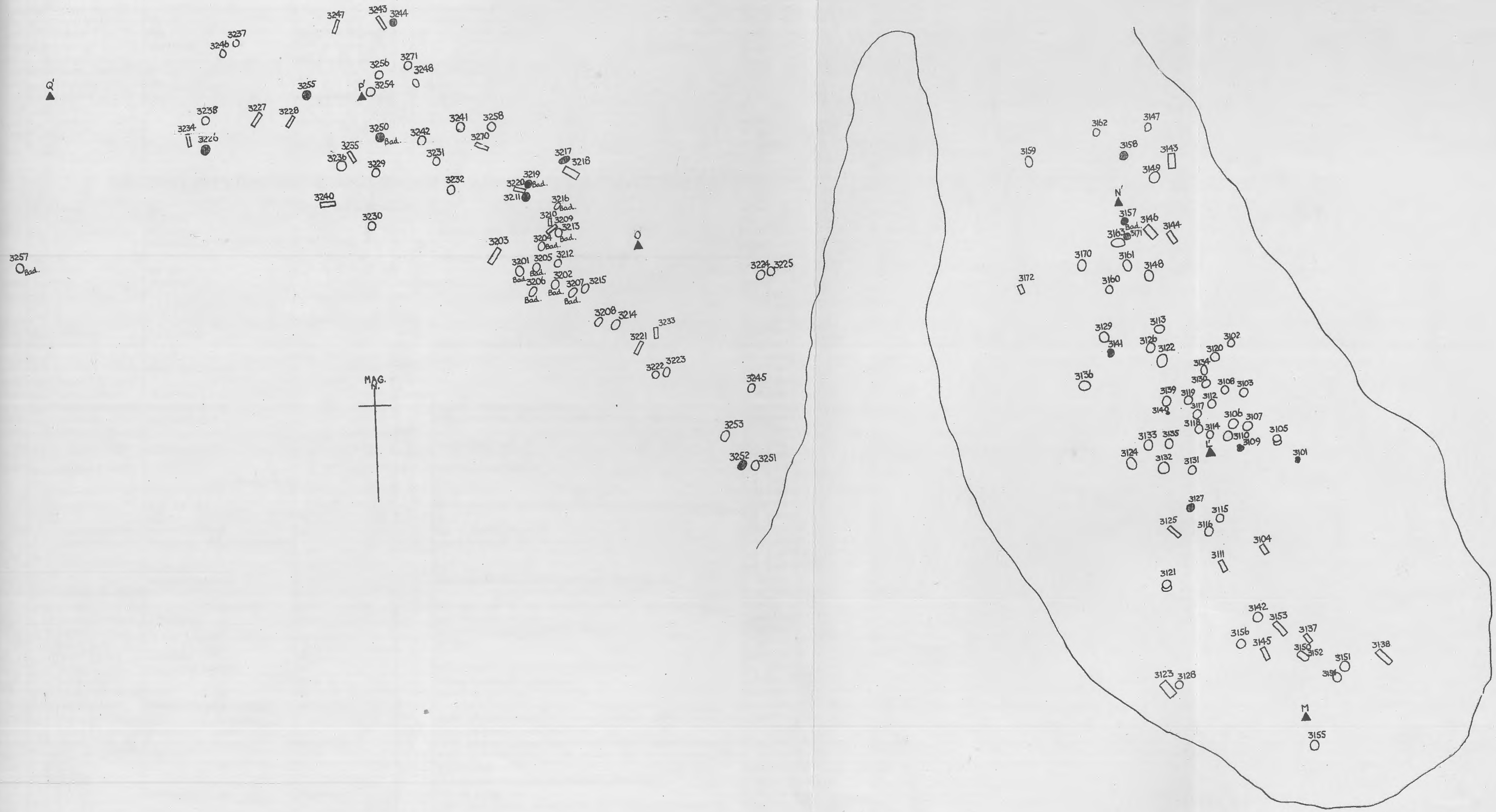
1:3 SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD STONE VASES.





SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD SCARABS.




3247
3243
3244
3237
3246
3256
3271
3248
Q'
3255
P'
3254
3238
3227
3228
3241
3258
3234
3226
3250
Bad.
3242
3270
3235
3236
3231
3229
3217
3218
3232
3219
3220
Bad.
3211
3240
3216
Bad.
3210
3209
3213
3230
3204
Bad.
Bad.
3203
O
3212
3205
3257
Bad.
3201
3224
3225
Bad.
3202
3206
3207
3215
Bad.
Bad.
Bad.
3208
3214
3233
3221
3222
3223
MAG. N.
3245
3253
3252
3251
3162
3147
3159
3158
3143
3149
N'
3157
Bad.
3146
3163
3171
3144
3170
3161
3148
3172
3160
3113
3129
3126
3102
3141
3122
3120
3134
3136
3130
3108
3103
3139
3119
3112
3140
3117
3106
3107
3118
3114
3105
3133
3135
3110
3109
L'
3101
3124
3132
3131
3127
3115
3125
3116
3104
3111
3121
3142
3153
3156
3137
3145
3150
3152
3138
3151
3154
3123
3128
M
3155

TOMB NUMBER	SHAFT N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	ATTITUDE	SEX	COFFINS, WRAPPINGS, ETC.	POTTERY. PL. LXVIII (M.K.) LXXII (PAN). LXXIII (2nd INT.)	AMULETS AND BEADS. PL. LXIX (M.K.) LXXVI (2nd INT.)	SCARABS PL. LXIX	STONE VASES PLATE LXVIII	OTHER OBJECTS. PLATE LXVIII (M.K.) LXXV (2nd INT.)	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER	
724	176 48 98	124		C	29x145x?		CAR. FISH	11	18	BOX-EYE?: HORN? (CHAMBER ON S.E.)	Q	147	724	
726	170 35 151	132			34x195x?	13		8		(CHAMBER ON S.E. TYPE 32)	P	147	726	
727	63 198 155	153				14	44Y 70T 79M 80G $85N_5 N_{13}$ 92S			(CHAMBER ON S. TYPE 30)	Q		727	
733	56 222 167	148	$7G_9$	C	31x178x10+	15	SEE SECTION 147		20	TWO PEBBLES (CHAMBER ON N.)	N	147	733	
740	55 185 80	157		C				9			Q		740	
749	60 200 155	140	$8E_{11}$	F	GRASS MAT.					TWEEZERS 21	N	147	749	?
756	55	155	8	F	39x170x14+	66K (XI)				PALETTE 22	P		756	
1101	40 200 130	157			WOOD	$7N_2$	ONE CAR. FLAT. BARREL		19		Q	148	1101	
1719	65 210 250	165	$8D_{10}$	M	WOOD	37D (IX-XI)	68M ALT. WITH $79R_3$			(CHAMBER ON S.)	N	148	1719	
1879	50 135 90	155		C	WOOD	16	$58G_{24}$(O.K.) 41D 79DGKP	2			Q		1879	
1901	40 180 90	145	$8A_9$	F	WOOD: CLOTH			10			N	148	1901	
2637	51 185 90	150	$8A_9$	M	30x180x?	335	49D				N	148	2637	
2835	35 140 95	150	$8F_9$	C	STICKS	12	LXIX·1: IR 38U 70L $79F_3 G_3 G_4$			POTMARK 11	N	148	2835	
10108		120		C	WOOD			4			Q		10108	
10111	70 200 80	140	8_{10}	F	WOOD		O.K. $75J_{16}$ P_{12}	5,7			P	148	10111	
10112		140	8_{11}	M				6			P	148	10112	
10114	80		8_{11}	F C		10G (XI)	47F 80FG 92MP				P	148	10114	

SECOND INTERMEDIATE AND PAN (P) GRAVES.

TOMB NUMBER	SHAFT N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	ATTITUDE	SEX	COFFINS, WRAPPINGS, ETC.	POTTERY	AMULETS AND BEADS	SCARABS	STONE VASES	OTHER OBJECTS	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER	
240	60		2A	C	WOOD	4M	6,35 SEE REGISTER	42,43			N	186	240	
409	50 190 105	165		C	STICKS	$37L^?$ (N.K.)	"	29			Q		409	
418	98 165 115	157	$8E_{11}$		34x141x18+: CLOTH	7C (N.K.) 22H	"	17		LEATHER BAG: DOM FRUIT	N	186	418	
423						PAN SHERDS			30		Q	149	423	P
1501	40 125 80		$8A_9$	C			"			TWO BONE FLIES 45: GOLD ON COPPER RING 8	P		1501	
1621						8H 30N							1621	
1718	REUSED VIII			F		24A (N.K.)		26	33		Q	186	1718	
1807							"	54					1807	
1810						GROUP LXXV. 1-6						149	1810 A	P
1811	REUSED IX						18, 30, 39 "	44			Q		1811	
1821	REUSED IX		$8A_9$	C	MATTING	$2Y_2$ (N.K.) 59Q	"	25	31		N	187	1821	
1830	REUSED IX		$8A_9$	C	WOOD		2 "	21, 27, 30, 37		COPPER EARRINGS 9	N	187	1830	
1834							"	51			Q		1834	
1861						SMALL FLAT SAUCER	"	12, 20, 49, 50			Q		1861	
1871	REUSED IX		$7G_9$	F	WOOD		"	31, 48, 55, 58, 59			N	187	1871	
1874	75 210 180	140	$8E_{10}$	F	WOOD: CLOTH	7G 20F (N.K.)	"	46, 47	44, 35		N	187	1874	
1895	REUSED IX		$7G_9$	M?	REEDS?: BRICKS 34x16x7	9B 25B (N.K.) 31				COPPER EARRING 11: CALCULUS	N	149	1895	P
1898	90 40 120	145	$3A_9$	C	30x60x20	$2Y_2$ 20b (N.K.)	"			SILVER EARRING 14: TWO PREDYNASTIC SHELL BANGLES XL. 51	N	187	1898	
1914	REUSED IX							19,52			Q		1914	
1951	REUSED IX			C			"			BLUE GLAZE VASE 37	Q		1951	
1953	–			M?				34			P	187	1953	
2639	29 120 98	35	$8A_9$	C	22x118x?: REEDS?			16		COPPER EARRINGS 10	N	187	2639	
3101	HOLE 30					15 (LXXIV·5) 28, 36 (LXXIV·4)							3101	P
3102	CIRC.			C	LEATHER		"				Q	151	3102	P
3103	CIRC.			F?	LEATHER	57B SHERDS	"			SPATHA: DRILL-CORE?: SCOOP 43: TWO OVALS LXXIV·1d, q, t, ab: COPPER ROD, 38, LXXIV·3K: SIXTEEN PEBBLES	Q	151	3103	P
3104	RECT.			C		45H	14 "				Q		3104	P
3105	150 100 60	180			LEATHER: CLOTH	RED POL. SHERDS	"			GOATS HORNS: FRONTAL	Q	151	3105	P
3106	110 110 130			F	LEATHER: CLOTH	INCIS. & PLAIN PAN & EGYPTIAN SHERDS	"			SEVEN PEBBLES: TWO SPATHAS	Q	151	3106	P
3107	100 100 110	160	$3A_9$	M	SKINS						N		3107	P
3108						INCIS. SHERDS	"				Q		3108	P
3109	HOLE 10					3 ROUGH SHERDS	"			OX-HORN: FRONTAL: FIVE GRINDERS: TWO PEBBLES		151	3109	P
3110	100 65 130	90	3A"	F	SKINS: CLOTH: LEATHER		"				N	151	3110	P
3111	RECT.				CLOTH	27 (LXXIV·4)	61, 62 "			BRAIDED THONG: BONE PLAQUE 47, LXXIV·6d: THREE SPATHAS	Q	151	3111	P
3112	50 100 95	170		F	SKINS: ROPES	SHERDS	54, 55 "			OX-RIB: TWO SPATHAS	Q	151	3112	P
3113	100 45 125	70		M	SKINS: CLOTH	33	"			OX-HORNS: SANDALS: LEATHER BUCKET	P	151	3113	P
3114	OVAL	70		F	MAT.: SKINS		"			OX-HORNS	Q	151	3114	P
3115	45 200 115			C	MAT.?: SKINS	SHERDS	54 "				Q	151	3115	P
3116	OVAL			F	SKINS	BLACK TOP. SHERDS	23 "			IVORY BANGLE 33: SCRAPS COPPER SHEETING	Q		3116	P
3117	OVAL			F	MAT.: CLOTH		57, 58 "			SILVER EARRING 23, LXXIV·3x	Q	151	3117	P
3118	OVAL			C	SKINS	55	42 "			GOATS SKULL	Q	151	3118	P
3119	OVAL			C	MAT.: SKINS	BLACK TOP. & INCIS. SHERDS	16 "				Q		3119	P
3120	45 100 170	150	3A	F	HIDES: SKINS: ROPE	55B 32, 25, 45	"			SILVER EARRINGS & TORQUE 16, 17, LXXIV·3ab: SANDALS LXXIV·8: TWO BAGS: BUCKET: SKIN GARMENTS	N	152	3120	P
3121	110 240 90	155			MAT.	SHERDS 20, 29	"		25	TWO AXES LXXVII·6, 19: OX FRONTAL	Q	152	3121	P
3122	130 160 180	170		M	MAT.	24, 25	43, 44, 48, 56 "			WOOD PLAQUE LXXIV·16: IVORY BANGLE: SCRAPS COPPER SHEETING	Q	152	3122	P
3123	115 200 170	140		M	40x190x40?	SHERDS	"		27,40	AXE, ADZE, RAZOR LXXVII·16, 17, 18, LXXIV·3a, b: BAG: TWO AWLS: SANDAL: FLINTS	Q	152	3123	P
3124	65 150 130	155		F		19	"		x	SPATHA: BONE AWL	Q	152	3124	P
3125	50 190 155	115	8_9	F	WOOD		"			HORN & HAIR BANGLES: SKINS: BAG: SANDALS	P	152	3125	P
3126	CIRC.					35b 36P (N.K.) 24	ONE SHELL		x	TIP OF BONE PIN	Q	152	3126	P
3127	OVAL						"			TWENTY-FIVE HORNS: TWO FRONTALS: GOLD NAIL FROM DAGGER 41	Q	152	3127	P
3128	100 135 150	160	$4A_9$	F?	SKINS: ROPE	5, 41, 49	"			AXE LXVII·12: SPATHA: EIGHTEEN HORNS (ABOVE)	N	152	3128	P
3129	70 100 115	150		M C	CLOTH		49 "				Q	152	3129	P
3130	OVAL	70		F?	SKINS	SHERD	"			SILVER EARRING 24, LXXIV·3p: GOLD NAILS (DAGGER?): WOOD PEG	Q		3130	P
3131	75 75	110		C	SKINS	SHERD (from grave 3118)	"				Q		3131	P
3132	100 125 135	5		C	SKINS	BLACK TOP. SHERD	11 "			AXE LXXVII·9: PEBBLE: SPATHA	Q	153	3132	P
3133	100 135 185			F	SKINS	BLACK TOP. SHERD				BUCKET: PEBBLE	Q	153	3133	P
3134	95 100 110			C		$25U^?$ (N.K.) 22, 37	13, 50 "				Q	153	3134	P
3135	50 130 110			M?	MAT.	LIKE 29, 40	"			AXE (NEB-MAAT-RA) LXXIV·9: LEATHER BRACER, 49, LXXIV·1c: SCHIST	Q	153	3135	P
3136	55 150 140	85	$3A_9$""	F	MAT.: LEATHER: CLOTH	54H 57B 13, 47, 53 LXXIV.4.5	"	15		TWO SPATHAS: SPATULA LXXIV·21: SILVER EARRINGS 20, LXXIV·3ad.	N	153	3136	P
3137	25 100 35	145		C	SKINS		"				Q	153	3137	P

TOMB NUMBER	SHAFT N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	ATTITUDE	SEX	COFFINS, WRAPPINGS, ETC.	POTTERY. PL. LXXIII (2nd INT.) LXXII (PAN).		AMULETS AND BEADS. PL. LXXVI	SCARABS PL. LXIX	STONE VASES PL. LXVIII	OTHER OBJECTS. PL. LXXV	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER	
3138	55 210 120	145	$8F_9$	M	SKINS: LEATHER			7,24,37,38,59,60 SEE REG			HORN: RESIN: LEATHER BAND: LION PIN LXXVII·4, LXXIV·3h: AXES LXXVII·10,11	P	153	3138	P
3139	OVAL			F?	SKINS: CLOTH		27, LIKE 48	19 "			PLAQUES 46,48, LXXIV·6b,c: BONE SHAFT LXXIV·2a	Q	153	3139	P
3141	50					27D 54E					GOATS HORNS		153	3141	P
3142	CIRC.			F				"				Q		3142	P
3143	65 230 140	175		F	WOOD: MASK: CLOTH	22H (N.K.)	19 LXXIV·4	1 "			TWEEZERS 29, LXXIV·3e: IVORY BANGLE, 32: PEBBLE: QUARTZITE	P	153	3143	P
3144	RECT.			M				"			HORN & IVORY BANGLES 35: AWL POINT: OX HORN (ABOVE)	Q	153	3144	P
3145	RECT.			F	WOOD		19, 45	54, 56 "				Q		3145	P
3146	80 185 140	145			WOOD	18G	3, 49, SYRIAN 58,60	29 "			SPATHA: SKINS	Q	153	3146	P
3148	130 145 180	160		F	HIDES: SKINS: LEATHER	15T	23, 29	"			PENANNULAR 25: BONE POINT & PIN LXXIV·2e,r: OVAL LXXIV·1e: SANDALS: LEATHER ROLL: BONE: SPATHAS: PEBBLE	P	153	3148	P
3149	CIRC.			F	LEATHER	55B: INCIS. RED & BLK: POL. RED SHERDS					LARGE PEBBLE: FEATHER	Q	153	3149	P
3150	OVER 3152					40W	45	"			OYSTER: PEBBLE: SIX BONE TOOLS LXXIV·2s-x: FOUR SPATHAS	N	154	3150	P
3151	90 100				LEATHER		LIKE 3 LXXIV·5	"		41	27 PEBBLES: COPPER LUMP: BONES: GOATS? HORNS: CHISEL LXXVII·5, LXXIV·3g	Q	154	3151	P
3152	150 50 120	75	A_3'''	M	WOOD: LEATHER		59	4 "			WOOD RING	P	154	3152	P
3153	55 200 120	140			WOOD	11B 37H	8, 19, 39, 52 LXXIV·5	"		28		P	154	3153	P
3154	CIRC.				MAT.: SKINS		12, 49	53 "			TWO OVALS LXXIV·1m,n: AWL LXXIV·2m: OYSTER: PEBBLE: RED OCHRE	Q		3154	P
3155	100 120 160	150		M	SKINS: LEATHER		19	"			TWO SPATHAS: 5 FISH-SPINES	Q	154	3155	P
3156	OVAL			F	LEATHER		14	NOT REGISTERED			OVAL LXXIV·1l: SPATULA LXXIV·2j: PEBBLES: RIB: WOOD STAFF	Q	154	3156	P
3157	HOLE 50					18A	22						154	3157	P
3158	HOLE 30						4, 26, 38, 57 LXXIV·4							3158	P
3159	100 120 85	165		M	MAT: CLOTH			"		26	IVORY BANGLE 31: COPPER BAND: GRINDER: PEBBLE	Q	154	3159	P
3160	90 110 110	10		C				40 "			SILVER EARRING LXXIV·3t	Q	154	3160	P
3161	130 180 160	160		M?	MAT.		51	38, 41, 56 "			AXE WITH MARK LXXVII·8	Q	154	3161	P
3163	220 180 150	95		M?	MAT.: CLOTH	18G	33, 56	37, 38, 47, 49, 54, 56 "			SILVER EARRING 15, LXXIV·3w: GOLD KOHL-STICK 36, LXXIV·3n: IVORY BANGLE: SEVEN PEBBLES	Q	154	3163	P
3170	80 125 75	180	$3A_5$	C	MAT.: SKINS: CLOTH	22C 40GU	25	12, 51, 52, 54, 56 "	38		FILLET LXXVI·63: SPATHA: AXE LXXVII·7: SILVER TORQUE 18, LXXIV·3ac	N	155	3170	P
3171	HOLE							"		32	FIFTY-EIGHT HORNS: TWELVE PEBBLES: GRINDER: SCHIST		155	3171	P
3172	RECT.			C	WOOD	22G					GRINDER	P	155	3172	P
3203	60 190 180	150	$7G_9$	F	WOOD	11c 50N		"	36	36	COPPER AWL LXXVII·1, LXXIV·3m: FLAKES LXXIV·2ab: DOM FRUIT	N	156	3203	P
3208	100 110 150	165	$4A_9$	F	MAT.: PITCH	57B	46	"			RAZOR? LXXVII·14, LXXIV·3c	N	156	3208	P
3209	210 80 180	130	$7G_9$	M	WOOD	40H						N	156	3209	P
3210	50 145 180	160		C	WOOD	3HO 13B 22G 59P 63MN						Q		3210	P
3211	HOLE 65					6HF 52MN 59S	35	3, 10, 15, 22, 27 "					156	3211	P
3212	115 145 140	170		F		SHERDS		LIKE 21 "	14	x	OVAL LXXIV·1b: RED OCHRE	Q	156	3212	P
3214	150 165 165	170	$4A_?$	F		57B		8, 21, 32, 36, 54, 56 "	41		GOLD FINGER- & SILVER EAR-RINGS 21,22: HORN BANGLES LXXIV·3q, s, aa: 2 CONUS: FOUR SPATHA: RED OCHRE	P	156	3214	P
3215	110 130 140	160		F				24 "			ALABASTER HAND: OVAL: CONUS 44, LXXIV·1a, u, z	Q		3215	P
3217	80 70 70	100								26	SIXTEEN GAZELLE, FOUR RAM, ONE OX-HORN: PAINTED FRONTAL		156	3217	P
3218	110 200 230	135				38D		"				Q		3218	P
3220	200 110 300	120		F	WOOD	5CG 34D 52H (blk.)		"				Q	157	3220	P
3221	55 155 130	170	$7G_9$	F	WOOD: CLOTH	4S 17D						N	157	3221	P
3222	100 100 180		3D	C	MAT.: ROPE: CLOTH	40F 59P					SANDALS: LEATHER BAG	N	157	3222	P
3223	90 110 140	165		M?	SKINS: CLOTH	44T	BLK. TOP SHERDS	"			SPATHA: MUTELA: FOUR PEBBLES: RED OCHRE: SIX FLINT CHUNKS: TWO OVALS	Q	157	3223	P
3224	CIRC. 60			C	LEATHER			22, 40 "	40		SPATHA	Q	157	3224	P
3225	130 70 135	45		F	SKINS: CLOTH			"				Q		3225	P
3226	HOLE 50					54G	2 LXXIV·5	"			FORTY-SEVEN PAIRS IBEX HORNS: SCHIST		157	3226	P
3227	100 220 155	135		M	WOOD		BLK. TOP BOWL	34 "			IVORY BANGLES 30, LXXIV·3z	Q	157	3227	P
3228	200 110 150	120			WOOD	INCIS. BLK.: POL. RED SHERDS		37, 38 "		39	IVORY BANGLE LIKE 32: OX-HORN: FOUR PEBBLES: GRINDER: FLAKE: SCHIST: TWO HORNS: SKINS	Q	157	3228	P
3229	OVAL	170	$4A_9$		CLOTH	EGY. SHERD		24, 28 "			COPPER & IVORY DAGGER LXXVII·2, LXXIV·6a	P	157	3229	P
3230	100 135 220	160		M	MAT.: SKINS		42, 43	56 "			TWO AWLS: OVAL LXXIV·2o, 1r: GRINDER: SPATHA: PEBBLE: RED OCHRE: SCHIST: FLINTS: BASKET	Q	158	3230	P
3231	125 100 175	65		F	SKINS		34	27, 38 "			OX-HORN: SCHIST	Q	158	3231	P
3232	100 90 55	120		C	MAT.: SKINS		20	54 "				P	158	3232	P
3233	RECT.				WOOD			"				Q		3233	P
3234	RECT.	130			WOOD	20D 54F		40, 54 "	39	23	COPPER BORER 39, LXXIV·3j: FOUR SPATHAS: LEATHER BAG: GALENA	P	158	3234	P
3235	35 150 100	160		F	WOOD	4S 20P 35D? 44M						P	158	3235	P
3236	OVAL			M	MAT.: SKINS			NOT REGISTERED			HORN BANGLE: BUCKET	Q	158	3236	P
3237	30 80 95	140	$5F_9$	C	MAT.: LEATHER		50	"			SILVER EARRING 13, LXXIV·3r	N	158	3237	P
3238	OVAL			F	MAT.: SKINS: CLOTH		44	"				Q		3238	P
3240	230 110 105	90		M	WOOD			"			TWEEZERS 28, LXXIV·3f: FLAKE LXXIV·2aa: RED OCHRE: PEBBLE: FLINTS: SCHIST	Q	158	3240	P
3241	140 110 150	130		F		11B 57B	19, 54, BLK. TOP BOWL	3, 8, 15, 22, 26, 40 "			RAZOR? LXXVII·15, LXXIV·3d: FLAKE, OVAL, SHELL, LXXIV·2y, 1sw: HORNS: OCHRE: REED: TWENTY PEBBLES: FOUR SPATHAS: GRINDER	Q	158	3241	P
3242	OVAL	130	$4A_9$	F		55G 57B		"		24	BASKET: AWL LXXVII·3, LXXIV·3l: TWO SPATHAS: STROMBUS	P	158	3242	P
3243	65 200 140	140	$8D_{11}$	M	ANTHR. LXXIV·1aa	22K 40H		"	32	38		N	158	3243	P
3244	HOLE 30										THREE HARD CLAY SOLID MODEL VASES (?)		61	3244	BAD.
3245	140 140 190			F F			10, 21	9, 15, 22 "			AWL, SPATULA, FOUR OVALS, PLAQUE, LXXIV·2dk, 1fghk p: TWO SPATHAS: STRING BAG?: SIX PEBBLES	Q	158	3245	P
3246	130 130 150			F		38H 51H	BLK. TOP BOWL	"			COPPER AWL 40, LXXIV·3i: SHELL PENANNULARS 26, LXXIV·3u,v: KERNELS?	Q	158	3246	P
3247	60 220 160	150	$8E_9$	C	32x190x?	22T						N	158	3247	P
3248	120 120 150	165	$3A_5$	F	HIDES: MAT.: ROPE: LEATHER	18G 32W 61S	11, 44, 47, 49	20, 21, 33, 52 "	39		A. AWL, SPATULA LXXIV·2fh: 18 PEBBLES: SCHIST: 4 SPATHAS: SANDSTONE ETC. B. BUCKET: SPATULA LXXIV·2l: FIGURINE LXXIV·1x: SANDALS: HORNS: OCHRE ETC. C. AWL, FLAKE LXXIV·2q, z: CONUS: PEBBLE ETC.	N	158	3248	P
3251	RECT.			M	WOOD	SHERD		24, 25, 28, 37 "			ELECTRUM "NAIL GUARD" 19, LXXIV·3b: IVORY BANGLE 34: COPPER SHEETING	Q	159	3251	P
3252	100 75 60	70		M	WOOD	57H		"			PAINTED FRONTALS LXXVI·65,66, LXXIV·7a,b: FORTY PAIRS HORNS	P	159	3252	P
3253	OVAL			F	MAT.: SKINS	EGY. SHERD		52 "			BLUE GLAZE STUD?	Q	159	3253	P
3254	OVAL			M	MAT.: SKINS	EGY. SHERD		22, 51 "			2 OVALS, AWL, RIB, SHELL LXXIV·1lk, 2cp, 1y: 2 SPATHAS: 4 PEBBLES: SCHIST	Q	159	3254	P
3255	40 100 110	135				EGY. SHERD					THIRTY-SIX HORNS	Q	159	3255	P
3256	160 100 180	175		F	MAT.			24 "				P	159	3256	P
3258	70 100 180	175		M	SKINS	EGY. SHERD	POL. RED BOWL	53 "			PAINTED HORNS (ABOVE)?	Q	159	3258	P
3270	100 50 180	120		F	SKINS			"			IVORY BANGLE: HORNS (ABOVE)	Q	160	3270	P
3271		155		F	SKINS		18, 47, 54	"			AWLS LXXIV·2b,n	Q	160	3271	P
3311	CIRC. 90			M			48	"				Q		3311	P
5211	180 35 160	120	$7G_9$	F	WOOD	5C 52L	20			34	SILVER EARRING 12	N	160	5211	P
5214				F?	WOOD					29		Q		5214	
10101	60 200 85	180	8A	F	WOOD			17, 31 "				N	160	10101	P?
10116		90	$8'''_9$	M	CLOTH			"			AXE LXXVII·13	P	160	10116	P?
10201	35 55 100	160		C	35x55x?	18G		"			SILVER EARRING 7	Q		10201	

240 MK. 73 K_2 car. 1
L_3 " 1
felspar 1
P_2 car. 4
79 K " 1
M " F
R_4 ameth. 1
R_5 " 1
80 P bl.gl. F
85 C bl.gl. quartz 1
ameth. 1
92 H} M} shell S
LXXVI·6 bk.sch.lmst. 2
35 car. soapstone 1
409 N.K. 9 N bl.gl. 1
41 F_2 " 1
F_3 " 1
73 M car. 1
X " 1
79 J ameth. 1
K car. 1
418 N.K. 73 G car. 1
85 O_3 " F
P_{13} bl.gl. SS
P_{13}} 92 M_3} shell S
1501 M.K. 73 E haemat. 2
E_2 " 2
L_5 " 1
M_3 gar. 1
79 J bl.gl. 1
ameth. 1
car. 3
gar. 1
K " 1
car. 2
R_6 ameth. 1
R_9 " 1
haemat. 2
80 E ameth. 1
85 N_5 car. 1
N.K. 79 Q_5 " 4
85 N_{12} " 2
CONUS 4
1807 O.K. 75 F_{24}} 86 C_{23}} bk.gl. S
82 B_{12} " 1
gar. 1
B_{18} car. 1
C_{12} gar. 1
86 R_{15} bk.lmst. S
1811 N.K. 79 M} car. 3
N} gar. 6
92 C bk.? S
bl.gl. 1
LXXVI.18 " 1
30 gar. 1
39 " 1
1821 N.K. 85 T bk.gl. SS
92 K car. 3
shell SS
1830 LXXVI. 2 felspar 1 (NECK)
N.K. 85 P bl.gl. } F (WRIST)
grn.gl. }
79 K car. 1
N " 1
85 N " 1
P bk.gl. S (WAIST)
red.gl. F
Q shell S
1834 N.K. 85 Q} 92 C} bk.gl. F
1861 M.K. 22 D bl.gl. 1
68 X " 1
73 J_2 gar. F
car. F
80 F " 1
ameth. 1
G " F
car. SS
gar. F
felspar F
92 L shell F

1861 (cont.) M.K. 92 L bk.gl. SS
bl.gl. S
N " F
CONUS 2
1871 O.K. 11 L_5 bl.gl. 5 (NECK)
15 B_{26} " 1
24 H_{21} " 1
68 F_{12} " 2
73 A_6 " 1
74 S_4 " 1
75 T_6 copper F
86 C_{20} gar. 1
L_{20} " 1
car. F
P_{20} bl.gl. SS
74 C_6 " 1 (L.ELBOW)
76 M_9 " 2
78 D_{18} ameth. 1
78 D_{21} car. 2
D_{24} " 3
F_{22} " 1
82 B_9 " F
B_{21} " F
felspar 1
H_{14} car. 1
H_{18} " F (WAIST)
86 L_{18} " F
L_{24} " F
M_{18} bl.gl. F
bk.gl. S
N_{10} " S
P_{18} bl.gl. F
B_{24} " F
bk.gl. S
1874 O.K. 14 H_9 bl.gl. 1
15 H_2 " 1
45 M_5 car. 2
45 N_6 bl.gl. 1
N.K. 92 F} M} N} shell SS
1898 NERITA F
1951 M.K. 79 F_3 car. 1
M_2 bl.gl. 4
3102 M.K. 80 P} 92 L} bl.gl. LS
3103 M.K. 68 E bk.gl. F
G " F
Q bl.gl. 2
79 F " S
92 C " SS
BIRD BONE 2
NASSA (sliced) 1
NERITA S
3104 MK. 73 I} J} 79 K} L} car. SS
73 M gar. F
M_2 car. 2
P_3 " F
P_4 " 1
79 M " F
80 G bl.gl. S
bk.gl. S
J " F
M red.gl. F
bl.gl. SS
P " F
bk.gl. SS
92 H shell SS
S car. F
silver? 2
LXXVI·14 car. 1
CYPRAEA S
3105 M.K. 85 T bl.gl. 3
92 G shell 1
P bl.gl. SS
3106 M.K. 80 G} bl.gl. M} bk.gl. S
TROCHUS 1
NERITA 3
3108 M.K. 92 S bl.gl. F
NERITA SS

3109 COLUMBELLA 1
CYPRAEA 2
NATICA 3
NERITA 6
3110 M.K. 80 M car. SS
M} 92 S} bl.gl. S
M shell S
3111 M.K. 79 L} bk.gl. F
M} bl.gl. F
80 M} P} " SS
LXXVI·61 car. 1
62 " 1
3112 M.K. 79 J ameth. 1
80 V} 92 S} bl.gl. } S
G} H} shell }
LXXVI·54} 55} shell F
3113 M.K. 70 F bl.gl. 4
80 F} bk.gl. F
G} car. F
G bl.gl. 2
92 L} P} " S
M " F
shell SS
3114 M.K. 80 G car. SS
J bk.gl. F
M bl.gl. F
92 L " LS
M shell LS
CONUS filed 1
3115 M.K. 80 M} P} bl.gl. LS
LXXVI·54 shell F
COLUMBELLA filed 2
NERITA 1
3116 M.K. 79 J} K} ameth. F
K} M} car. SS
80 M " F
M} S} bl.gl. S
92 M} P} shell S
LXXVI·23 car. 5
NERITA 6
3117 M.K. 70 Y bl.gl.
79 K} " L} bk.gl. } S
80 M car. 2
92 D bl.gl. 2
M shell S
S bl.gl. SS
LXXVI·57} 58} shell " } F
CONUS F
NERITA F
3118 M.K. 80 F bk.gl. F
G} M} bl.gl. S
92 M shell S
LXXVI·42 bl.gl. F
3119 M.K. 79 J car. 1
80 M bk.gl. F
92 E} M} shell S
LXXVI·16 L bl.gl. SS
3120 M.K. 92 P} S} bl.gl. S
3121 M.K. 92 L} S} bl.gl. SS
CONUS filed 2
3122 M.K. 79 J ameth. 1
car. 1
N " F
W " F
92 L bl.gl. S
M} P} shell LS

3122 (cont.) M.K. 92 P bl.gl. S
LXXVI·43 silver 1
44 car. 1
48 shell F
56 " centre S
TROCHUS 2
NERITA 3
3123 M.K. 92 P} S} bl.gl. F
CYPRAEA 7
3124 M.K. 92 S bl.gl. F
3125 M.K. 92 L bl.gl. S
3127 M.K. 92 E} M} shell SS
TROCHUS 2
NATICA 5
3128 M.K. 50 L bk.sh.gl. } S (NECK)
79 M car. }
92 P bl.gl. F
NERITA S (WRIST)
3129 M.K. 79 M grn.gl. F
bk.gl. F
80 P gold 2
85 X gar. F
car. F
92 C shell 1
M " SS
P} bl.gl. S
S} bk.gl. SS
LXXVI·49 shell centre F
3130 M.K. 80 G bl.gl. 1
92 L " SS
3131 M.K. 73 P_4 silver 1
80 J bl.gl. 1
92 L " SS
M shell 1
COLUMBELLA filed 1
3132 M.K. 70 G grn.gl. 1
79 M " }
bk.gl. } S
92 M shell }
E " F
P bl.gl. S
LXXVI·11 " 1
CLEOPATRA 2
3134 M.K. 80 M bk.gl. 1
92 M shell SS
P} S} bl.gl. LS
LXXVI·13 bone 1
50 bl.gl. 1
3135 M.K. 79 U grn.gl. 1
92 P bl.gl. F
NERITA 1
3136 M.K. 80 C bl.gl. 1
M " F
92 E " 1
L " S
M shell 1
CONUS 6
CYPRAEA filed 1
NATICA 1
NERITA S
3137 M.K. 80 M} 92 P} bl.gl. SS
3138 M.K. 79 M car. 1
92 L bl.gl. SS
N " SS
LXXVI·7 car. 1
24 " 4
37 ameth. 1
38 " 1
59 " 1
60 quartz 1
3139 M.K. 79 K bk.gl. SS
92 M shell S
N} P} bl.gl. S
LXXVI·19 " 1
3142 M.K. 70 L bl.gl. 1
92 D " 1
N " 1
3143 M.K. 92 L bl.gl. F
LXXVI·1 car. 1

3144 M.K. 92 L} N} bl.gl. S
3145 M.K. 80 G bk.gl. F
92 E bl.gl. 1
L " SS
bk.gl. SS
M shell SS
LXXVI·54} 56} " S
COLUMBELLA 1
3146 M.K. 80 M car. 2
LXXVI·29 red ochre 6 (POT)
" S (WRIST)
3148 M.K. 92 L cobalt bl.gl. S
M shell 1 (R.WRIST)
L cobalt bl.gl. S
M shell 1 (L.WRIST)
NERITA 4
NERITA 11 (KNEE)
3150 M.K. 92 S bl.gl. F
NERITA 5
3151 M.K. 80 M bl.gl. 1
92 N " 1
3152 M.K. 47 B bl.gl. 1
80 M car. 2
92 G bl.gl. 1
L} N} " SS
LXXVI·4 car. 1
CONUS 1
NERITA 7
3153 M.K. 92 M shell SS
N} P} bl.gl. F
NERITA 1
3154 M.K. 92 L bl.gl. F
LXXVI·53 bk.sh.gl. 1
3155 M.K. 80 M car. 1
92 E bl.gl. F
S " 2
CONUS 3
NATICA 2
NERITA 5
FISH VERTEBRAE 5
3159 M.K. 70 O bl.gl. 1
80 M car. F
92 L bl.gl. S
M shell S
CONUS? 1
3160 M.K. 79 W car. 2
ameth. 1
bl.gl. 2
92 L " S
M shell F
P silver F
LXXVI·40 bl.gl. } bk.gl. } F
NERITA 14
3161 M.K. 79 K bk.gl. SS
M " F
bl.gl. F
garnet F
85 V silver 1
92 L bl.gl. LS
M shell LS
LXXVI·38 bl.gl. SS
41 " F
56 shell F
NERITA 8
3163 M.K. 80 G bk.gl. F
M " SS
M} garnet SS
P} car. 3
92 L bl.gl. S
M shell LS
LXXVI·37 bl.gl. 2
car. 1
38 bl.gl. F
38} M.K. 79 K} car. S
LXXVI·47 gold SS
49 shell centre F
54} 56} shell S

3163 (cont.) CONUS 8
TROCHUS 8
NATICA 6
NERITA 9
3170 M.K. 58 U light bl.gl. F
80 F pale car. F?
M bk.gl. F (NECK)
P} 92 P} bl.gl. S
M shell LS
80 M bl.gl. F
G bk.gl.
92 G} H} shell } LS (ELBOWS)
S bl.gl. F
58 U pale bl.gl. F
80 G bk.gl. S
M " SS
pale bl.gl. SS
92 G} M} shell S (WAIST)
L} N} P} bl.gl. LS
LXXVI·54} 56} shell S (WRISTS)
M.K. 92 H shell }
P bk.gl. } S (ANKLES)
S bl.gl. }
65 D} H} bl. & bk.gl. F
68 I bl.gl. 3
70 F bk.gl. 1
80 J car. 1
92 G shell F
P " F
S bl.gl. SS (UNDER SHELL)
bk.gl. F
LXXVI·12 " 1
51 bk.sch.gl. 1
52 " " 1
COLUMBELLA 4
NERITA 1
M.K. 92 H shell S (SEWN)
L} P} bl.gl. S
3171 M.K. 92 E shell F
3203 NERITA unpierced S
3208 M.K. 85 T bl.gl. S (WRISTS) (NECK)
"
bk.gl. } S
3211 M.K. 68 P bl.gl. 1
73 P " 1
W " 1
80 D " 1
LXXVI·3 " 2
10 " 1
15 " 2
22 " 2
27 " 1
3212 M.K. 80 F bl.gl 1
G " 1
bk.gl. SS
92 G bl.gl. 1
S " F
LXXVI·21 (like) " 1
CONUS 2
NATICA 1
3214 M.K. 79 G bl.gl. 1
LXXVI·21 "
M.K. 80 G bk.gl. S
M car. F (NECK)
92 L bl.gl. S
LXXVI·8 bl.gl. 1
32 bl. & bk.gl. 1
36 car. 1
M.K. 92 L} P} bl.gl. S (ARM)
NERITA 1
M.K. 80 G bl.gl. 1
M " 1 (WAIST)
92 E shell S
M pale bl.gl. S

REGISTER OF BEADS OF THE SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD.

3214 (cont.)	LXXVI·54, 5b	shell	S	(WRIST)
3215	M.K. 80 D	bl.gl.	1	
	92 M	"	F	
		shell	F	
	LXXVI·24	haematite	1	
3218	M.K. 92 L, N	bl.gl.	F	
3220	M.K. 79 K	car.	1	
3223	M.K. 92 D	bl.gl.	1	
	L	"	3	
	NERITA		1	
3224	M.K. 80 D	bl.gl. quartz	1	
	Pendant	"	1	
	80 G	bl.gl.	F	
		car.	1	
		bk.gl.	F	
	85 C	"	1	
	L	car.	1	
	LXXVI·22	bl.gl.	1	
	40	"	1	
	NERITA		2	
3225	M.K. 70 G	bl.gl.	1	
	92 E	"	1	
	L, N	"	5	
	M	shell		
3226	M.K. 92 M	shell		
	N	bl.gl.	1	
3227	M.K. 73 P, P4	car.	F	
	80 E	bl.gl.	1	
	F	car.	F	
	G	"	F	
		ameth.	F	
		garnet	1	
	LXXVI·34	bone	1	
	Pebble	car.	1	
	NERITA		1	
3228	M.K. 80 D	ameth.	1	
	F	"	1	
	92 E, M	shell	S	

3228 (cont.)	M.K. 92 L, N	bl.gl.	S
	LXXVI·37, 38	car.	S
3229	M.K. 92 L, N	bl.gl.	F
	LXXVI·24	felspar	1
		car.	1
	28	"	2
		felspar	2
3230	M.K. 80 G	bl.gl.	1
	M	"	F
		bk.gl.	F
	92 E	shell	SS
	L	bl.gl.	SS
	LXXVI·56	shell	F
	CONUS		1
	NERITA		20
3231	M.K. 80 D	car.	2
	G	"	F
	M	"	F
	92 L	bl.gl.	F
	LXXVI·27	"	2
	38	"	F
		bk.gl.	F
		car.	3
3232	M.K. 92 E	shell	S
	N, P	bl.gl.	S
	LXXVI·54	shell	S
	CONUS		1
	NERITA		15
3233	M.K. 80 D	car	3
	92 E	shell	S
	L, N	bl.gl.	S
3234	M.K. 44 V	bl.gl. quartz	1
	O.K. 45 G_8	bl.gl.	1
	M.K. 47 B	"	1
	68 P	"	1
	70 U	"	1
	73 W	"	1
	80 D	"	1
	E	"	1

3234	M.K. 80 F	bl.gl.	1	
		bk.gl.	3	
	G	bl.gl.	1	
	92 E	shell	F	
	E, M	bl.gl.	F	
	L, S	"	SS	
	P	shell	F	
	LXXVI·40	bl.gl.	1	
	54	shell	1	
	Pendant	bl.gl.	1	
	CONUS		6	
	NATICA		1	
	NERITA		14	
3237	M.K. 68 L	bk.gl.	F	NECK
	P	bone	2	NECK
	80 E, F	bl.gl.	SS	NECK
		bk.gl.	F	NECK
	80 G, M	bk.gl.	S	WAIST
	92 E, M	shell	S	WAIST
	E, M	"	S	WAIST
	L, N	bl.gl.	S	WAIST
	NERITA		7	(ANKLES)
	M.K. 92 L, N	bl.gl.	S	(ANKLES)
3238	M.K. 68 T?	bl.gl.	1	
3240	M.K. 92 E	bl.gl.	1	
	L, N	"	S	
3241	M.K. 79 F	bl.gl.	1	
	80 G	"	F	
		silver?	2	
	92 C	bl.gl.	1	
	E	"	2	
	E, M	shell	F	
	L, N	bl.gl.	F	

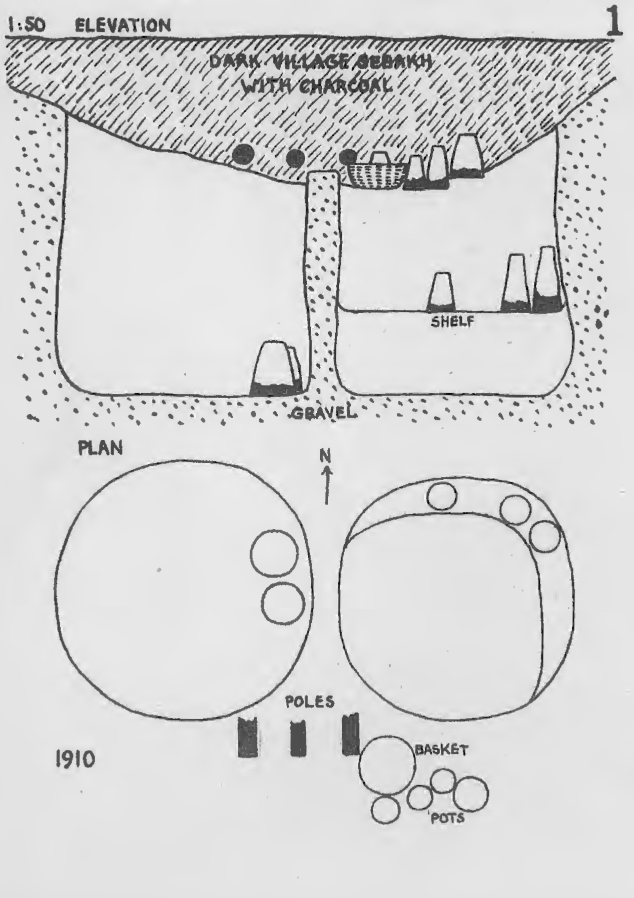
3241 (cont)	LXXVI·3	bl.gl.	F	
	8	"	F	
	15	"	F	
	22	"	1	
	26	silver	2	
	40	bl.gl.	1	
	COLUMBELLA		4	
	CONUS		8	
	CYPRAEA		1	
	NERITA		3	
3242	M.K. 80 G	bl.gl.	S	(NECK)
		bk.gl.	S	(NECK)
	73 P4	bl.gl.	1	(L. WRIST)
	92 L, N	bl.gl.	S	(L. WRIST)
	92 L, N	bl.gl.	S	(R. WRIST)
	68 M	bl.gl.	2	(ANKLES)
	92 E	shell	LS	(ANKLES)
	CONUS		1	
	NERITA		9	
3243	Cylinder	bl.gl.	1	
	Uzat	"	1	
	CYPRAEA filed		2	
	NERITA		1	
3245	M.K. 79 L	car.	F	
	80 G	bk.gl.	F	
		electrum	1	
		bl.gl.	F	
	92 E	shell	S	
	L, N	bl.gl.	S	
	LXXVI·9	"	1	
	15	"	1	
	22	"	F	
	CONUS		3	
	CYPRAEA		1	
	NERITA		4	
3246	M.K. 79 L	car.	2	
	T	"	1	
	92 E	shell	F	
	L, N	bl.gl.	F	

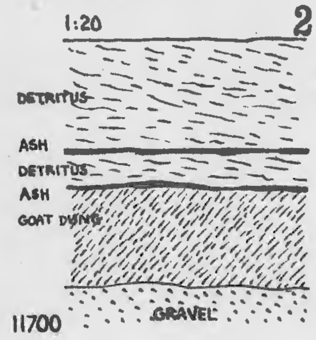
3248	M.K. 80 J	bk.gl.	LS
3248A	M.K. 79 F	bl.gl.	1
	80 G	"	F
	J	"	F
		bk.gl.	F
	92 D	deep bl.gl.	S
	E	shell	SS
	L, N	bl.gl.	F
	LXXVI·20	deep bl.gl.	1
	21	bl.gl.	2
	33	"	1
	52	bk. & bl.gl.	S
	Flat cylinder	bl.gl.	1
	Multiple?	"	1
	CLEOPATRA		F
	COLUMBELLA		F
	TROCHUS?		F
	NERITA		S
3248B	NATICA		2
	NERITA		1
	Shell centres		2
3248C	CONUS		1
3251	M.K. 79 K	bl.gl.	1
	M	"	1
		car.	SS
		ameth.	F
	92 E	bl.gl.	F
		shell	LS
	L, N	bl.gl.	LS
	LXXVI·24	car.	S
		felspar	1
	25	electrum	SS
	28	car.	F
	37	ameth.	S
	NERITA		4
3252	M.K. 92 L	bl.gl.	S
3253	PRE. 89 F_{18}	car.	1
	M.K. 80 G	"	F
	LXXVI·52	bk. & wh.gl.	2
	CONUS		S
3254	M.K. 80 J	bk.gl.	3
	92 L	bl.gl.	F

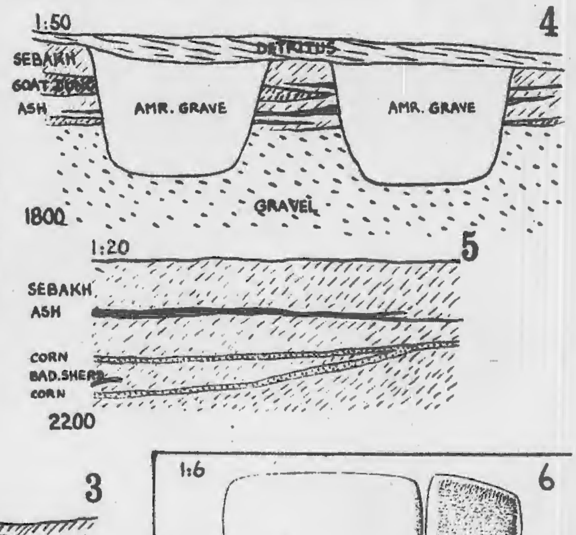
3254 (cont.)	LXXVI·22	bl.gl.	1
	51	bk. & bl.gl.	4
3256	M.K. 92 E	shell	F
	L, N	bl.gl.	S
	LXXVI·24	car.	1
	CONUS		S
	NERITA		13
3258	M.K. 92 E	shell	LS
		bl.gl.	F
	L, N	"	LS
	LXXVI·53	bk. & bl.gl.	1
	Shell centre		1
3270	M.K. 73 M	bl.gl.	1
	80 G	bk.gl.	SS
	J	ameth.	1
		car.	F
	92 E, M	shell	LS
	L, N	bl.gl.	LS
3271	M.K. 80 G	bl.gl.	F
	92 L, N	"	S
3311	M.K. 92 L	bl.gl.	1
	M	shell	F
10101	M.K. 42 T	bl.gl.	
	73 V	"	
	68 E	bl.gl. steatite	1
	G	"	"
	92 L	bl.gl.	S
	M	shell	F
	LXXVI·17	bl.gl.	
	31	bl. & bk.gl.	
	Cat?	bl. paste	1
10116	M.K. 79 R_3	bl.gl.	1
	W, 80 F	bk.gl.	F
	92 L	bl.gl.	S
10201	NERITA		8

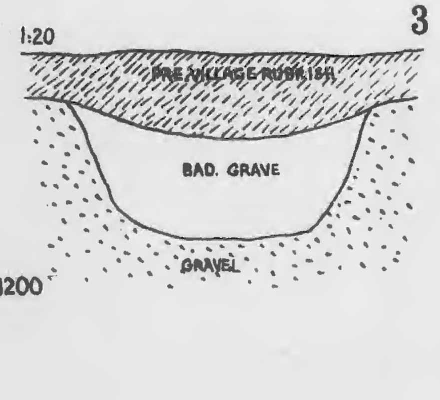
FOR ABBREVIATIONS SEE PLATE XLIXA

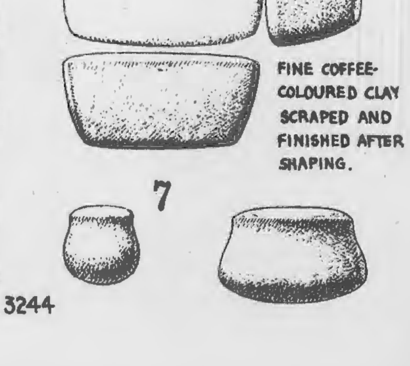
BADARIAN AND PREDYNASTIC SECTIONS.

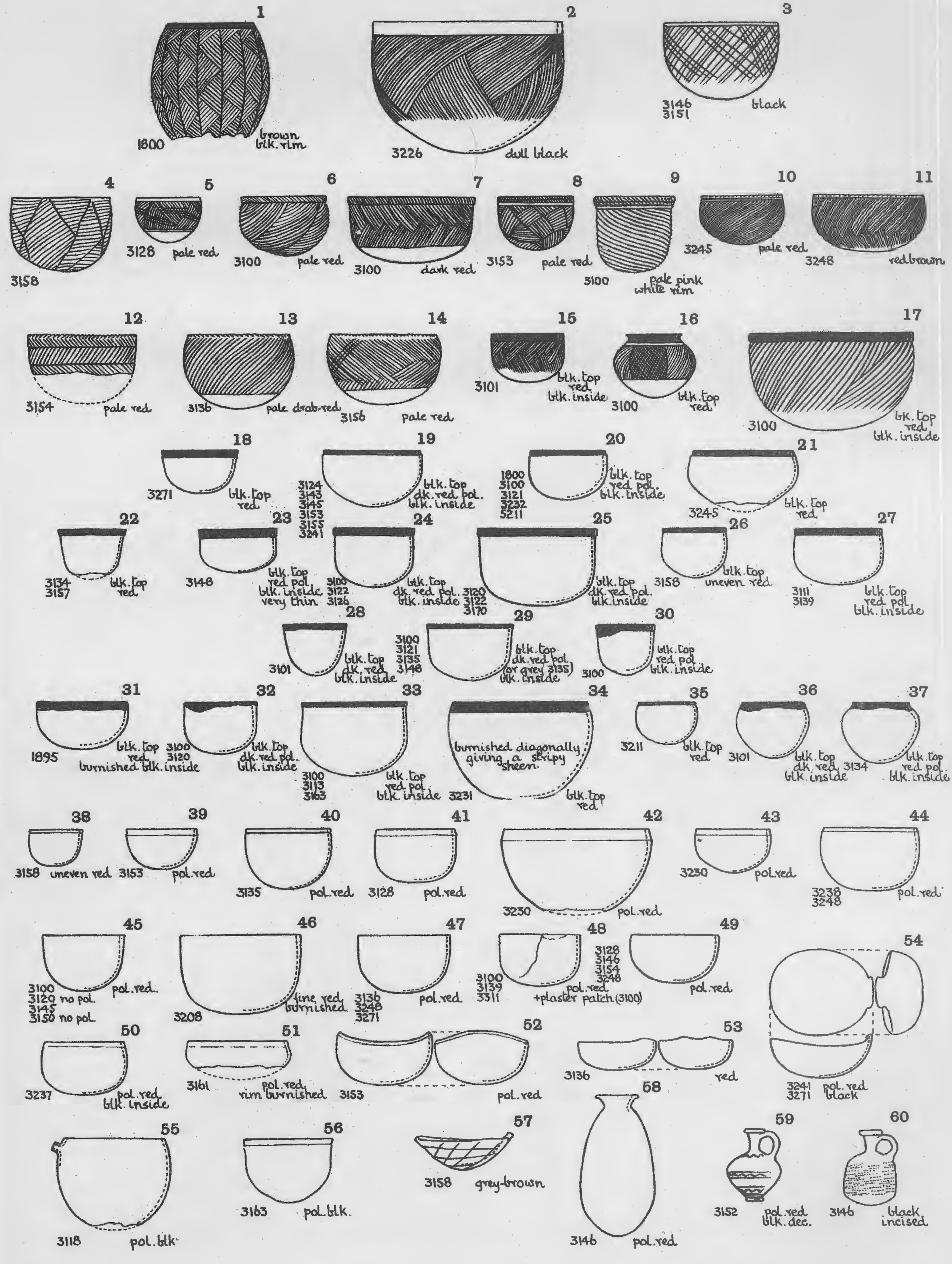


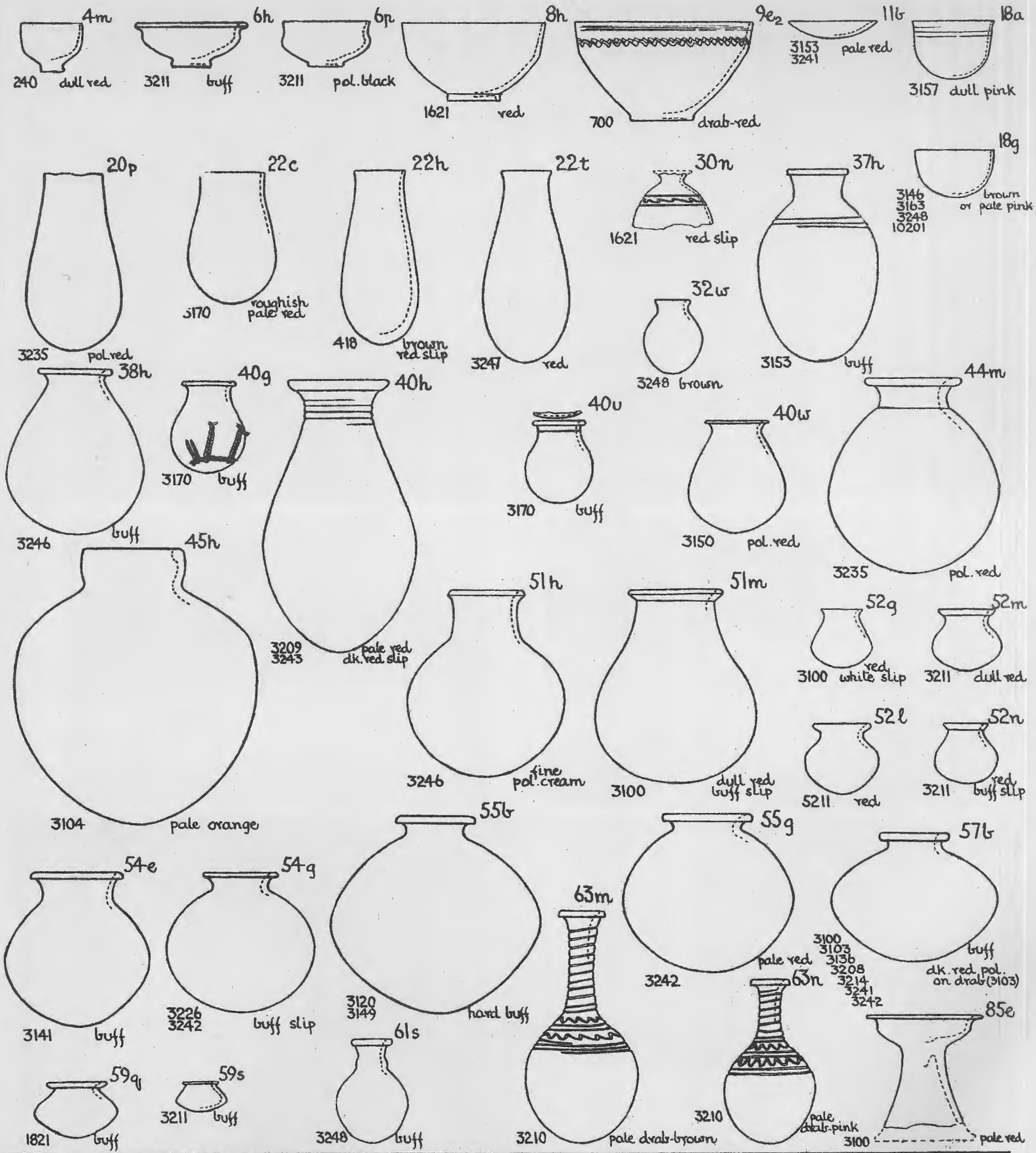






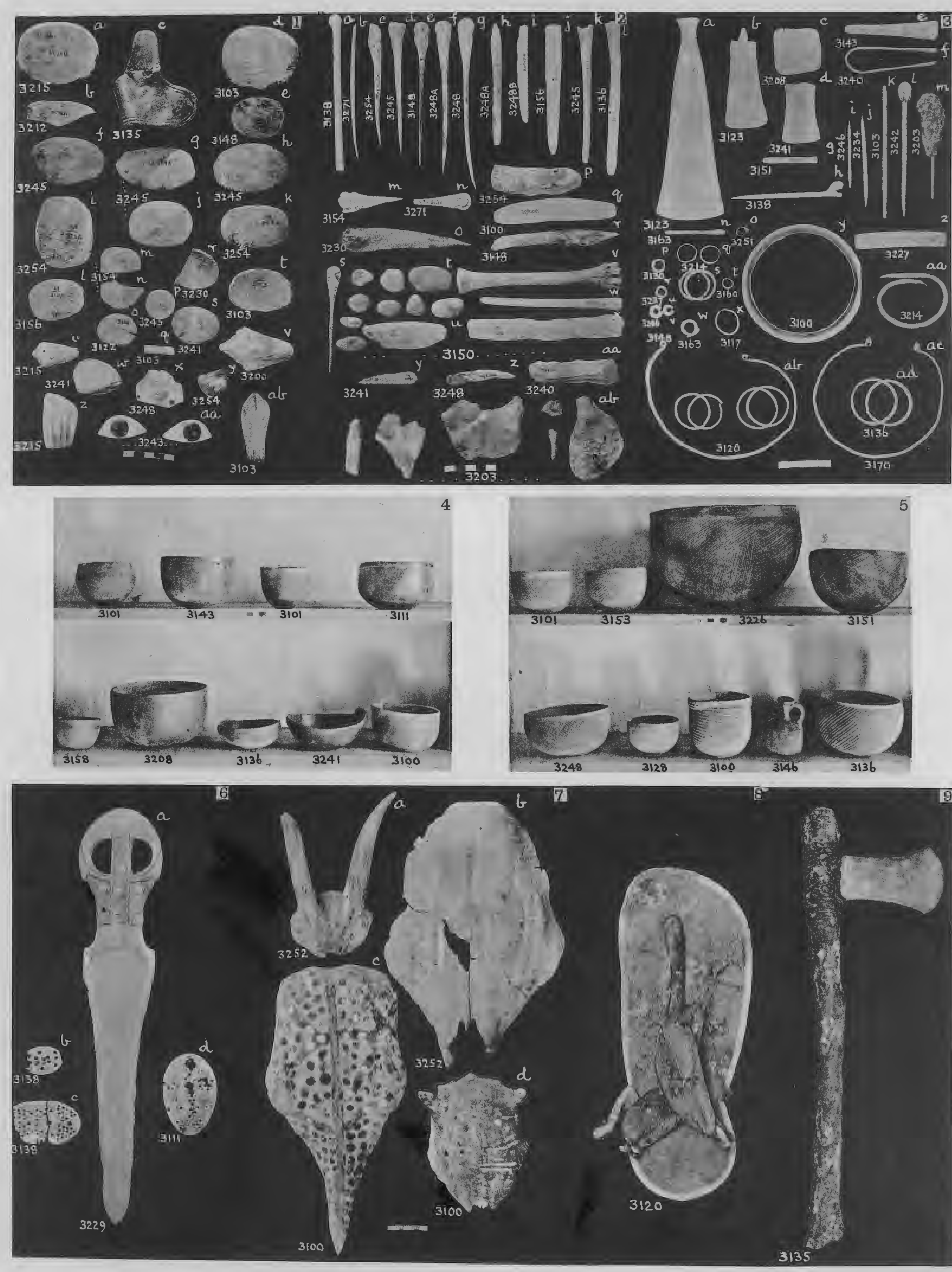


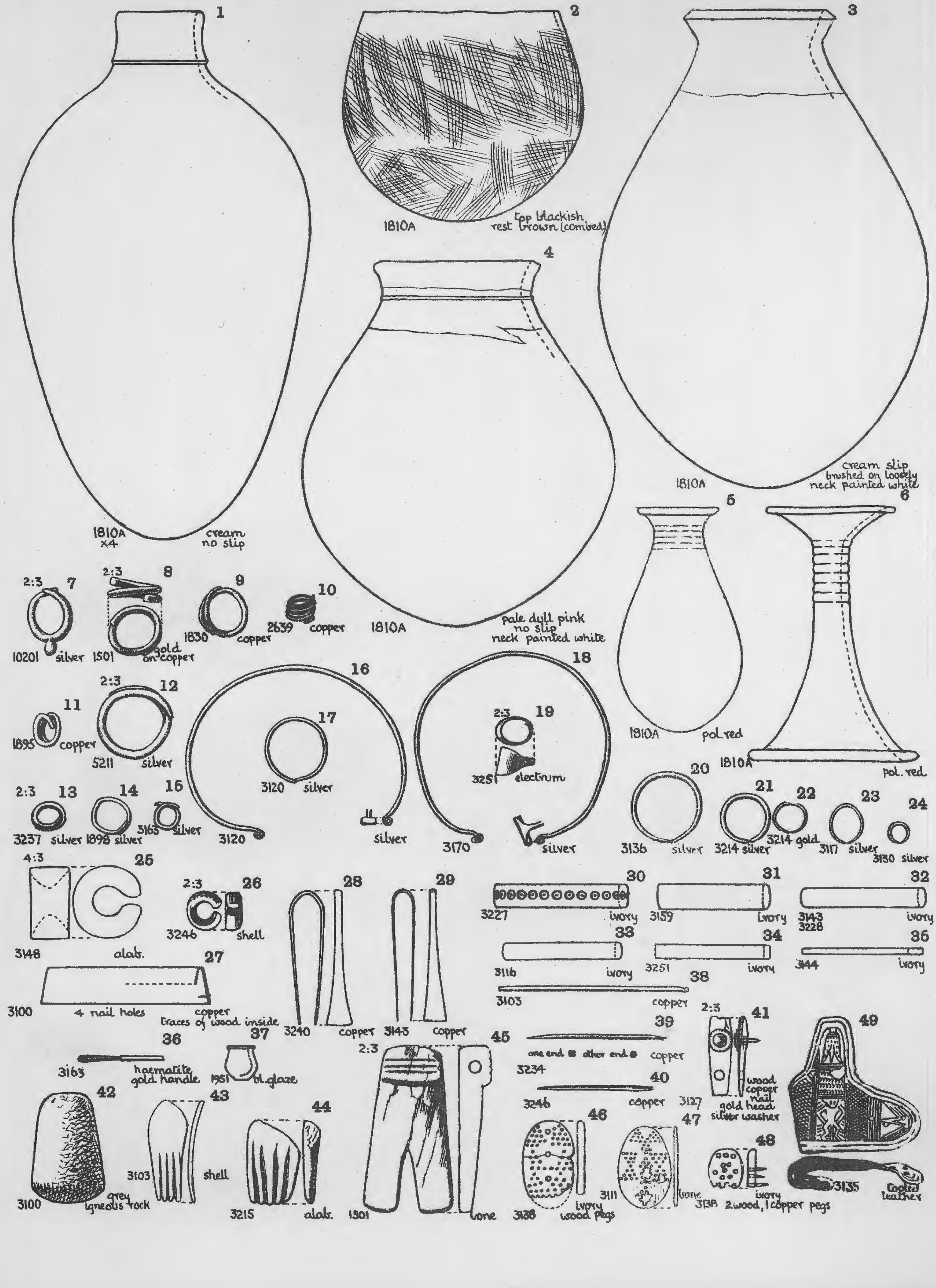

1
1800 brown blk. rim
2
3226 dull black
3
3146 3151 black
4
3158
5
3128 pale red
6
3100 pale red
7
3100 dark red
8
3153 pale red
9
3100 pale pink white rim
10
3245 pale red
11
3248 red brown
12
3154 pale red
13
3136 pale drab-red
14
3156 pale red
15
3101 blk. top red blk. inside
16
3100 blk. top red
17
3100 blk. top red blk. inside
18
3271 blk. top red
19
3124 3143 3145 3153 3155 3241 blk. top dk. red pol. blk. inside
20
1800 3100 3121 3232 5211 blk. top red pol. blk. inside
21
3245 blk. top red
22
3134 3157 blk. top red
23
3148 blk. top red pol. blk. inside very thin
24
3100 3122 3126 blk. top dk. red pol. blk. inside
25
3120 3122 3170 blk. top dk. red pol. blk. inside
26
3158 blk. top uneven red
27
3111 3139 blk. top red pol blk. inside
28
3101 blk. top dk. red blk. inside
29
3100 3121 3135 3148 blk. top dk. red pol (or grey 3135) blk. inside
30
3100 blk. top red pol. blk. inside
31
1895 blk. top red burnished blk. inside
32
3100 3120 blk. top dk. red pol. blk. inside
33
3100 3113 3163 blk. top red pol. blk. inside
34
burnished diagonally giving a stripy sheen.
3231 blk. top red
35
3211 blk. top red
36
3101 blk. top dk. red blk. inside
37
3134 blk. top red pol. blk. inside
38
3158 uneven red
39
3153 pol. red
40
3135 pol. red
41
3128 pol. red
42
3230 pol. red
43
3230 pol. red
44
3238 3248 pol. red
45
3100 3120 no pol. 3145 3150 no pol. pol. red.
46
3208 fine red burnished
47
3136 3248 3271 pol. red
48
3100 3139 3311 pol. red +plaster patch (3100)
49
3128 3146 3154 3248 pol. red
50
3237 pol. red blk. inside
51
3161 pol. red rim burnished
52
3153 pol. red
53
3136 red
54
3241 3271 pol. red black
55
3118 pol. blk.
56
3163 pol. blk.
57
3158 grey-brown
58
3146 pol. red
59
3152 pol. red blk. dec.
60
3146 black incised

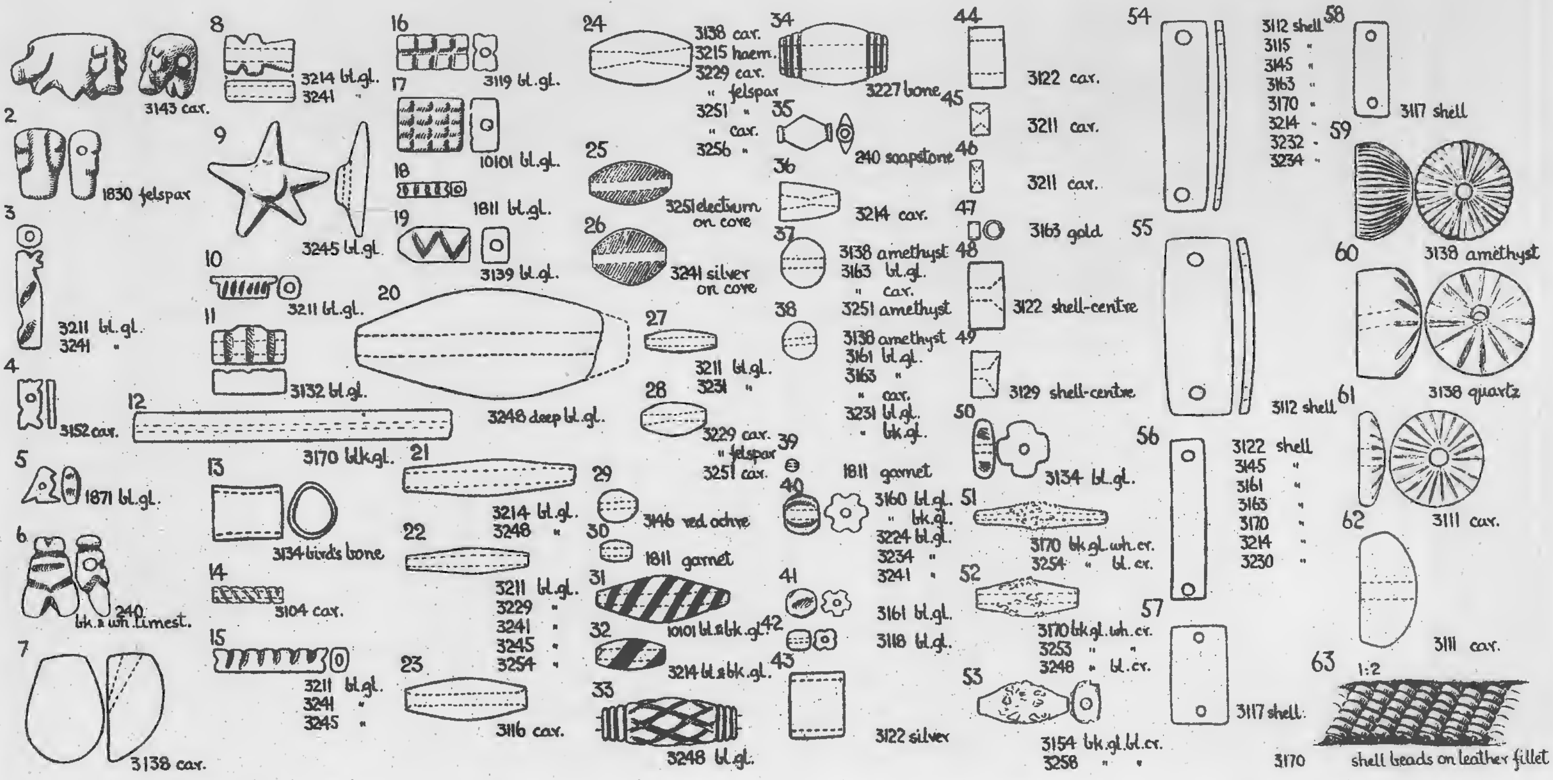


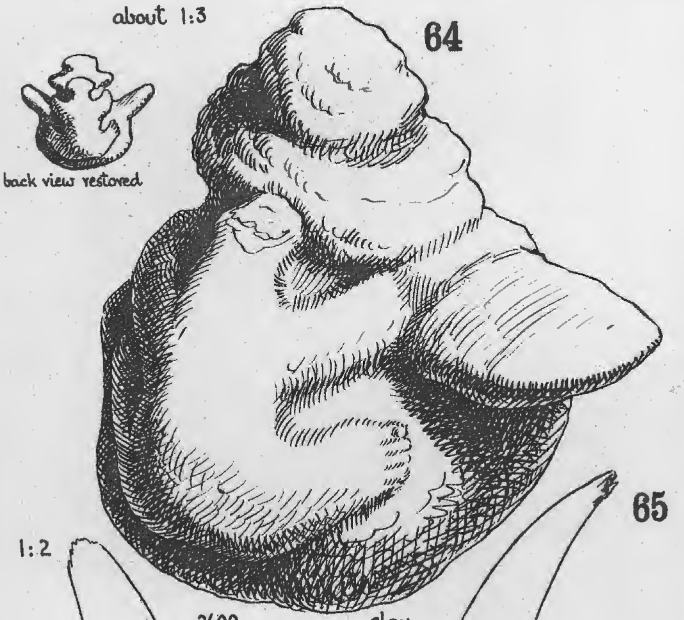
TYPES PUBLISHED IN QAU AND BADARI III

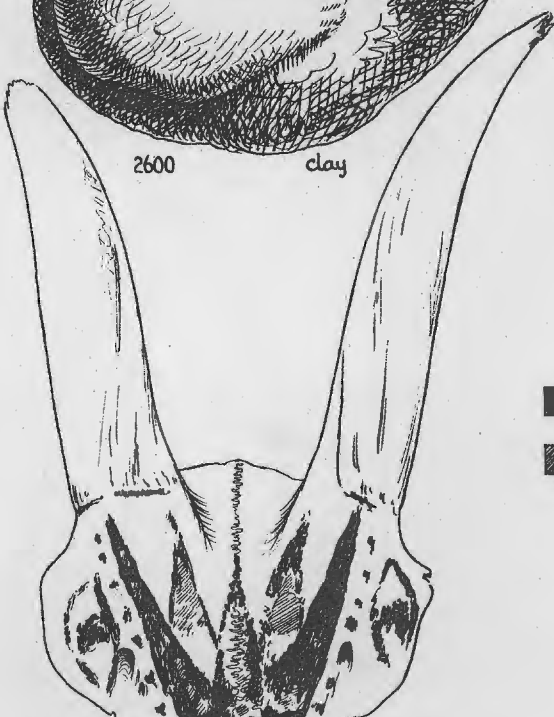
3H 3210	11C 3203	20D 3234	34D 3220	44T 3223	54H 3136
O 3210	13B 3210	22G 3210	35D 3235	50N 3203	L 3100
4S 3221 3235	15T 3148	K 3243	38D 3218	52H 3220	57H 3252
5C 3220 5211	17D 3221	27D 3141	40F 3222	54F 3234	59P 3210 3222 10100
G 3220					

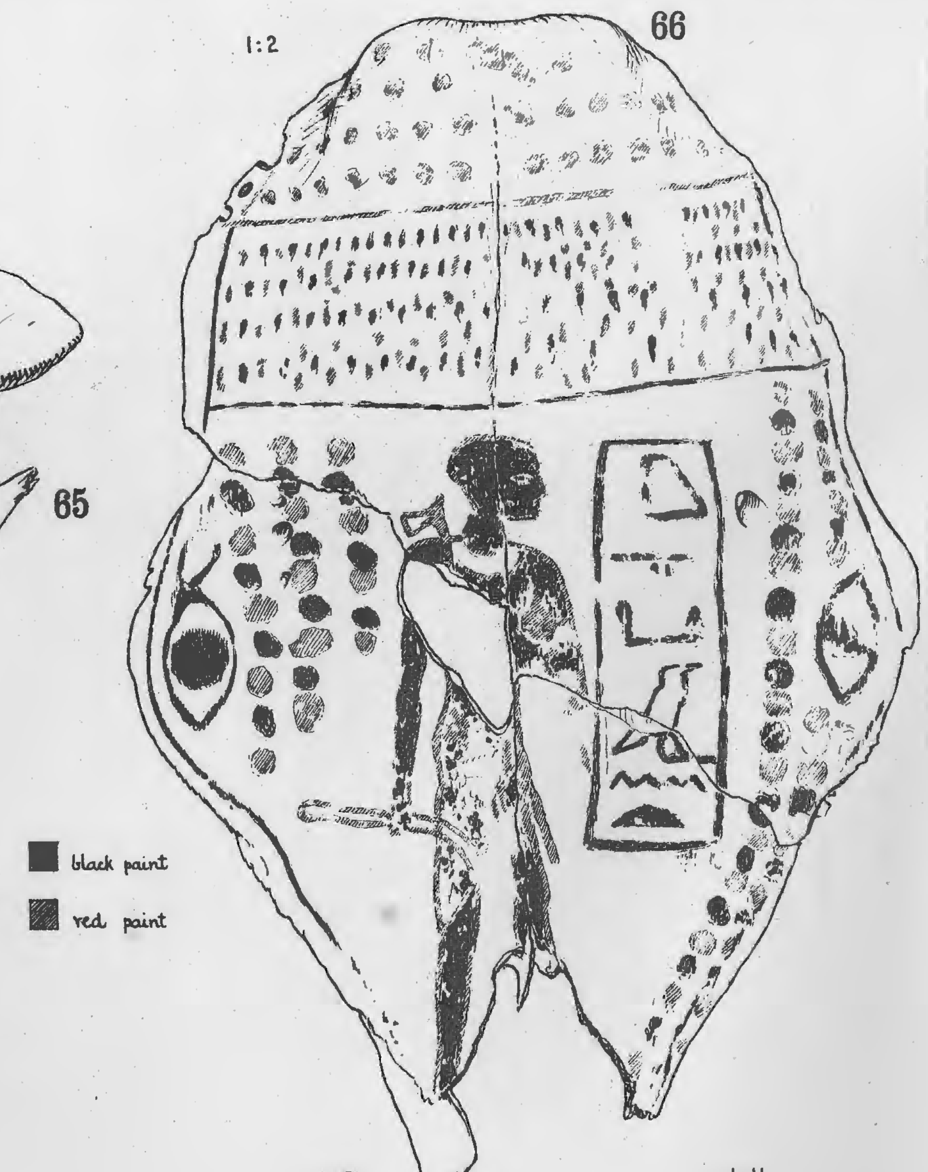

1
2
3
4
3101
3143
3101
3111
3158
3208
3136
3241
3100
5
3101
3153
3226
3151
3248
3128
3100
3146
3136
6
7
8
9
3229
3138
3138
3111
3252
3252
3100
3100
3120
3135

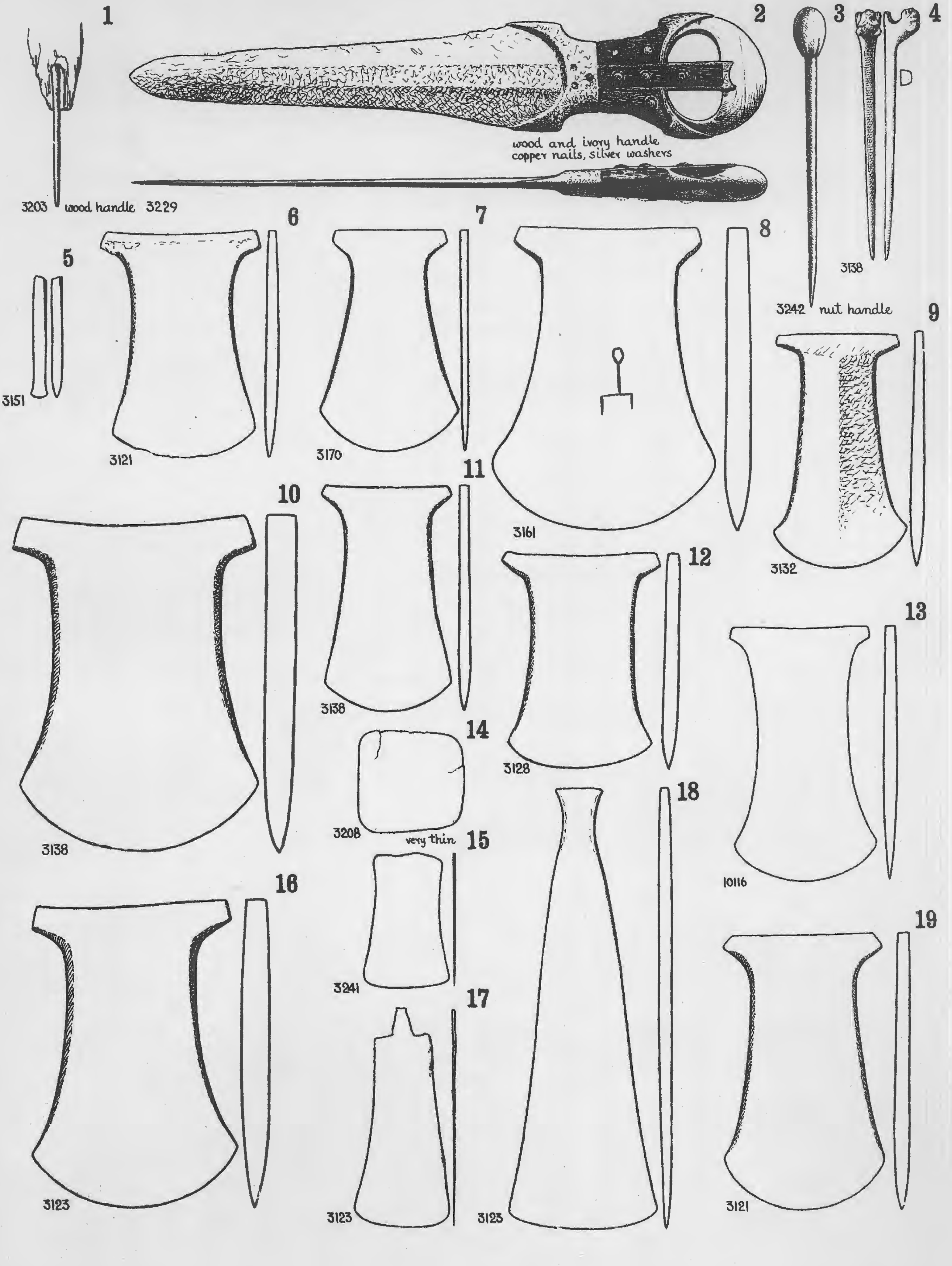

1
1810A ×4
cream no slip
2
1810A
top blackish rest brown (combed)
3
1810A
cream slip brushed on loosely neck painted white
4
1810A
pale dull pink no slip neck painted white
5
1810A
pol. red
6
1810A
pol. red
2:3 7
10201 silver
2:3 8
1501 gold on copper
9
1830 copper
10
2639 copper
11
1895 copper
2:3 12
5211 silver
2:3 13
3237 silver
14
1898 silver
15
3163 silver
16
3120
silver
17
3120 silver
18
3170
silver
2:3 19
3251 electrum
20
3136 silver
21
3214 silver
22
3214 gold
23
3117 silver
24
3130 silver
4:3 25
3148 alab.
2:3 26
3246 shell
27
3100 4 nail holes copper traces of wood inside
28
3240 copper
29
3143 copper
30
3227 ivory
31
3159 ivory
32
3143 3228 ivory
33
3116 ivory
34
3251 ivory
35
3144 ivory
36
3163 haematite gold handle
37
1951 bl. glaze
38
3103 copper
39
3234 one end other end copper
40
3246 copper
2:3 41
3127 wood copper nail gold head silver washer
42
3100 grey igneous rock
43
3103 shell
44
3215 alab.
2:3 45
1501 bone
46
3138 ivory wood pegs
47
3111 bone
48
3138 ivory 2 wood, 1 copper pegs
49
3135 tooled leather


1 3143 car.
2 1830 felspar
3 3211 bl.gl. 3241 "
4 3152 car.
5 1871 bl.gl.
6 240 bk. & wh. limest.
7 3138 car.
8 3214 bl.gl. 3241 "
9 3245 bl.gl.
10 3211 bl.gl.
11 3132 bl.gl.
12 3170 blk.gl.
13 3134 bird's bone
14 3104 car.
15 3211 bl.gl. 3241 " 3245 "
16 3119 bl.gl.
17 10101 bl.gl.
18 1811 bl.gl.
19 3139 bl.gl.
20 3248 deep bl.gl.
21 3214 bl.gl. 3248 "
22 3211 bl.gl. 3229 " 3241 " 3245 " 3254 "
23 3116 car.
24 3138 car. 3215 haem. 3229 car. " felspar 3251 " " car. 3256 "
25 3251 electrum on core
26 3241 silver on core
27 3211 bl.gl. 3231 "
28 3229 car. " felspar 3251 car.
29 3146 red ochre
30 1811 garnet
31 10101 bl.&bk.gl.
32 3214 bl.&bk.gl.
33 3248 bl.gl.
34 3227 bone
35 240 soapstone
36 3214 car.
37 3138 amethyst 3163 bl.gl. " car. 3251 amethyst
38 3138 amethyst 3161 bl.gl. 3163 " " car. 3231 bl.gl. " bk.gl.
39 1811 garnet
40 3160 bl.gl. " bk.gl. 3224 bl.gl. 3234 " 3241 "
41 3161 bl.gl.
42 3118 bl.gl.
43 3122 silver
44 3122 car.
45 3211 car.
46 3211 car.
47 3163 gold
48 3122 shell-centre
49 3129 shell-centre
50 3134 bl.gl.
51 3170 bk.gl. wh.cr. 3254 " bl.cr.
52 3170 bk.gl. wh.cr. 3253 " " 3248 " bl.cr.
53 3154 bk.gl. bl.cr. 3258 " "
54 3112 shell 3115 " 3145 " 3163 " 3170 " 3214 " 3232 " 3234 "
55 3112 shell
56 3122 shell 3145 " 3161 " 3163 " 3170 " 3214 " 3230 "
57 3117 shell.
58 3117 shell
59 3138 amethyst
60 3138 quartz
61 3111 car.
62 3111 car.
63 1:2 3170 shell beads on leather fillet


about 1:3
64
back view restored
2600 clay

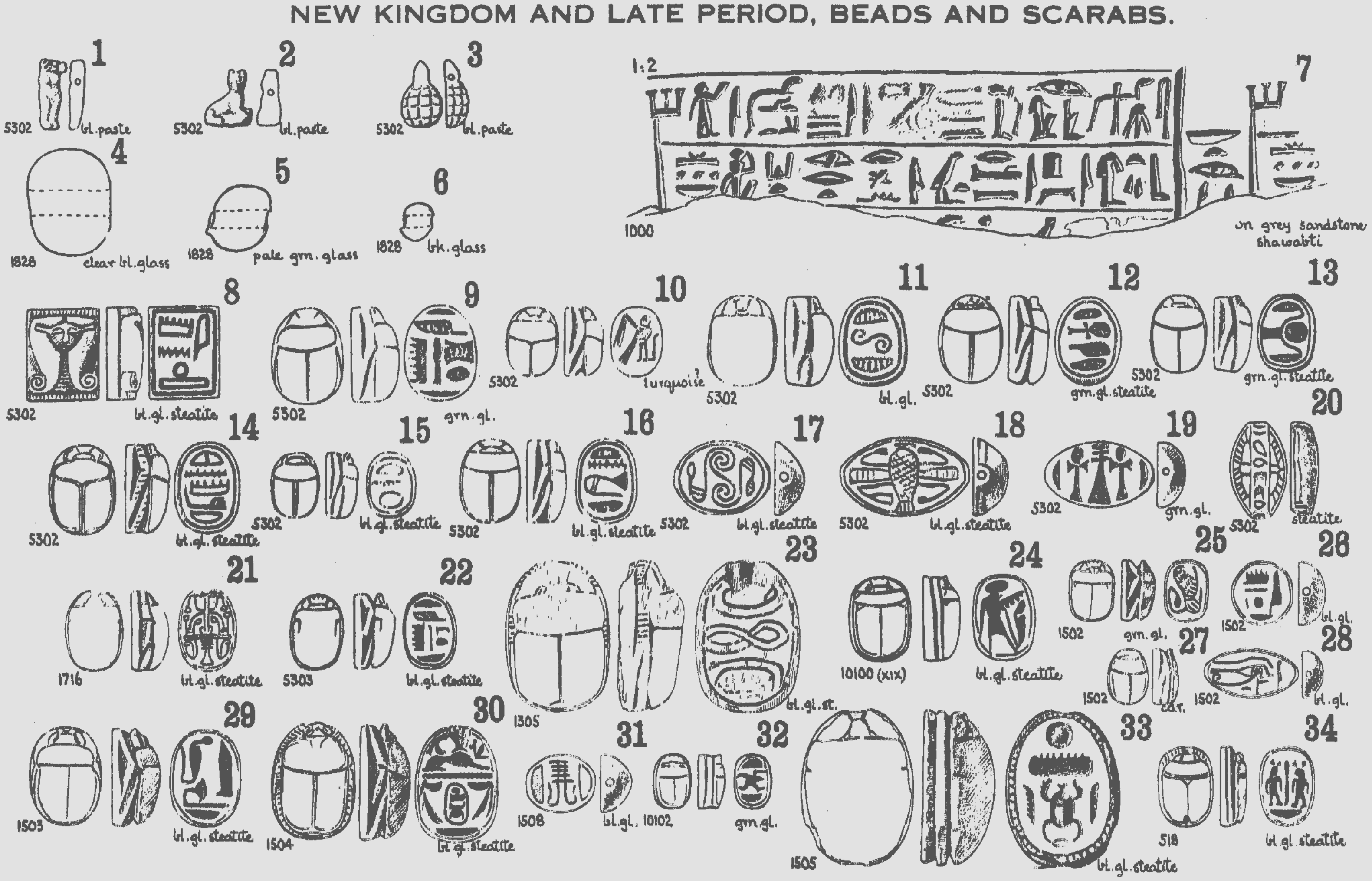

65
1:2
3252 goat's skull


1:2
66
black paint
red paint
3252 ox-skull


1
2
3
4
wood and ivory handle
copper nails, silver washers
3203 wood handle 3229
3242 nut handle
3138
5
3151
6
3121
7
3170
8
3161
9
3132
10
3138
11
3138
12
3128
13
10116
14
3208
very thin 15
3241
16
3123
17
3123
18
3123
19
3121

TOMB NUMBER	SHAFT N. E. D.	AZIMUTH	ATTITUDE	SEX	COFFINS, BRICKS.	POTTERY. PL. LXXX (N.K.)	LXXXI (LATE)	AMULETS AND BEADS. PLATE LXXVIII	SCARABS PL. LXXVIII	STONE VASES PL. LXXX	OTHER OBJECTS. PL. LXXX (N.K.) PL. LXXXI (LATE)	DISTURBED	SEE SECTION	TOMB NUMBER	
128	60 190 195	136	$8E_{11}$	F, C	30×170×?		8b (Q&B. III)	CAR. & BL. GLASS SPHEROIDS	18, 24 LXIX			N	188	128	XVIII
731	22 110 70	160	$8D_9$	C	22×110×?						TWO IVORY PENANNULARS 18	N		731	N.K.
1305						9B			23		FRUIT	Q		1305	XVIII
1432.	REUSED D VI							56J[F] 79F[2] P6[4] R[F] W[F] 85N3[F] 92M4[5]			5 FISH-HOOKS, 2 PLAQUES, 3 SINKERS 10–14	Q	188	1432	XIX?
1502	90 155 145			C	BRICKED 30×13×9·5			1L 9F[2] 42B 79LQ5[F] 92CC2[F,F] LXXX·15,16	25-8			P	188	1502	XIX
1716	REUSED		$8A_9$, $8A_9$	M, C	36×172×?: CLOTH	9B			21			N	188	1716	XVIII
1828	REUSED			C	WOOD: BRICKS 35×19×8			73F 79KN[3,2] 86CDE[3] 4 5 6			TWO SILVER EARRINGS, 17	N		1828	XVIII
2622	REUSED			F?	MASK: BRICKS 34×18×8·5	38(Q&B.III)	5					Q	188	2622	XVIII
5110		165	6D	C	40×80×90			85R[5]			TWO GLASS PENANNULARS 19	N		5110	XIX
5302	130			C		75 26U 78K	7	1J 9L 19H 39BK[2] 79KM[5] 80CD[5] 85Q 92C[5] 1 2 3	8-20			P	188	5302	XVIII
5303								56M	22			Q		5303	XVIII
10035	100 60 90	130	2A″	F	CLOTH		4	86LM				N		10035	XVIII
10122					BRICKED		1,3	RED & BL. GL. MULTIPLES				Q		10122	XX
10212					WOOD					37 LXVIII 9		Q		10212	XVIII
11712	75 210 100	160	$8F_9$	F, C	35×200×?							N	188	11712	XVIII
401							12 13 14 15	UZAT			SPATHA: WEIGHT?		192	401	XXII-V
403	215 115 135		$8F_9''''$	F	BRICKED: 30×16×9						BONE BANGLE: WOOD? FINGER-RING, 20	N	192	403	LATE
518			$8F_9''''$	C				UZATS: BL. GL. CYLS.: GREY LIMESTONE ANIMAL	34		SILVER EAR-RING	?		518	LATE
588	200 100 155	60	$8F_9''''$	F	BRICKED: 48×20×7			COWRIES: GOLD GLASS: AMETH. BICONES: ONYX: ONYX GLASS CAR. HEAD LXXXIII-2			BRONZE FINGER-RING	P	192	588	PTOL.
616	REUSED		$8F_9''''$	C				CROCODILE LXXXI·18				N		616	LATE
703			$8F_9''''$	F	REEDS: LOCULUS ON N.		23					N		703	PTOL.
711	115 37 118	48	$8F_9''''$	C	CLOTH: LOCULUS ON N.		3·4 5					N		711	PTOL.
801	96 45 92	55	$8F_9''''$	C	CLOTH: LOCULUS ON N.			58D[5](XXII): UZAT: GLASS HEAD LXXXIII·1				N	193	801	LATE
812	220				LOCULUS ON N.		8 9					Q		812	LATE
1416					BRICKS 39×19×6		10 11					Q		1416	XXII-V
1503				F	ANTHROPOID			73U (N.K.)	29			N	193	1503	XXII-V?
1504	REUSED XIX		$8F_9$	F?	ANTHROPOID	49D(XII)		73T (N.K.) LOTUS PENDANT	30			Q	193	1504	XXII-V?
1505	REUSED XIX		$8F_9$						33			Q		1505	XXII-V?
1506	REUSED XIX		$8F_9$		ANTHROPOID ×7		6 7					Q	193	1506	XXII-V?
1508	REUSED XIX		$8F_9''''$						31			Q		1508	XXII-V?
1940	REUSED XIX				ANTHROPOID ×10+		1 2					Q	193	1940	XXII-V
2816	165 60 115	55	$8F_{11}''''$	F	CLOTH		28					N		2816	PTOL.?
3010	210 95 105	110	$8F_9''''$	F	WOOD?		25					N		3010	PTOL.
3413			$8F_{11}''''$	F	WOOD: CLOTH						THREE HORN RINGS LXXXIII·14	N	194	3413	PTOL.
3902	185 50 90	50	$8F_{11}''''$	F	WOOD: CLOTH						BANGLES, GLASS VASE, KOHL-STICK LXXXIII·9-11	N	194	3902	PTOL.
5108							21 22							5108	PTOL. T?
5123								YELLOW & BLACK EYE-BEAD: LXXXIII·3						5123	PTOL. T?
10102	200 35 175	120	$8F_{11}''''$	F	WOOD: CLOTH				32			N		10102	XXII-V
10103	REUSED XIX			F	CLOTH		16	COWRIES: CAR., BL. PASTE, DARK BL. GLASS			BLUE GLAZE VASE 17	Q	194	10103	XXII-V
10110	60 180 155	140		M	WOOD						GOLD EARRING 19	Q	194	10110	XXVI?
11709	45 210 230	135	$8F_{11}$	C	REEDS: CLOTH: BRICKED 36×18×8		LXXX·26					N		11709	XXII-V
11717		40		C	POT		LXXX·23					N		11717	XXII-V
11721		130	$8F_{11}''''$	M	ANTHROPOID	5G	LXXX·25					N		11721	XXII-V

NEW KINGDOM AND LATE PERIOD, BEADS AND SCARABS.



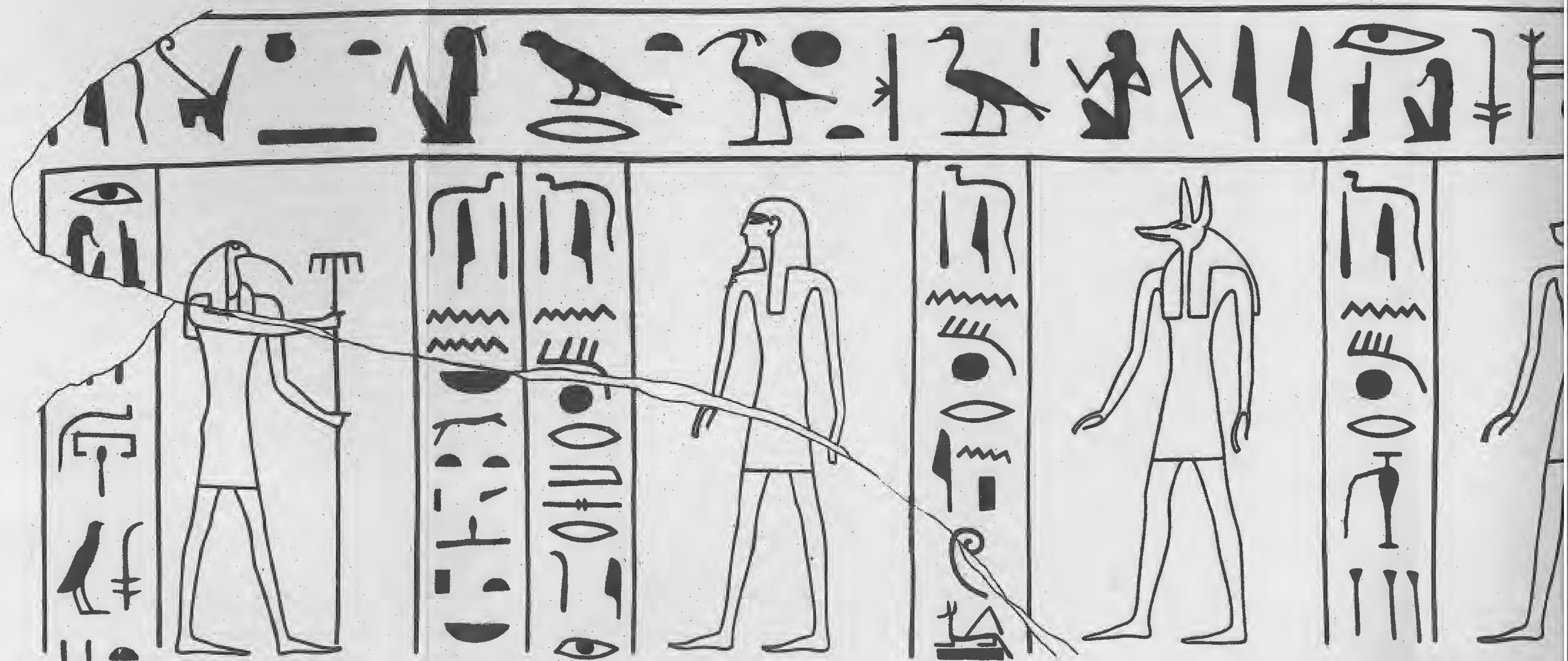
EAST END.



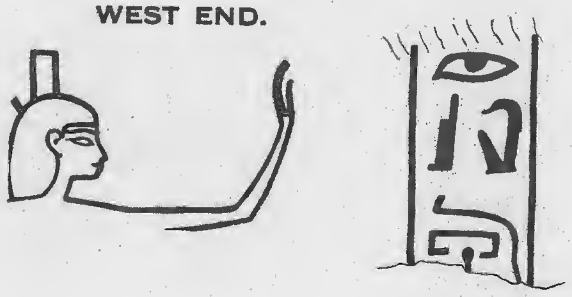
NORTH SIDE.



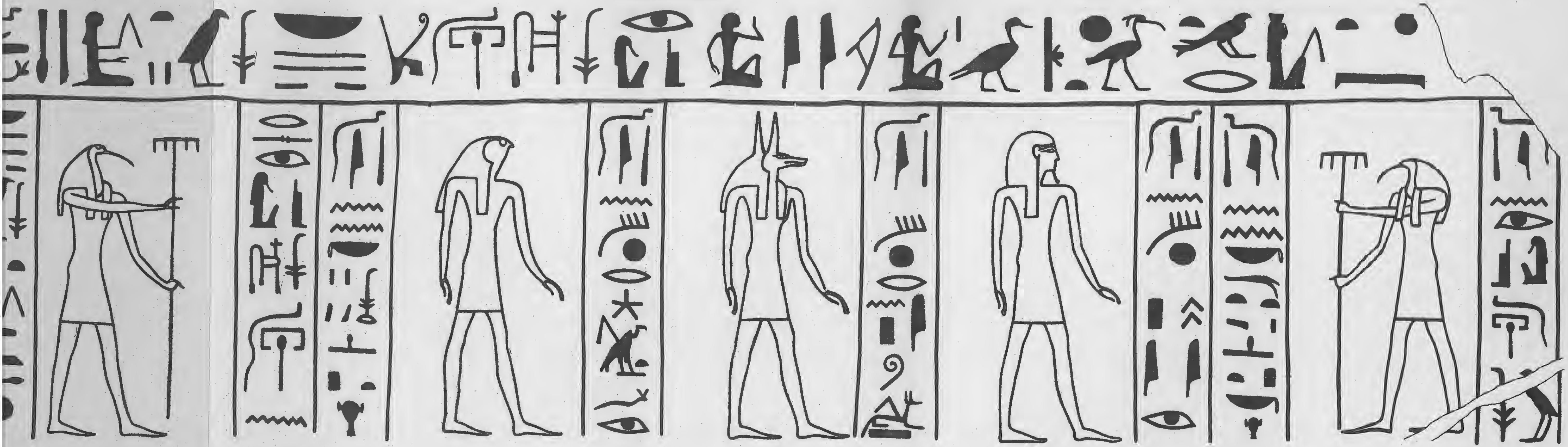
SOUTH SIDE.



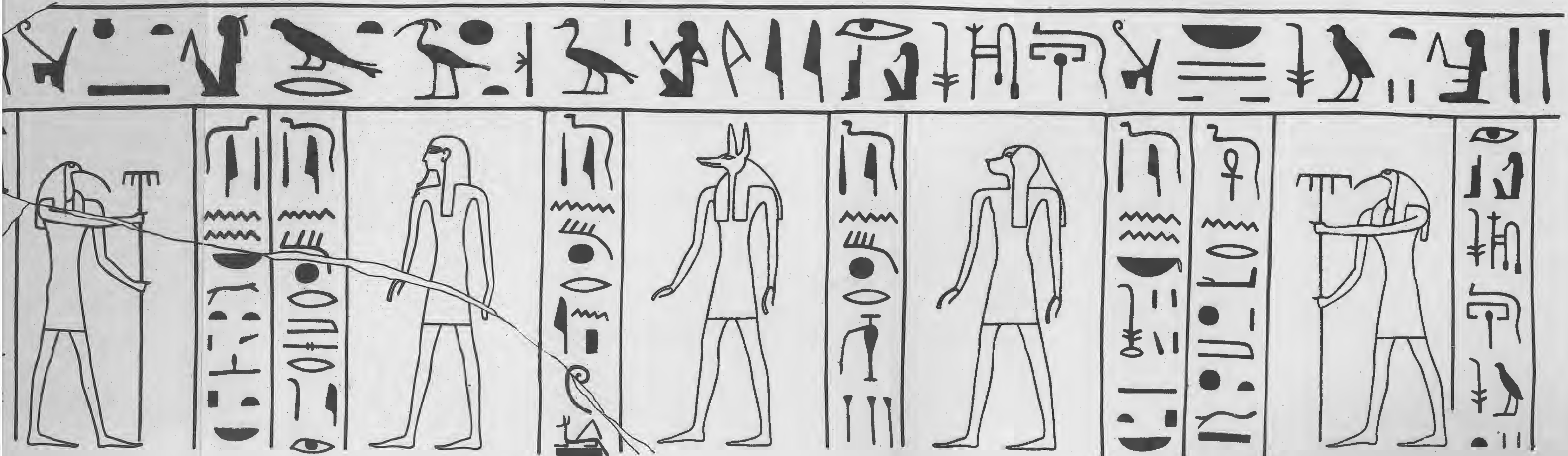
WEST END.

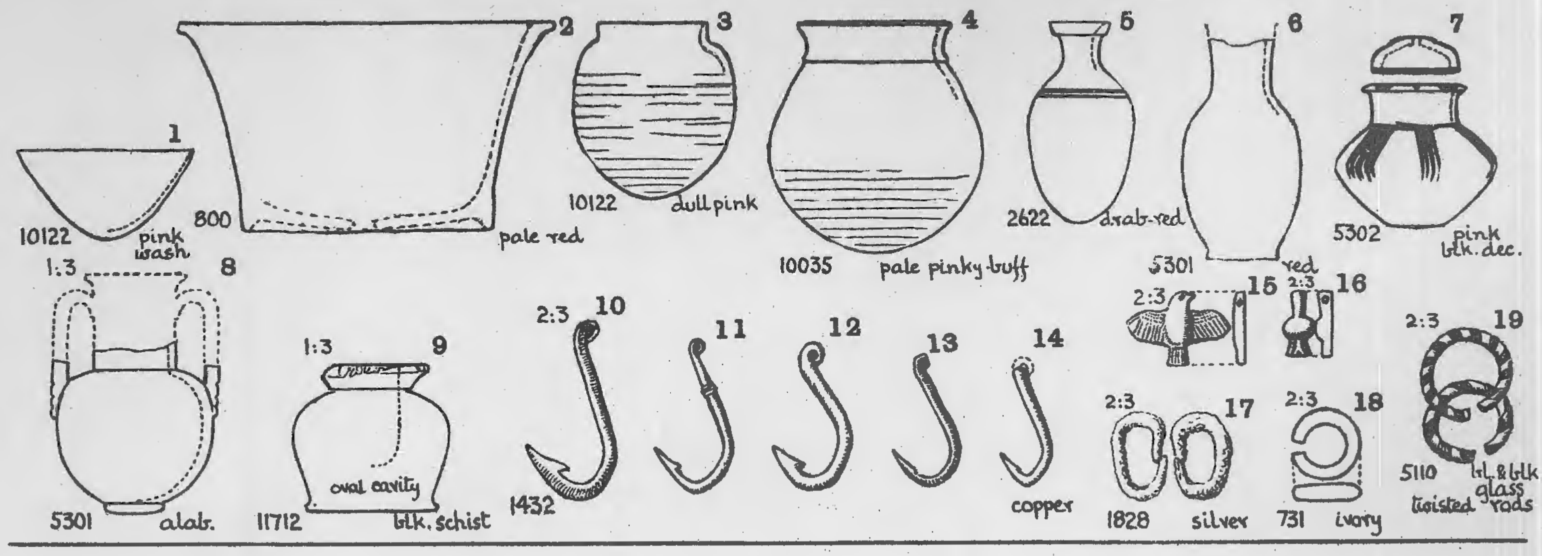


NORTH SIDE.

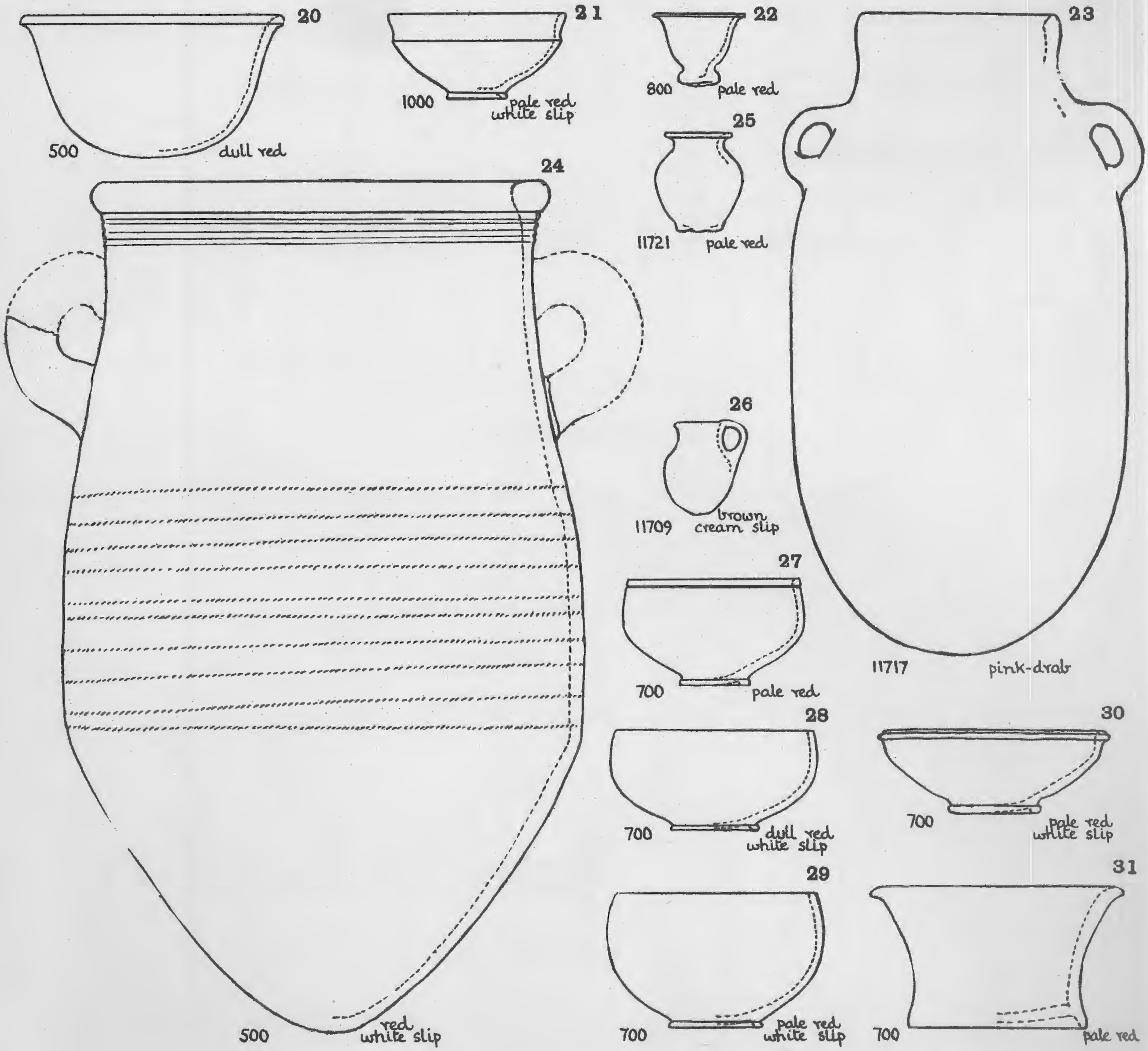


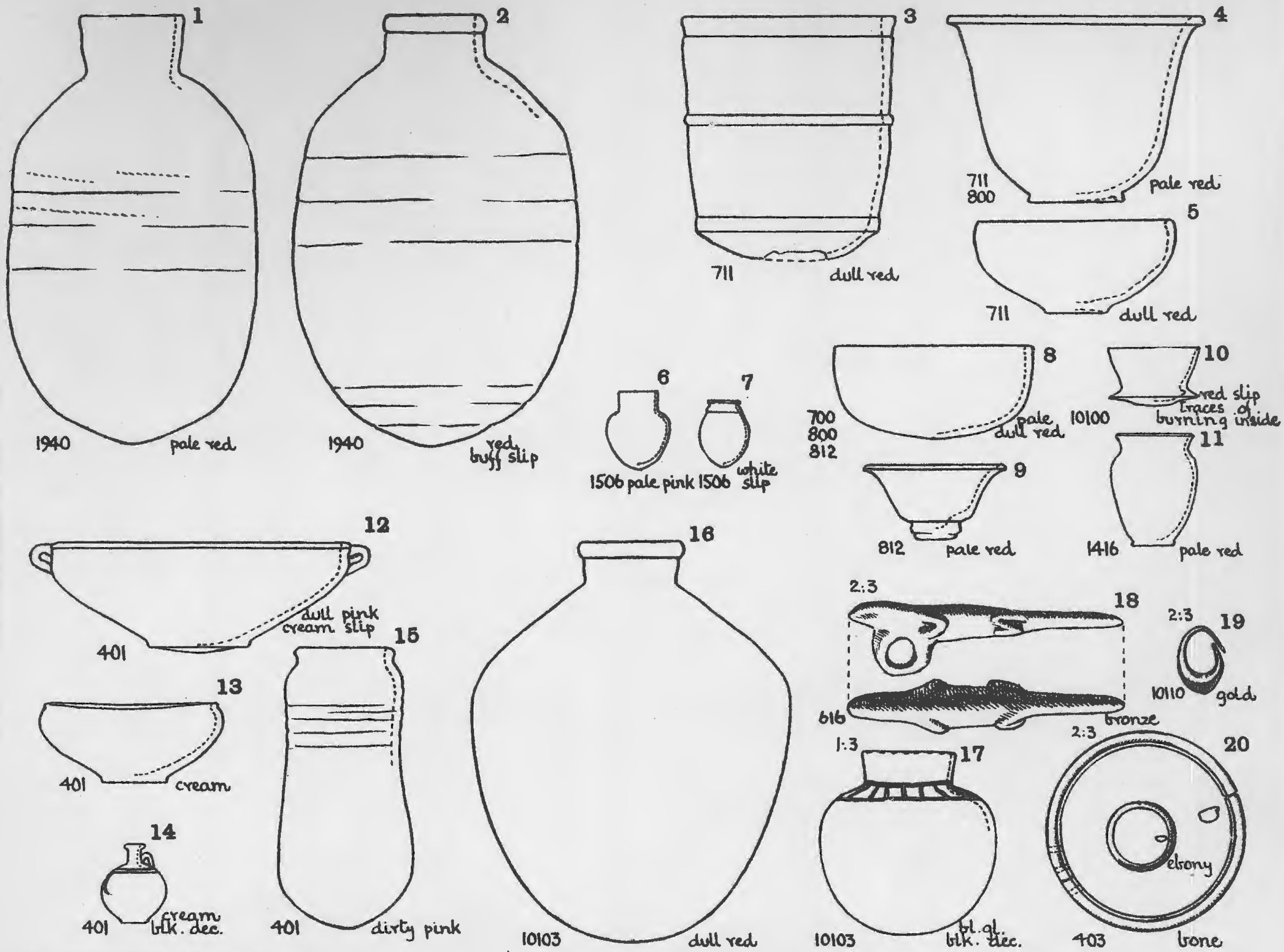
SOUTH SIDE.



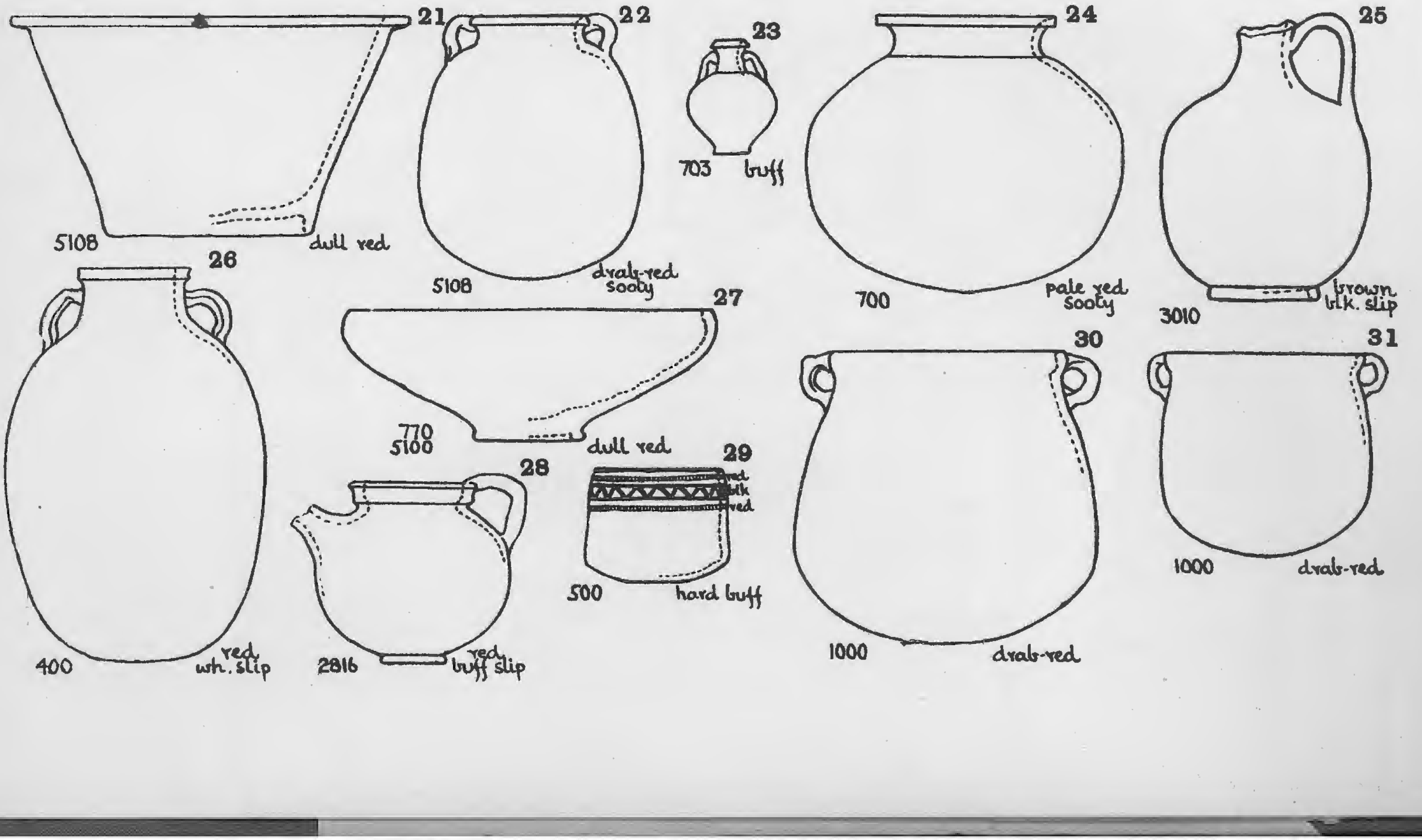


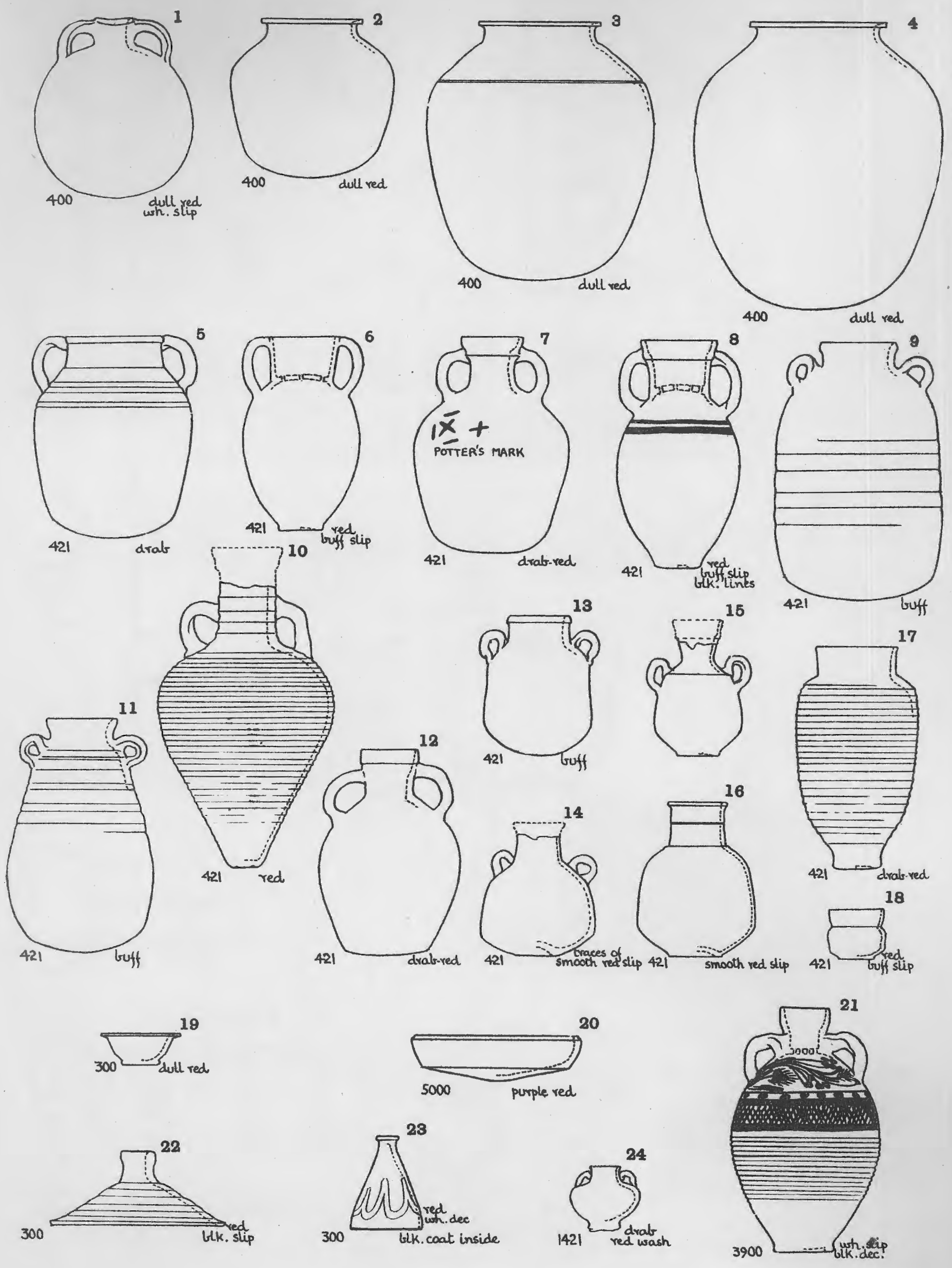
LATE POTTERY.

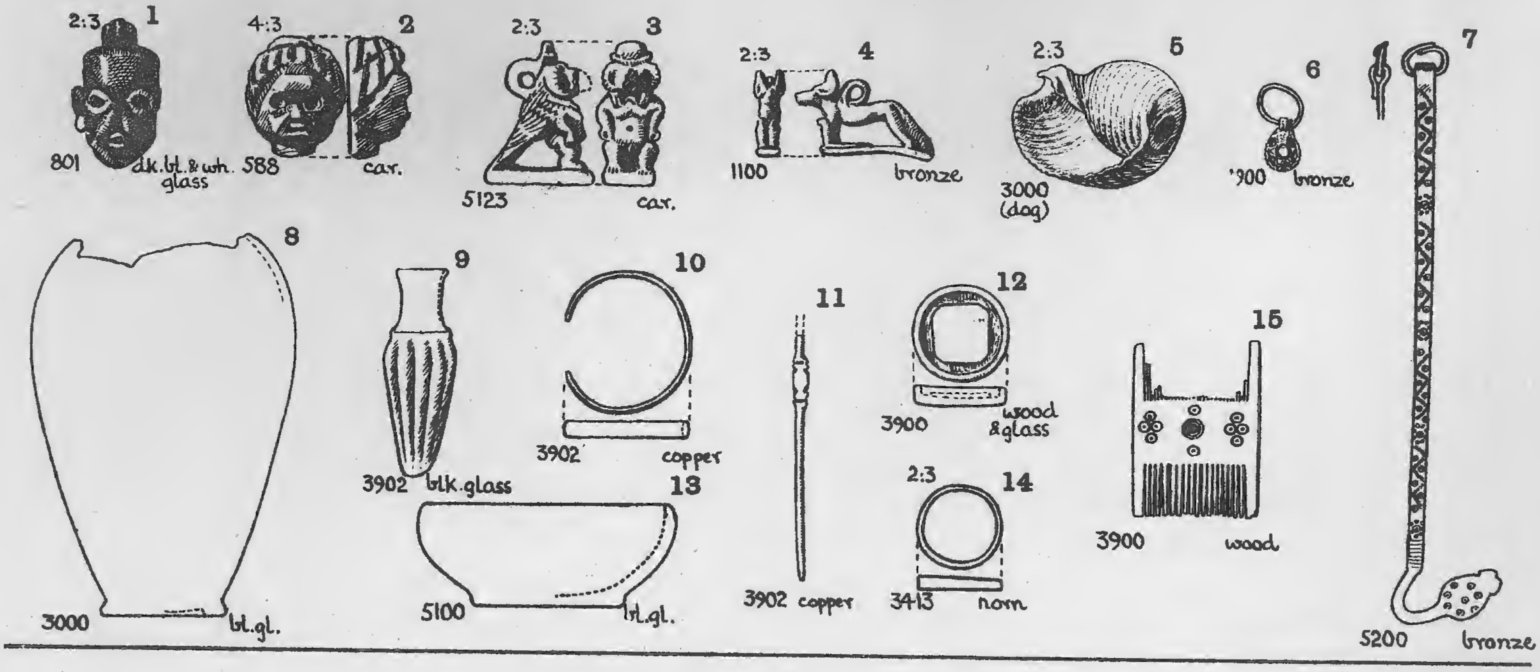




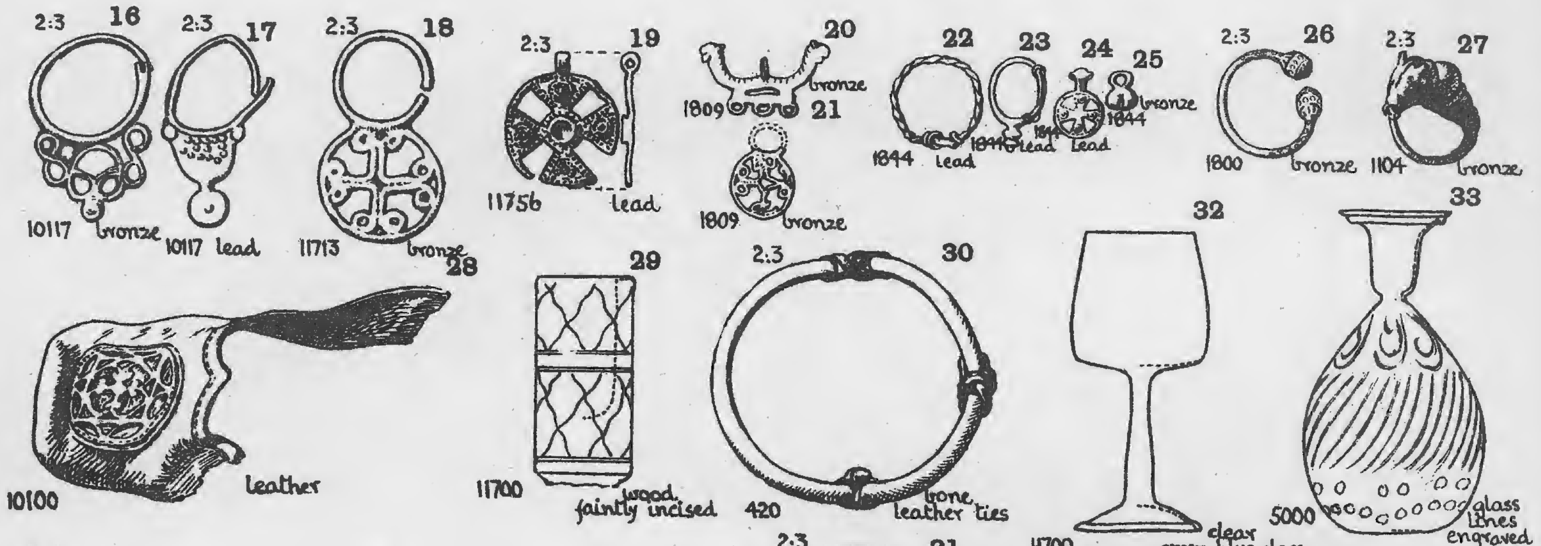
PTOLEMAIC POTTERY.

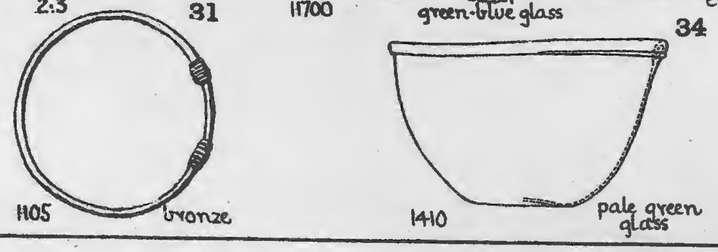


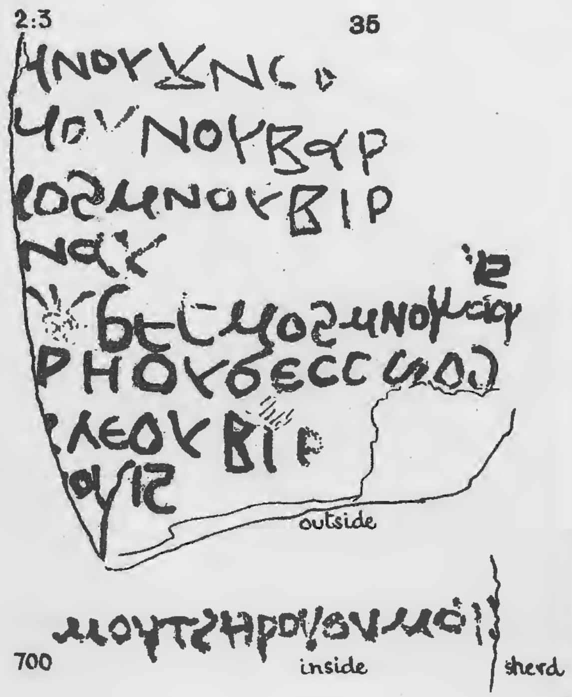

1
400 dull red wh. slip
2
400 dull red
3
400 dull red
4
400 dull red
5
421 drab
6
421 red buff slip
7
POTTER'S MARK
421 drab-red
8
421 red buff slip blk. lines
9
421 buff
10
421 red
11
421 buff
12
421 drab-red
13
421 buff
14
421 traces of smooth red slip
15
16
421 smooth red slip
17
421 drab-red
18
421 red buff slip
19
300 dull red
20
5000 purple red
21
3900 wh. slip blk. dec.
22
300 red blk. slip
23
300 red wh. dec blk. coat inside
24
1421 drab red wash



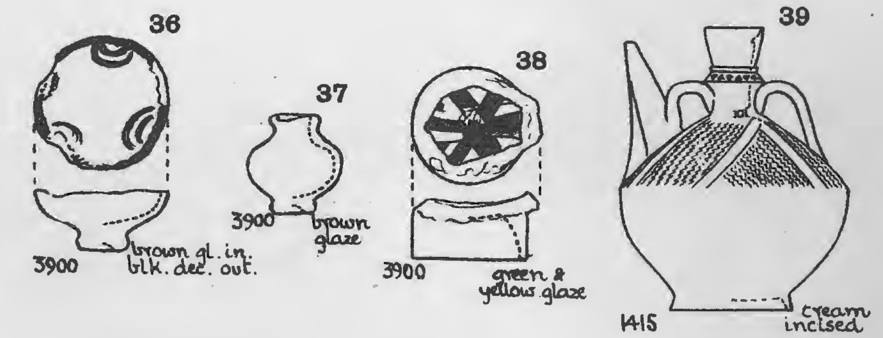
ROMAN AND COPTIC MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.



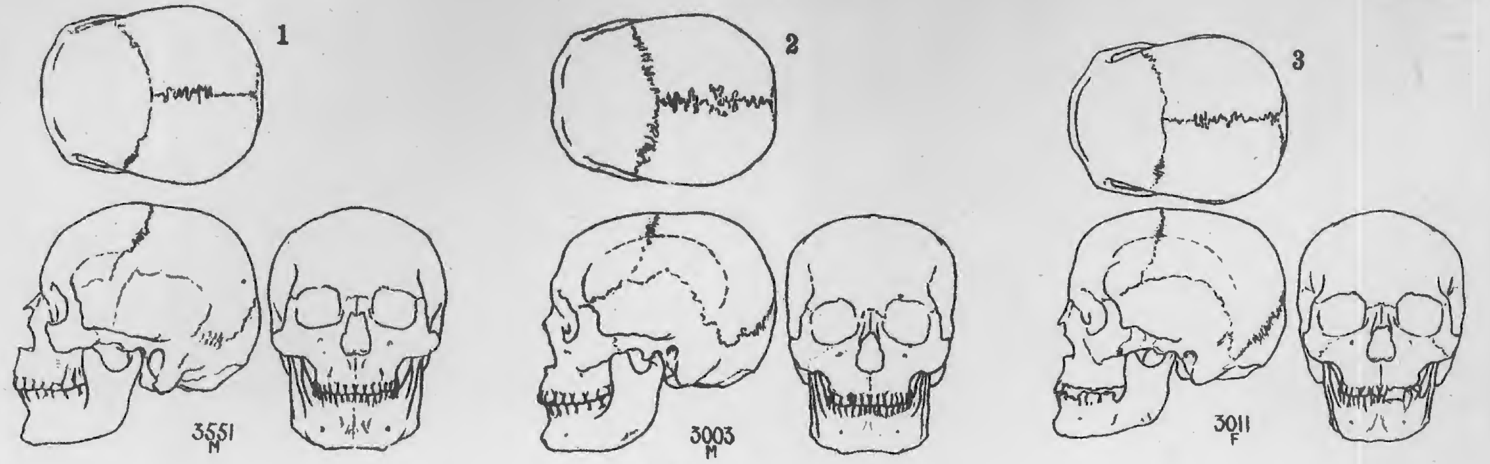




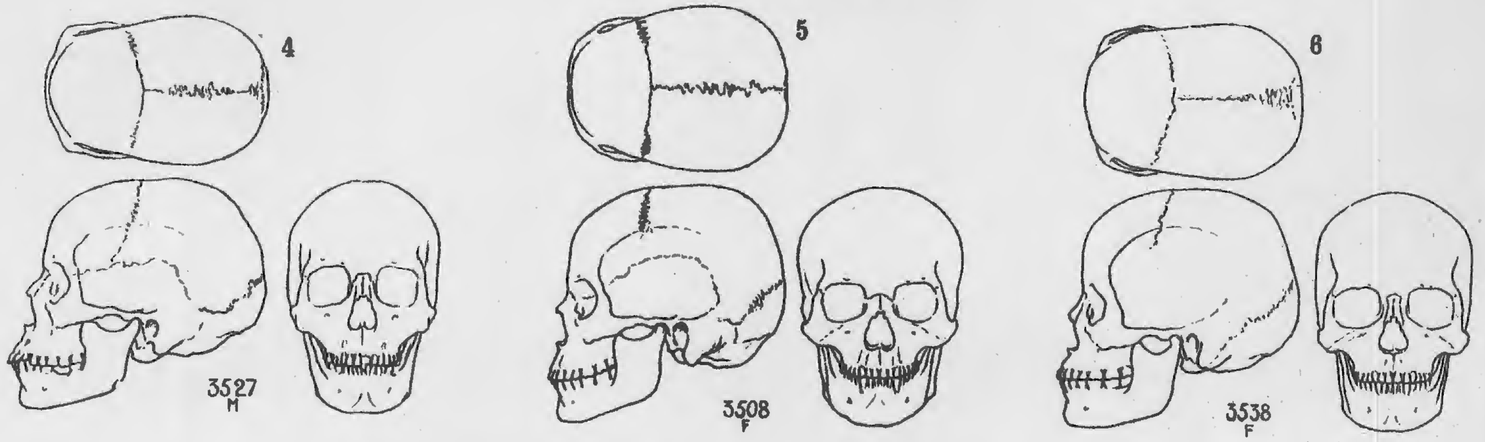
ARAB POTTERY AND GLAZE.



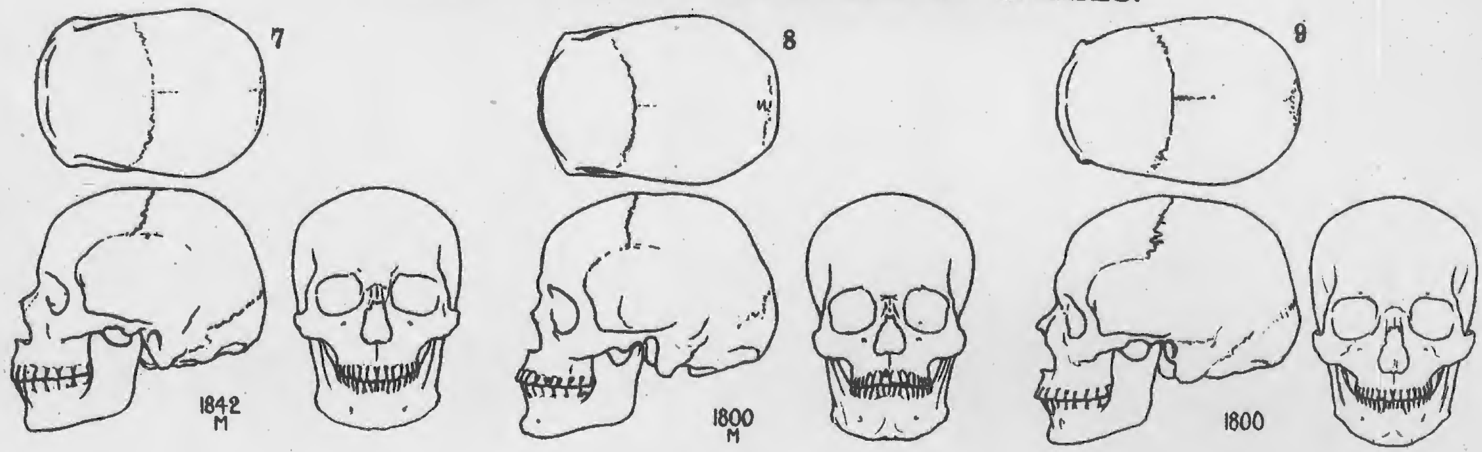
TASIAN SKULLS



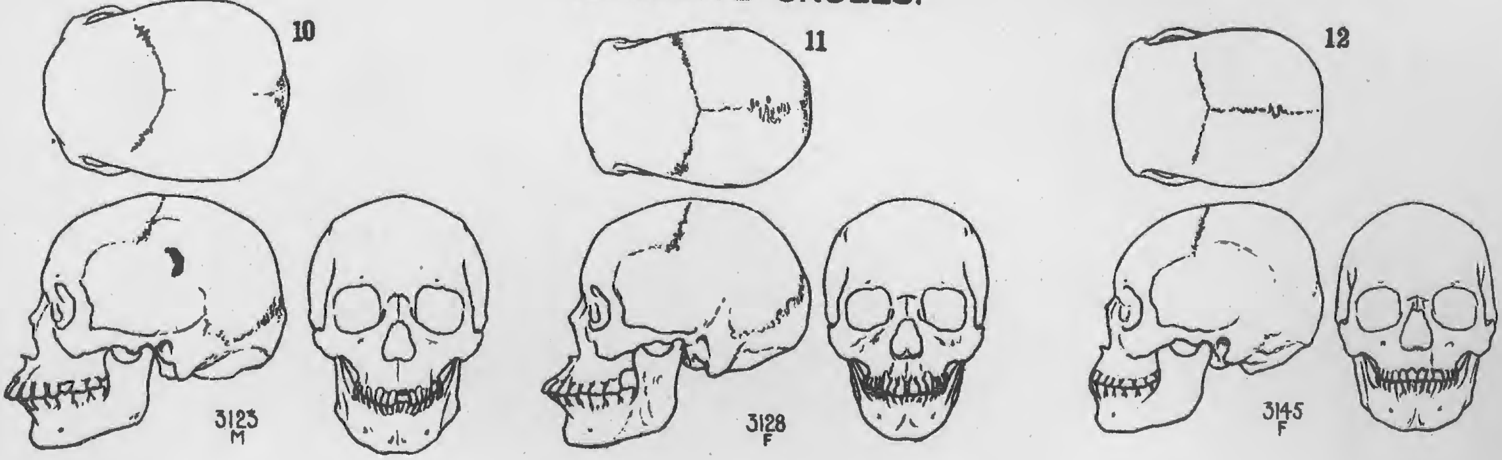
BADARIAN SKULLS.



AMRATIAN (EARLY PREDYNASTIC) SKULLS.



PAN-GRAVE SKULLS.



Brunton Guy MOSTAGGEDDA AND THE TASIAN CULTURE London, I937

Chap.XXVIII. The graves of the late and Ptolemaic Period.
p.I37 : 588; Bricked grave with flat roof. Woman of about eighteen years with short brown hair, clothed in linen decorated with red vandykes. Round the neck were two strings of beads:I.cowries about 2in. apart with carnelian spheroid,white glass spheroid, black and white glass-banded barrel, two gilt glass and one carnelian spheroid; 2.amethyst bicones, carnelian spheroids, agate barrel, black and white glass barrels imitating onyx, and a little carnelian head (of a negress, pl.lxxxiii,2). There was one plain finger-ring of bronze,and another of an unindentified material.
80I. The chamber was closed with big stones. Child of about five years. The beads were at the feet : three glass eye-beads, black with dark blue and white eyes, a "uzat" with pupil and brow in black, and a head (negro?) in dark blue and white glass (pl.lxxxiii,1).This grave may be Ptolemaic.
3.90I. Not registered.Female in reed coffin,head west. Round the neck were various beads of carnelian; cylinders of pale blue glass, a melon bead of silver, and three eye-beads of green glass with eyes of yellow with green centre, and red border surronded with black and white spots. Ptolemaic.

Chap.XXX. The Roman and Coptic Graves.
p.I39. 300. ...Various fragments of pottery and glass were found in the rubbish.(fragments de jarre en verre).
420. Similar loculus. Female, head west.At neck beads of carnelian, gilt glass and imitation pearl,with cowries. On right wrist, beads of gilt glass, imitation onyx, carnelian and green,red,and pale blue glass. ...
57I. Child, head west, in loculus. Bronze torque round neck, with a necklace of small beads of bronze, emerald green,dark red, gilt, and pearl glass, and carnelian.
p.I40. 573. Plundered body with beads of dark blue glass and imitation pearl.
574. Child, head west, no loculus; Two bronze ear-rings, one with melon beads of gilt glass. Necklace of small glass beads, red dark and light blue,yellow, and black.
576. Another child with necklace of Conus shells, blue and white eye-beads, and beads of gilt glass,ivory, and carnelian.
577. Another child, head west, with necklace of yellow glass barrel beads.
8II. Woman, head west. ...a head-band of leather sewn with small beads of silver,and pale blue, yellow, and red glass. ...Coptic.
I99.II02. Child, head west. ...Necklace of blue faience beads with incised eyes, and of glass, gilt, dark red opaque, darh blue opaque, and pale green.
II04. ;;;String of beads (attached to the ear rings)of green, dark red, dark blue, and gilt glass, imitation onyx, blue, and white eye-beads, two or three carnelian spheroids, one large cowry, and a Clanculus shell.
III0. ...necklace of small blue faience ring beads...
IIII. ...two gilt glass beads. ...a string of beads : blue faience with incised eyes, blue and white eye-beads, imitation onyx, pearl and amber-coloured glass.
All the above burials are probably of ealy Roman date with the exception of 8II and II32. The following graves are of the Coptic period.
I4I3. Child of five years. ...two black glass bangles on right arm, one of them double.
I4I4. Female, head west. ...Necklace of clear red glass ball beads with gilt designs. Early Arab.
I844. ... The baeds were of glass, dark green, clear white, dark purple,pale blue, and dark blue (all large)and small spheroids of emerald green and black,

MOSTAGEDDA